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The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LIX.—NO. 76. SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1900—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LONDON TIMES' NEWS AND VIEWS

Hope of Intervention Fades and the Boers Now Must Submit, Says the Editorial Leader.

READY TO LAY DOWN ARMS

Orange Free-Staters, Always Half-Hearted, Now Anxious That the Conflict Should End.

ROBERTS ON BRITISH ERRORS

The Times.

LONDON.

SATURDAY (2 A. M.), MARCH 17.

[By cable to THE TRIBUNE.]

The Times this morning in its editorial leader says:

"Important and certainly significant is the effect produced by the statesmanship, as well as by the strategy, of Lord Roberts, which is evident from the enthusiastic reception of the British at Bloemfontein. The great part of the population of the Orange Free State were entrapped into the war and were fighting under compulsion. Many hundreds of Free State citizens expressd a readiness to disarm and submit. A large number of Boers who have taken refuge in Basutoland or on the border are reported by the resident commissioner as only waiting to learn the terms of the proclamation before surrendering. These have not unnaturally refused to obey the summons of President Steyn to attend the council at Kroonstadt, where that shadowy fugitive, the Free State Executive, now professes to have his seat. The burghers will no doubt be strengthened in their resolution by the kindliness and generosity Lord Roberts has shown towards the Boer prisoners, especially the wounded, and still more will be moved when they come to know the facts.

No Hope for Intervention.

"By accumulating evidence they have nothing to hope for from European or American intervention, and it is apparent from the language of the French and German newspapers that the notion of intervention never was seriously entertained.

"The American government sumbitted to no interference on the part of any other power when the seceding States of the South were subjugated and brought back into the union under severe conditions, entailing a long suspension of political rights.

"Prussia would not have listened to any protest from outside powers when she put an end to the old German confederation and absorbed Hanover and the electorate of Hesse, hitherto coequal members with her in the bund.

"It is now seen that a different measure cannot be meted out to England. The French publicists who point as a parallel the British-European intervention at the time of the treaty of San Stefano forget that the integrity of Turkey was guaranteed by the great powers.

Errors of the British.

"The dispatches published in last night's Gazette from Generals Methuen and Gatacre do not cast any doubts on the valor and resolution of the British army, but it is impossible not to read between the lines of Lord Roberts' measured comments his amazement at the errors committed. Of Methuen's dispatch on the Magersfontein disaster Lord Roberts says nothing, but his silence is, perhaps, more significant than words. The painfully cold tone in which the dispatch speaks of the dead Wauchope and the Highland Brigade does not fail to affect the public mind.

"No comment, perhaps, could be more significant than the fact that Lord Methuen does not now take any prominent part in the operations of the campaign."

Views of Cecil Rhodes.

The Times this morning prints the following from its special correspondents:

CAPE TOWN (Thursday)—A representative of the Argus had an interview with Cecil Rhodes in regard to Stead's suggestions that he was in favor of the independence of the south Africa republics. This Rhodes strongly denied, saying:

"You can have no peace or order in south Africa so long as you have in the republics a rallying ground for disloyalty and disaffection."

Mr. Rhodes thinks it impossible to safely establish a federation in south Africa without several years of a crown colony government in the republics.

He referred to this in evidence given before the Jameson Raid committee when he said he was not going to risk his position in order to change President Kruger for Sir Hercules Robinson.

He denied he had any quarrels with the loyal Dutch. The Afrikanders, he said, had really been misled by the Pretoria crowds, but there is to be a reawakening.

Boers Must Give Up Arms.

BLOEMFONTEIN (Friday)—A proclamation has been issued requiring all burghers residing within ten miles of the military headquarters and Bloemfontein to deliver up all their arms and ammunition by noon on March 18 under penalty of being punished and having their property confiscated.

Fifty Boers Surrender.

ALIWAL NORTH (Tuesday)—Fifty Boers surrendered their arms today and were dismissed to their homes. Most of the stores here have been heavily commandeered by the Boers, who made promises of payment and never fulfilled them. The Boers are still occupying positions outside of the town. Our intrenchments have been increased and

(Continued on second page.)

SUMMARY OF The Daily Tribune.

BOER-BRITISH WAR.

Cecil Rhodes criticised British generalship and declared English victories were due largely to luck; said Boers never had more than 30,000 men in the field.

Railroad open from Bloemfontein to Cape Town. Roberts is expected to push on to Pretoria. Boers fled before Gatacre's advance.

London Times says France and Germany never seriously entertained notion of intervention. All powers refused Kruger's request.

Rumors that President Steyn is willing to surrender and Free-Staters are deserting.

FOREIGN.

W. W. Astor's unpopularity in England increasing. Speaking of him the Prince of Wales said: "That man makes me tired."

Mme. Klobb, widow of Colonel assassinated in Africa, sued Figaro for raising a fund for her relief to advertise the paper.

Germany may refuse to arrange commercial treaties with America. Tariff war possible.

Italy scored diplomatic victory in Morocco, gaining privileges equal with France.

Turkey credits reported cession of Bay of Bourgas to Russia by Bulgaria.

Siegfried Wagner's new opera, "Barenhäuter," produced in Berlin.

German Reichstag will be dissolved after defeat of naval bill.

Paris cabmen likely to increase fares during exposition.

Leaders in anti-British riots at Bordeaux imprisoned.

Venezuela arbitration cost England £65,625.

Rush from Havana to avoid quarantine.

British prestige increased in Egypt.

Sir Frederick Burton, artist, died.

Petit Bleu, Dreyfus paper, died.

Crispi's health is better.

WASHINGTON.

Drainage Commissioners conferred with Cullom and Lorimer; will ask $7,000 for survey south from Utica. Cullom said people of Illinois would build deep waterway themselves if Congress refused aid.

Foraker predicted agreement on Porto Rican legislation. House bill said to be gaining strength in Senate. Bill placing $2,005,455 at disposal of President for Porto Ricans passed by Senate.

President has not abandoned purpose to purchase St. Thomas and St. Croix Islands of Denmark. Present revenues of islands insufficient to pay expenses.

Fitzgerald introduced in House resolution directing District Attorneys to prosecute Standard Oil company.

John W. Ela told House committee reasons for new Cabinet Department of Commerce and Industries.

Time for ratification of West Indian reciprocity treaties extended.

Senate to consider Quay case on April 3.

DOMESTIC.

Graham & Morton line steamer City of Louisville, with twenty passengers, from Chicago, frozen in five miles off St. Joseph. Tug made futile attempt at rescue.

Topeka Capital's success under Sheldon will lead to incorporation of some of his ideas into the paper.

New York grand jury indicted a "high police official" for failing to suppress disorderly resorts.

New York Supreme Court declared combinations to control prices of necessaries of life unlawful.

Taylor filed his answer in Democratic suit to oust him; may make another appeal to McKinley.

Mrs. Fiske may establish theaters of her own in Cleveland and New York.

Automobile Club of America wants a good road from Atlantic to Pacific.

Another extension in Carnegie suit.

Tanner arrived at Palm Beach.

LOCAL.

Attorney Edward Maher took exception to Judge Fuller of Belvidere hearing case in Cook County. The Judge is hearing Judge Blanecy's docket.

South Side property-owners clashed at Council committee meeting over proposed new South Side boulevard system. No settlement.

Pension Agent Merriam says only six cases of frauds by women have occurred during his administration of the office.

"Old" brokers on Board of Trade giving way to younger men. Transfer bulletin board tells the story.

John Evans, 12 years old, shot through heart while struggling with brother Emmet for a revolver.

Mystery surrounds Hichberger's desertion of his bride just before time for wedding.

Citizens' association issued an address calling for a constitutional convention.

Chicago Irishmen will observe St. Patrick's day with a parade, starting at 2 p. m.

Judge Dunne decided man and wife could conspire, as they are not one in law.

Program for housing conference next week announced.

POLITICS.

Municipal Voters' league issued report urging defeat of "Blind Billy" Kent, Stanley Kunz, Frank Oberndorf, William Elsfeldt, "Major" Sampson, A. J. Olson, Henry Wulff, Justice Wallace, and Frank McCarty for Aldermen.

Complexion of next Illinois Legislature depends largely upon vote in Chicago and on the Gubernatorial candidates. Republicans believe themselves sure of 102 votes, a tie.

Judge Carter will open his Cook County campaign with a meeting in the Fourth Ward on March 24.

Arkansas Republican clubs organizing for a vigorous campaign this year.

ARMY AND NAVY.

Nearly 2,000 additional officers will be needed to man ships in commission and under construction.

House committee decided against building warships at navy yards.

American warship sent to Taku, China, to protect missionaries.

Filipino Junta at Paris received news of American defeats.

Dewey indorsed Holland submarine boat.

Smallpox on the cruiser Newark.

EDUCATION.

Music culture in John Worthy School will begin with rag-time songs.

J. W. Pinchot and wife gave $150,000 to Yale forestry school.

French schools said to be mediocre and hotbeds of atheism.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

Efforts will be made by officers of Federation of Labor to forestall efforts at expulsion of members who hold political offices.

Retail druggists and proprietary medicine manufacturers urge repeal of war tax on their goods.

Scheme to unite Eastern and Western railroads in passenger pool progressing.

Dun says new monetary act has not affected business perceptibly as yet.

Unsecured debt of the Third Avenue railroad is $8,365,000.

Southern fruit crops in good condition.

SPORTING.

Hart conferred with American league magnates on Chicago baseball situation.

Dave Sullivan gained decision over Kid Broad at end of twenty-fifth round.

Fitcher Cogan of Chicagos has fever.

STEAMER IN AN ICE PACK.

CITY OF LOUISVILLE, 20 PASSENGERS, FAST OFF ST. JOE.

Frozen In Five Miles from Shore and Headed for the Beach Before a Gale—Nearly Out of Coal and Practically Disabled — Tug Andy Makes a Futile Attempt at Rescue. — President Graham of the Line Scouts Danger—A Sailor's Story.

St. Joseph, Mich., March 16.—[Special.]—The passenger steamer City of Louisville of the Graham & Morton line is frozen in an ice pack five miles off shore. It is southwest of the harbor, drifting before a gale and headed for the beach. On board are twenty passengers from Chicago and the crew. The steamer has consumed nearly all of its coal and practically is disabled. Apprehension is felt that before rescue work can be resumed at daylight it may drift on a sand bar or succumb to an ice jam.

The Graham & Morton tug Andy, which since morning had been trying to rescue the Louisville, had to put back to the harbor at 3 o'clock because of lack of coal and the fifty-five mile gale. It reached port at 6 p. m.

The Louisville is wedged in a pack of ice cakes in places six feet thick. Beyond the pack a high sea is raging. J. H. Graham, President of the Graham & Morton company, who went out on the tug, says the Louisville is protected from the sea by the ice and is out of danger. A blinding snow-storm has raged during the evening.

At 2 o'clock this morning the situation with regard to the Louisville was reported unchanged by those on watch on shore.

Walk Ashore on the Ice.

"Jack" Ledger, a deckhand on the Louisville, deserted the steamer through fear and walked ashore on the ice. When he reached the breakwater pier his nose, ears, and hands were frozen. He was followed soon after by W. D. Snyder, a second watchman on the steamer. According to Snyder the crew of the Louisville was about to mutiny when the tug Andy was seen to abandon the steamer and steam for shore in the afternoon. Many of the crew left their posts, and with poles prospected along the side of the steamer with a view of walking ashore. Most of them, Snyder said, were dissuaded by fear the ice would not hold.

The Louisville arrived from Chicago off St. Joseph harbor about 4 a. m. A large field of ice was seen lying directly in the course, but Captain John Stuart, who had made the trip on Wednesday night, believed the ice was loose. Half an hour later the steamer was stopped by the pack. For some time Captain Stuart tried to extricate the Louisville by means of the propeller, but he was forced to resort to the distress whistle, and at daybreak the lighthouse tender aroused the Graham & Morton officials.

Tug to the Rescue.

It was 7:30 o'clock before the Andy put out under Captain Boswell and Mr. Graham. The tug took but a small quantity of coal, half of which was consumed before the Louisville was reached. The steamer was found frozen solidly in the ice, and drifting steadily toward land. All the passengers kept within the cabin, and were informed by Captain Stuart that the vessel was not in danger.

Captain Boswell tried to extricate the steamer by chipping the floe from the outer edges with the tug, but the ice reformed as rapidly as broken. It was decided to break a channel straight into the ice and within speaking distance of the steamer. At 2 o'clock the wind began to carry the ice landward, and, to take the Louisville out of danger, the Andy towed the floe two miles against the wind. The Andy reached the Louisville at 3 o'clock. A line was made fast, but attempts to loosen the steamer were futile. The Andy's coal bunkers were nearly empty, and it was decided by Mr. Graham and Captain Boswell the tug would have to put to shore.

Told by a Sailor.

"I am an old sailor," Watchman Snyder, who came ashore on the ice, said tonight, "and I didn't regard life on the Louisville over night as safe. All he crew wanted to come ashore on the tug, but the Captain wouldn't let them. The passengers don't know what danger they are in, and so they are tolerably quiet, although I heard a lot of them 'kicking' because the company didn't take them off in turns. The Louisville is well stocked with food, but all the crew know that a disabled vessel in a high wind is in danger. The steamer has only a small coal supply, and if it got adrift would become unmanageable."

Mr. Graham will take the Andy out again at daylight. He believes he will be able to bring the Louisville to dock by noon tomorrow.

"The steamer is absolutely in no danger," he said, "everybody on board is comfortable, and the vessel is amply protected from the sea outside by the ice. It is about five miles out."

The passengers on the boat, as given in the list at the office of the Graham & Morton company in Chicago, are:

C. Lymbs,
M. C. Thorp,
Miss Harter,
W. T. Smith and wife,
—— Brotske,
—— Schober,
—— Thompson,
H. S. Rhodes,
Mr. Brown,
Mrs. J. E. Chase,
D. Warren,
C. H. Godfrey,
Mr. Hotchkins,
J. Cuthbertson,
Miss Hess,
J. W. McKenna,
Lockwood & Nichols,
—— Thompson.

The company's books do not give the places of residence.

LOCAL MERCURY TOUCHES ZERO

Fifth Time of Such a Record in March in Thirty Years—Forecast for Today.

CHICAGO TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

	Auditorium Tower.		Street level.
8 a. m.	6	8 a. m.	9
10 a. m.	5	10 a. m.	9
12 m.	5	12 m.	9
2 p. m.	3	2 p. m.	11
4 p. m.	1	4 p. m.	10
5 p. m.	1	6 p. m.	7
6 p. m.	1	8 p. m.	5
7 p. m.	0	10 p. m.	5
8 p. m.	0	12 m.	4
9 p. m.	0	1 a. m.	4

The March temperature yesterday reached zero for the fifth time since the establishment of the local Weather bureau, thirty years ago. Only once in that period, on March 22, 1888, did the temperature fall to 1° below zero.

The cold wave, which originated in the Northwest, had its center in this district during the day. Chicago, Milwaukee, and Green Bay were the only places where the temperature reached zero. The frost filled the Chicago police stations with lodgers.

According to the prediction of the Weather bureau there is no warm wave in sight, but the temperature will moderate today, with occasional snow flurries, but no heavy snow fall. More snow may accompany the higher temperature which is expected tomorrow. In the Northwest the temperature is much higher than in this district. The thermometer in the Dakotas showed between 16° and 18° above, and the temperature was rising.

Damage to Fruit Crops.

Atlanta, Ga., March 18.—[Special.]—Up to 8 o'clock this evening reports received here indicate that the fruit crop has suffered no damage from the cold snap. The setting in of spring has been unusually late in this section, and in rare instances only have buds appeared on the trees.

Griffin, Ga., March 16.—Fruit men here say little damage has been done to fruit, but they fear tonight's weather. The thermometer last night was 30°. A temperature of 25° will destroy the peaches.

Americus, Ga., March 16.—Much apprehension is felt here tonight for the safety of the fruit crop and vegetables. Orchards are in full bloom and this morning the temperature fell to the freezing point and thin ice formed in exposed localities.

Chattanooga, Tenn., March 16.—[Special.]—Advices received tonight by officers of the Fruit Growers' association indicate that up to tonight the fruit crop of this region is safe. In upper east Tennessee the weather was much more severe, but that region is several weeks behind this in fruiting, and no damage is expected there. The yield of strawberries will be in the neighborhood of 175,000 crates. Information direct tonight from the Menlo, Ga., peach orchards is that no harm was done by the cold snap.

Cincinnati, O., March 16.—It is within four points of zero here. Considerable damage to fruit is expected, as the low temperature is reported general throughout the Upper Ohio Valley.

Frost in Texas.

Houston, Tex., March 16.—Reports from different sections of the State show much damage to the fruit crop from the frost which followed the snow of yesterday. Berries in the coast country are not damaged materially, but the crop will be late.

Dallas, Tex., March 16.—The heaviest snowstorm in many years set in today and is now falling over northern Texas, Oklahoma, and Indian Territory. Many places report six inches of snow.

PATIENT FOUND IN STREET.

Miss Edith Keefe Walks Out of West Side Hospital and Falls Unconscious on a Sidewalk.

Miss Edith Keefe, a patient at the West Side Hospital, walked out of that institution at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon without being detected by any of the attendants. Two hours later she was found lying unconscious on the sidewalk in front of 2435 West Harrison street by J. Herbert, 2280 West Congress street. She had succumbed to the cold, and for a time, after being taken to the County Hospital, it was thought that she was in a critical condition. Later she became better, and it is believed she will recover.

Miss Keefe had been at the hospital since Feb. 21. A day after being taken to the institution an operation was performed on her, and yesterday she was able to sit up for the first time since the operation. Her mother visited her during the afternoon, and, although the young woman was greatly depressed over her condition, she talked of plans that were being made to have her removed to her mother's residence, 25 Carpenter street.

After Mrs. Keefe left the young woman dressed herself, and walked down-stairs and out the front door. It is thought that she was suffering from temporary dementia, and that she wandered aimlessly about the streets until she was overcome by the cold.

Miss Keefe had been ill for some time from nervous prostration, and in December she came to Chicago from Rome, Ia., where she had been living. She told her mother that she needed rest and that she was going to stay in Chicago until she recovered. She is 29 years old.

The officials of the West Side Hospital refused to talk of the escape last night, and asserted they knew but little of it. Miss Keefe will be taken to the West Side Hospital from the County Hospital today.

NEW SMALLPOX CASE AT YALE.

Rufus Parks Jr. Believed to Have the Disease—Names of Western Students Under Quarantine.

New Haven, Conn., March 16.—[Special.]—Rufus Parks Jr., a member of the middle class of the scientific department of Yale University, is believed to be suffering from smallpox. He is the third undergraduate in the university ill with the disease, the others being Gauis W. Perkins of Grand Rapids and Roland Bailey of Middletown, Conn.

Parks was examined this evening by Health Officer Wright, who reports that the symptoms indicate smallpox, but he does not wish to assert unqualifiedly yet that such is the disease. Parks is a member of the secret society, Berzilius, located on Hill House avenue, in the heart of the fashionable district of the city. All the members of the society have been quarantined. They include about fifty students, from every section of the country.

Among the Western students who are under quarantine because of the exposure to the smallpox cases at Yale are:

Edwin Hill Clark, Chicago.
Herman Armour Webster, Chicago.
Richard Varick Van Vrederburgh, New Albany, Ind.
James Aaron Farra, Pisgah, Ky.
Charles Ross Gordon, Rochester.
Fred Ely Perkins, Cleveland.
William Thaw, Allegheny, Pa.
Pierce Davies Schenck, Dayton, O.
Frank Quinby, varsity third baseman.

The classes into which the smallpox has come are the senior academic, the middle scientific, and the freshman scientific. All the members of these classes have been given imperative orders by the college authorities to be vaccinated, and the order has been generally complied with.

SENATE LOCKED IN AT ALBANY.

Lawmakers Drink Champagne at State's Expense While Absentees Are Awaited.

Albany, N. Y., March 16.—[Special.]—Locked in by its own vote the State Senate of New York spent the greater part of the day, and is spending the night, in its chamber. The dawn will probably see the Senators still in session. The Senators have had luncheon and dinner in the Capitol. Champagne flowed at the expense of the State. Cards were produced and all sorts of games started, from 5 cents up to $5.

There was no quorum. Three Senators were awaited. They had started for home, but were caught by telegraph. At midnight word was received from them that they would arrive at 3 o'clock in the morning.

The pure beer bill was today reported from the Assembly, where it had been passed. This bill is an old-timer, having been introduced each year for the last three years, referred to the Committee on Public Health of the Senate and killed there, through the influence of the brewers. Today there were motions and counter motions, and finally Senator Raines moved that the Senate adjourn. The motion was defeated.

While points of order were being discussed, Senators Ellsworth, Stranahan, Raines, Armstrong, and others quietly left the Senate chamber and started for home. Bitter talk followed. The doors were locked, the roll called, and the sergeant-at-arms instructed to bring all absentees, except those excused. Then the telegrams were sent, and the answers came that a quorum would come with the waiting

PREDICTS A TARIFF WAR.

GERMANY MAY REFUSE COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH AMERICA.

Dr. Vosberg Rekow, Director of the Society for the Preparation of Commercial Treaties, Declares the Germans Will Consent to No Agreement with the United States as Long as the Latter Maintains Its Annoying Customs Regulations.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY D. S. MACGOWAN.]

BERLIN, March 16.—The Reichstag's enormous majority for the prohibition of meat importations, coupled with Minister von Posadowsky's implied promise that the agrarians would get anything they wanted if they only wait until the commercial treaties expire, has convinced many Liberals that the agrarians will be able to prevent the conclusion of the new treaties with countries exporting agricultural products.

I asked Dr. Vosberg Rekow, director of the Society for the Preparation of Commercial Treaties, and who was the German representative at the Philadelphia commercial congress, his opinion on the matter today, and he said:

"I am convinced that there will be no new treaty with the United States, but other states will secure treaties. Russia will make a treaty in spite of the probable increase in the wheat tariff to 50 marks a ton, as Russia desires only equality with other countries.

Hostility to America.

"There can be no American treaty until the United States modifies her annoying customs practices, which hurt far more than high duties. Secretary Hay admitted to me personally that we had ground for complaint, but that the American government is apparently not strong enough to overcome outside pressure for the harsh treatment of German exporters. The only remedy is for Germany to meet this chicanery with reprisals.

"I am convinced there will be commercial disturbances between the two countries, with or without the prohibition of meat importations. We hope to overcome the agrarian influence before the treaties expire, so that the arrangements will not be wholly in the agrarian interest. The present agitation is bearing fruit. At Potsdam last night Conservative Delegate Pauli, who voted for the prohibition of meat importations, promised his constituents to support the government measure. It is now certain that the third reading will be postponed until April, as the Reichstag will not have a quorum after today. I am informed today that the Reichstag is certain of dissolution on the naval bill. The next Reichstag will contain more Socialists, but other changes are not calculable. The new Reichstag will certainly vote for the naval increase. We hope it will be more national in tone."

German Honor at Stake.

Dr. Vosberg, the principal speaker at the Potsdam meeting, said:

"If we incorporate the prohibitory clause in the hygienic measure we become hypocrites before the whole world. The honor of the German name demands the defeat of the commission bill, which is sailing under false colors."

A Potsdam butcher described the alleged practices at the Chicago Stock-Yards as an eye witness. It developed, however, that he has not been in America within the last twenty-five years.

To Dissolve the Reichstag.

It is doubtful if the bill comes before the present Reichstag again. The government will probably appeal to the country immediately after the navy bill is voted down. The Tages Zeitung practically admits defeat and hurls threats at the government and manufacturers. The North German Gazette significantly states that the Emperor has not answered a single one of the multitude of Agrarian petitions in favor of the commission bill and that it does not think it likely the Emperor will take the personal initiative, adding that the Bundesrath itself has not yet been able to take a position.

Regarding the results of the second reading well informed journals assert that the compromise negotiations have been definitely abandoned for the present.

Among the hundreds of protests that of the Chamber of Commerce of Essen, King Krupp's capital, deserves attention. After reciting the usual arguments it emphasizes the fact that the hardship to the consumers would embitter the masses and supply the socialists welcome material for agitation.

Points Danger to Germany.

LONDON, March 17.—The Times, discussing the German meat inspection bill, says:

"Is it wise for Germany to get on bad terms with the great American market in order to gratify the greed and dictatorial temper of the agrarians? Is it easy for the Prussian squirearchy to defy America and to say that foreign countries must submit to whatever the majority in the Reichstag may decree? But the German business-men, and, we suppose, German statesmen, must see that Germany has everything to lose and hardly anything to gain in a war of tariffs.

"What would the Germans do if America were to strike at the carefully fostered German sugar industry by a prohibitory duty? Moreover, the Americans have the power to strike heavy if not deadly blows at German shipping interests. If the protectionists are allowed to have their way retribution will surely come at a not distant date, and the consequences may be serious for Germany in both her domestic and foreign relations."

REED RESORTS TO PANTOMIME.

Asked His Opinion of the Administration, He Turns Around in a Ponderous Circle.

Washington, D. C., March 16.—[Special.]—"Reed," said a Senatorial friend of the ex-Speaker yesterday, "what do you think of this administration, anyhow?"

Mr. Reed did not answer, but slowly turned around in a ponderous circle.

"Well?" inquired the Senatorial friend.

"Far be it from me to instruct you in pantomime if you don't understand it," said Mr. Reed, as he walked away.

The incident in the Senate on Thursday when Senator Penrose said Senator Gallinger lied and Senator Gallinger said Senator Penrose lied was described to Mr. Reed as he sat in the Ways and Means committee room.

"Well," he commented, "the ayes seem to have it."

FROM CHRISTIANITY TO CASH.

Much Advertised Topeka Capital to Run "Somewhat on the Sheldon Lines."

Topeka, Kas., March 16.—[Special.]—From "Christian journalism" to sordid dollars is a long jump, but it seems to have been accomplished in the case of the Topeka Capital, the Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, and the confiding public. The announcement made tonight that the Capital would continue to be run "along the lines" laid down by Mr. Sheldon—without the guiding hands and guileless heart of that sincere gentleman—leads to the belief that all the hullabaloo raised about editing a daily newspaper as Jesus would edit it has been the result of a carefully laid plan. In these plans the public primarily and Mr. Sheldon secondarily figure as victims of a scheme of "promotion." Some people are even talking about "gold bricks."

There has been a growing suspicion for some days that there was something behind the Sheldon edition of the Topeka Capital, and tonight's announcement has only served to make that suspicion a conviction. It must be asserted at the outset that Mr. Sheldon is an innocent party in the whole scheme. So is the public. The price of real estate in Topeka has not risen to any appreciable extent since Mr. Sheldon announced he would conduct a newspaper as near as possible to the lines drawn in "In His Steps," but the circulation of the Capital has grown tremendously, and the paper is now in a position to take advantage of its prestige.

The men who suggested the scheme do not propose that the profits of the boom shall vanish with the retirement of Mr. Sheldon tomorrow from the editorial chair.

Fred O. Popenoe, business manager of the Capital, says J. K. Hudson, the present editor-in-chief, will continue to act in that capacity, and associated with him will be Harold T. Chase, who will do the religious editorial writing, and Augustus C. Babize, who will serve as managing editor. Mr. Babize is a Chicago newspaper man and holds stock in the Capital corporation.

"Mr. Sheldon," declared Mr. Popenoe, "will have no connection with the paper after tomorrow. He feels that he was not intended for that sort of work and the owners of the paper feel that the course which he has marked out cannot be strictly followed with profit to the paper or success to the cause which it will represent."

Editor J. K. Hudson, when asked late tonight if he would edit the Capital as a religious daily on the lines laid down by Mr. Sheldon, said:

"No, sir; not for a minute will I do so."

This is taken to indicate that Mr. Babize will be the new editor-in-chief.

"On general lines," continued the business manager in his statement, "the Capital will continue to follow the example which Mr. Sheldon has set, but we shall print more news than he has furnished and of necessity less of the matter of a special character. The paper will not be non-partisan, as it has been under his control, but Republican as it was before he assumed the editorship.

BONDHOLDERS SUE ATHENÆUM

Actions in Assumpsit for $107,000 Brought by Fourteen Plaintiffs—Judgment Entered in Each Case.

Fourteen suits in assumpsit, for amounts aggregating $107,000, were filed yesterday in the Circuit Court against the Chicago Athenæum by the second mortgage bondholders. The property of the concern is now involved in foreclosure proceedings brought on the first mortgage. The fourteen plaintiffs, who sue for amounts varying from $2,000 to $25,000, are:

Thies J. Lefens, Samuel M. Nickerson, William C. Seipp, William G. Hibbard, American Trust and Savings Bank, William J. Chalmers, Walter L. Peck, Lyman J. Gage, Mary Hollis, H. H. Kohlsaat, Orr & Lockett Hardware company, Josiah L. Lombard, Charles H. Wacker, and Adolphus C. Bartlett.

The decree in the federal court has been entered already in the suit to foreclose. Immediately after filing the suits were taken before Judge Smith, where suit was entered in each case. This proceeding puts the second mortgage bondholders in the position of judgment creditors, and will enable them to redeem the property within fifteen months. The Chicago Athenæum, as defendant, has twelve months in which it can redeem the property.

BULLETIN OF

The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1900.

Weather predictions for the next 24 hours:

Generally fair, with moderating temperature, followed by snow by Sunday morning.

Sun rises at 6:00; sets at 6:08.

Moon rises at 7:48 p. m.

IMPORTANT NEWS AND FEATURES

Pages.

1 London Times' News and Views.
City of Louisville Frozen in Ice.
Predicts a Tariff War.
Boer Forces Breaking Up.

2 Methuen Files His Report.
Young John Evans Shot.

3 Labor Men to Fight for Offices.
Egypt Sees a New Light.
Sues the Paris Figaro.
"Siegfried" Wagner's Ambition.
Russia Gains a Point.
Italy Wins in Morocco.
Pleas for a Canal Survey.

4 General News of New York.
Illinois Legislative Situation.
League Passes on Candidates.

5 Deficit in Danish Isles.
Porto Rico Relief Bill.

6 American League Magnates Meet.
Seven in Today's Derby.
Byers Holds Childs Even.

7 Weekly Review of Trade.

8 Values of First Ward Realty.
Housing Exhibition and Conference

9 Quay Scores an Empty Victory.
Want Drug Stamp Tax Repealed.
Issue Over Boulevard System.
St. Patrick's Day Plans.

13 Astor Unpopular in London.

16 Education in France.
Street Music for Worthy School.

Pages.	Pages.
4 Amusements.	11 Commercial.
7 Railroads.	12 Editorial.
7 Insurance.	16 Fontenoy.
8 Courts.	16 Society.
10 Literature.	16 Short Story.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
AUCKLAND	Alameda	
HAMBURG	Pennsylvania	
HAVRE	La Champagne	
LIVERPOOL	Germanic	
LONDON	Europeas	
NEW YORK	Patricia	L'Aquitaine.
NEW YORK		Bremen.
QUEENST'N	Lucania	
QUEENST'N	Pennland	
ROTTERDAM		Spaarndam.

BOER FORCES BREAKING UP.

Signs Point to the Disintegration of the Burgher Army in the Orange Free State.

RETURN TO THEIR FARMS.

Generals Meyer and Schalkburger Reported to Have Refused to Renew the Fighting.

CECIL RHODES AS A CRITIC.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY ARTHUR L. CLARKE.]

LONDON, March 17, 3 a. m.—The Boer resistance in the southern part of the Orange Free State, if British reports are confirmed, is completely collapsing. Lord Roberts claims to now have complete control of the railways from Cape Town to Bloemfontein.

Eight hundred Boers, who fled from the Free State capital, and the force under General Olivier, which retreated from Allwal North, are assembled on the borders of Basutoland waiting to hear the terms of Lord Roberts' proclamation, in the hope of making peace and surrendering.

Several other scattered detachments of Boers are also reported to be preparing to accept Lord Roberts' lenient terms.

Boer Forces Disintegrating.

A dispatch to the Daily News from Lourenzo Marquez, dated yesterday, says:

"Intrenching is proceeding on the Vaal River at Vereeynig.

"Late arrivals from Pretoria state that the Boers themselves now admit their cause is hopeless. Lucas Meyer, who commanded the column which attacked Dundee on Oct. 20, has refused to continue fighting and has gone home to his farm. General Schalkburger has also returned. The burghers are going home by hundreds."

Kruger Annexes Free State.

The report that President Kruger has annexed the Orange Free State to the Transvaal is treated with derision by the London press. At the same time it is admitted that Kruger had his mind on the future when he issued the strange proclamation. It is generally believed that the Free-Staters are laying down their arms readily in order to receive better terms in the final settlement than the Transvaalers can hope for. Kruger probably sees this and hopes to tie up the two republics and thus insure impartial treatment.

Cecil Rhodes as a Critic.

Julian Ralph sends to the Mail a sensational interview with Cecil Rhodes—one that's liable to make the prospective visit of the empire-builder to London less pleasant than he may anticipate. Julian Ralph met Mr. Rhodes shortly after Kimberley had been relieved, at the sanitarium at the edge of the town, where the latter had lived during the siege. Mr. Rhodes displayed signs of fatigue and worry in his face as a result of his care of the beleaguered town for so many weeks, but the "uncrowned king of south Africa" was not too weary to discuss the situation without his usual reserve.

England Saved by Luck.

Ralph quotes Rhodes as saying:

"The marvelous thing about England is her luck. We have made the silliest mistakes, have had some of the most incompetent Generals, but we are coming out all right, as we always do.

"I was glad to have Kimberley relieved, of course. We are all glad. But in heavens name, why was it not done sooner? What was the good of all that messing about Rensburg and Colesberg? Why did they not do first what was so readily done last?

"The earlier plans were different, you say? I should think they were. Do you know what General Buller's orders to Lord Methuen were with regard to Kimberley? Well, Methuen was to come here, relieve the town, carry all the people out of it, and then fall back to the Orange River. That's true. I know it, and I say, scandalous would have been the disgrace to England had it been carried out.

"Why should an English General plan a retreat and arrange to fall back? It is simply monstrous."

Friction with the Military.

Mr. Ralph explains the friction between the small force of soldiery and the civilian leaders of the place. Colonel Kekewich had only 500 troops, while the City of Kimberley raised 4,500 armed defenders. Cecil Rhodes crystallized the feeling of the leading citizens of Kimberley, when, replying to Ralph's inquiry whether they had not been circumscribed in their movements, said:

"We were never so tied up but that we found plenty to do. We organized a troop of 800 horse, built cannon, supplied water from the mines when the Boers cut off the town supply, set up soup kitchens, and distributed 10,000 rations a day.

"The military people worried us about all these things. They did not believe in them. They did not think our gun would be any good. They saw no reason for setting up soup kitchens.

"We got no news from the army. The military heroes did not let us send messages. Actually, when we wished to notify Lord Methuen that the Boers had set up a six-inch gun in front of the town they did not send the message lest it might disturb the plans of the army."

Killing of the Mule.

Mr. Rhodes then tells how, though all the 111 men killed during the siege belonged to the local soldiery, not one announcement of death was issued by headquarters, though an official notice was published of the killing of one mule belonging to the regulars.

"This failure to recognize the death of a single volunteer, and the grave formal announcement of the demise of a mule," said Rhodes, "typify the spirit and char-

acter of the military men, with whom we had hoped and tried to work in harmony."

Boer Army Overestimated.

Discussing the size of the Boer army, Julian Ralph said the British estimates placed the total at 65,000, to which Mr. Rhodes replied: "That is their method of accounting for their reverses and avoiding blame at home for their own mistakes; but nevertheless there are but 30,000 Boers in this war. The Transvaal only polled a little over 17,000 votes at the last Presidential election, and even the boys voted. That state put in 15,000 men, the Orange Free State not quite so many. As for the foreigners in their army, the Irish brigade is 100 strong and there are 150 Scandinavians, and for the rest they amount to between 1,000 and 2,000.

"The people besieging us used to go away to fight Methuen at Magersfontein and other places before that.

"No, we are exaggerating their numbers simply because by doing so we account for bad generalship without confessing it."

On the Orange River.

General Clements has succeeded, through a clever movement, in crossing the Orange River at Norval's Pont. A body of infantry crossed in boats early this morning and established themselves securely on the north bank. As soon as the bridge was completed the main force crossed the river, one report describing them as passing across as if on parade.

General Gatacre's three columns are now in the Orange Free State, and the divisional commander himself is at Bethulie, General Clements at Norval's Pont, and General Brabant at Aliwal North.

Severe Storm at Ladysmith.

The Daily Telegraph this morning prints a dispatch from Ladysmith, dated Thursday, saying:

"A terrific thunder-storm, accompanied by hailstones of enormous size, broke over the town yesterday, resulting in one death from lightning. The horses stampeded, but all eventually were recovered. All civilians have been requested to leave town. Two passenger trains start daily for Durban."

Lady Roberts Sails for Africa.

Lady Roberts, accompanied by her two daughters, leaves today for south Africa to join her husband.

Railway Clear to Cape Town.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LONDON, March 16.—Lord Roberts has sent the following dispatch to the War office, dated at Bloemfontein, Friday, March 16:

"General Clements crossed the Orange River yesterday. Repairs to the railway bridge at Norval's Pont have commenced and it will shortly be ready for traffic.

"General Pole-Carew telegraphs his arrival at Springfontein, so that Bloemfontein now is practically in rail communication with Cape Town.

"My proclamation is already having an excellent effect. Several hundred burghers have expressed their intention to surrender their arms and return to their occupations.

"The resident commissioner of Basutoland reports that 800 Boers lately arrived from Bloemfontein, and that a further contingent from Aliwal North was only waiting to know the terms of my proclamation to surrender. They had refused to attend a council at Kroonstadt, to which President Steyn had summoned them."

To Push On to Pretoria.

Lord Roberts' success in handling the civil problems at Bloemfontein and the manifest equanimity with which the residents of the capital of the Orange Free State accept the British occupation momentarily eclipse in interest the military situation. It is believed here that the Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in south Africa will soon push on to Pretoria.

Lord Roberts made a quaint speech to the guards at Bloemfontein today, when, in his first congratulatory words, he expressed pride in their splendid march of thirty-eight miles in twenty-eight hours, and gave ample assurance of his ultimate design.

"Through a small mistake," said Lord Roberts, "I have not been able to march into Bloemfontein at the head of the brigade, as I intended. I promise you, however, that I will lead you into Pretoria."

General Roberts reports that he found seven British officers and forty-three men wounded in the hospital at Bloemfontein and that they had been well cared for. He adds:

"I rejoiced the wounded Boers by telling them they will be allowed to proceed to their homes instead of being made prisoners, as soon as they can leave the hospital."

Campaign Plans Discussed.

General Gatacre is holding Bethulie, and the whole line of the railroad south of Bloemfontein is now in the hands of the British, and, General Brabant's column having crossed the Orange River after a forced march, at Aliwal North on Sunday, and General Clements' column being across at Van Zyl, the three columns will form an army of 12,000 to 15,000 men, which is expected to replace the forces of Lord Roberts at Bloemfontein as he pushes northward.

Just where the Boers will attempt to oppose that march is an important question, but it cannot be easily answered until General Joubert is more definitely located.

Vague News from Mafeking.

Further news has reached the outside world from Mafeking, dated Friday, March 9, showing that though the garrison was in hard straits they were buoyed up by the knowledge that their plucky fight was appreciated at home.

A private telegram received at Liverpool reads as follows:

"By dispatch rider to Kimberley, Mafeking, March 10.—Going strong."

Casualties at Drietfontein.

It was officially announced today that the British casualties at Drietfontein March 10 were sixty-two men killed and 321 wounded, including one Canadian wounded.

Roberts' Move Northward.

LONDON, March 17, 4:20 a. m.—With the railway communication to the Cape intact Lord Roberts will in a few days be in a position to begin the advance on Pretoria. His deep political intuition, combined with his bold strategy, is having the result desired in the southern sections of the Orange Free State, which are rapidly calming down.

Mafeking is now the only point for anxiety, and as it is known that a force has left Kimberley, its relief may be announced before many days pass. The efficiency of the relieving column is heightened by the fact that it is partly composed of regulars.

In the lobbies of Parliament last evening it was rumored that Lord Roberts was about to issue a proclamation announcing that the former system of government in the Orange Free State is abolished, and promising Free Staters who immediately surrender due consideration.

Russia Declines to Interfere.

It is understood that all the continental powers, with one exception, uncompromisingly refused to intervene. The exception was Russia, whose reply was couched in less firm language, although, like the others, she declined to interfere. It is said that the Pope was also appealed to, but that he declined to do anything beyond writing a letter to the Queen appealing to her to stop the further effusion of blood. Dr. Leyds' efforts with King Leopold were quite futile.

Boer Generals' Dilemma.

Mr. Spenser Wilkinson, in the Morning Post, says:

"The difficulty now is to imagine a satisfactory plan of operations for the Boer commander-in-chief. At an outside estimate his available forces can hardly be 40,000 men. The Boer positions will always be turned before a frontal attack is made. To await the attack will be to risk capture. The only plan to avoid it will be a hasty retreat."

Then, proceeding to discuss various possibilities for the Boers, Mr. Wilkinson arrives at the following conclusion:

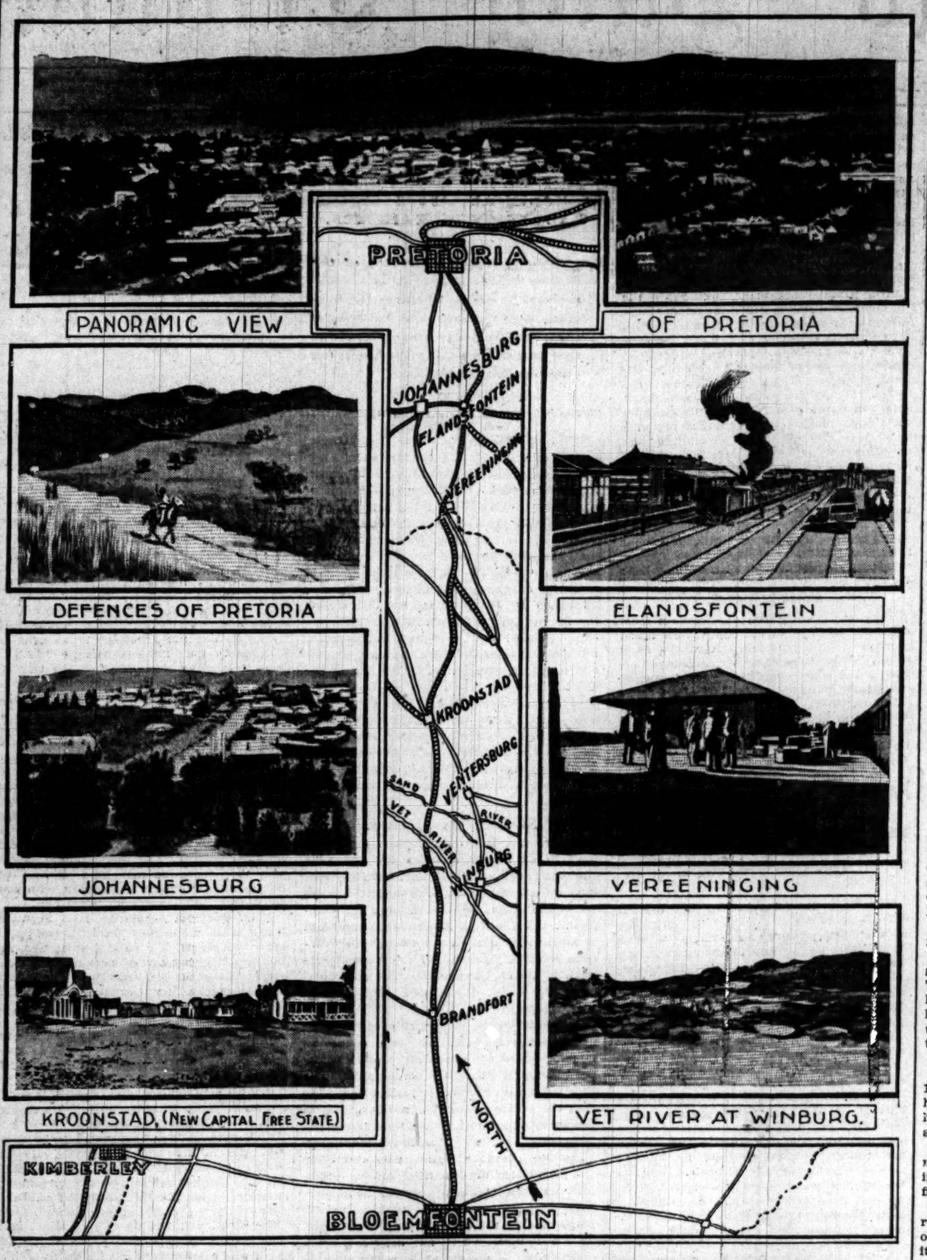
"The best thing the Boers can hope for is to gain time. There is chance of their being able again to restore the equilibrium and to turn the balance in their favor. By gaining time they may hope for some foreign intervention or complication. Great Britain must, therefore, push the war with the utmost vigor, not to spare any effort to keep the navy and the home defense forces in the utmost efficiency, ready for any emergency."

May Not Go to St. Helena.

The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says:

"The Boer prisoners, I learn, will be detained indefinitely on board the transports, and the Free-Staters will, perhaps, be spared the trip to St. Helena."

ON THE ROAD TO PRETORIA.



Scenes along Lord Roberts' march from Bloemfontein to the Transvaal capital.

PRESIDENT STEYN MAY GIVE UP.

Rumor at Bloemfontein the Orange Free State Executive Is Willing to Surrender.

BLOEMFONTEIN, March 15 (Thursday—Delayed.—Rumors are current that President Steyn is willing to surrender. Much unrest exists among the Dutch population. The burghers described the soldiers as locusts, saying they are innumerable and of identical color with them.

General Prettyman is succeeding admirably as Governor of the town. He issued a proclamation today requesting the burghers within a radius of ten miles to deliver up their arms, assuring them they would be paid for the confiscation of their property.

General Pretyman's proclamation stipulates that the arms must be delivered by noon on Sunday, March 18.

It is safe to say that the Boers have completely collapsed in the Free State south of this point.

The British cavalry patrols, going as far as the Modder River, have found no sign of the enemy. The bridge is untouched.

Altogether, 400 Boers have come in here to surrender.

Lord Roberts is about to issue fresh proclamations, which, it is considered, will have the effect of disarming further opposition upon the part of the Free-Staters.

Mr. Collings has been appointed Landdrost, vice Paphenfus, deposed, and Mr. Fraser will act as Mayor.

Great quantities of stores captured at Wasserfill have been recovered. As the result of Hunter and Weston's line cutting the British have secured twenty-six engines and the line has been cleared to the Kaffir River.

The Free-Staters south of here are reported to be rapidly returning to their farms.

General Grobelaar is attempting to escape to the north. He has a large command and a big convoy of supplies.

The majority of the townspeople anticipate that the Free-Staters will offer no resistance.

TEXT OF THE GERMAN REPLY.

Kaiser Willing to Offer Mediation When Both Parties Express a Desire for His Assistance.

PRETORIA, Wednesday, March 14, via Lourenzo Marquez, Thursday, March 15.—The German Consul has handed the following dispatch to President Kruger:

"The government of Germany and the Emperor will be glad and ready to assist in friendly mediation as soon as the fundamental conditions to such are apparent—as soon as it is demonstrated that both opponents desire mediation. Whether the desire already exists on the British side can be found by the republics on direct inquiry at London or through the good offices of a third government which has no important interests of its own to consider in south Africa.

"The latter assumption is qualified with a number of nations in and outside Europe but not with Germany. Any such step on the part of the German government would awaken suspicions and have other than a humanitarian view. The increased mistrust thereby engendered would not promote a peaceable settlement.

"The request of the republics to transmit their appeal for mediation to the Austro-Hungarian and Swiss governments, whose interests are watched by the German Consulate, has been immediately fulfilled."

Comment on American Offer.

LONDON, March 16.—"Outlook," commenting on Lord Salisbury's reply to the United States' offer of mediation, says:

"Like M. Delcasse, President McKinley must himself see that this puts an end to all talk of 'friendly good offices' on the part of any outside power. But President McKinley, unlike the French Premier, is face to face with that most awkward factor, his November Presidential election, and we know not what even the best of Presidents can be led to at such times.

"Let us be thankful we have a Pauncefote, not a Sackville-West, at Washington, for we shall need all our tact and firmness there these next few months."

BOERS FLEE FROM GATACRE.

Burghers Disappear from the Orange River When They Hear of Bloemfontein Capture.

BETHULIE, Orange Free State, Thursday, March 15.—General Gatacre, on arriving here, found that all the Boers had fled. The town was nearly deserted, the Dutch having trekked on hearing of the occupation of Bloemfontein.

It is believed that the Boers retired in the direction of De Wet's Dorp. The telegraph is open to Springfontein.

It is understood here that President Kruger two days ago annexed the Orange Free State to the South African Republic.

VANZYL, Thursday, March 15.—The bridge over the Orange River here has been completed. The British forces have crossed and tonight they are bivouacking on Free State soil.

SAY ENGLAND SEEKS QUARREL.

German Political Circles Discuss Report That Boer Envoys on Steamer Kaiser Are to Be Seized.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY D. B. MACDOWAN.]

BERLIN, March 16.—It was recently stated in these cables that government circles were convinced that England is seeking a pretext for a quarrel with Germany. The agitation caused by the London Daily Mail's telegram stating that the English warship Thetis has been sent to overhaul the German mail steamer Kaiser and take the Boer commissioners, Fischer and Wolmarans, prisoners, and the Daily Standard's attempt to throw suspicion upon the steamer Koenig, indicate the belief that this supposed danger is becoming more imminent.

Would Result in Trouble.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

BERLIN, March 16.—The Berliner Tageblatt, which prints the announcement from London that it is reported there that the British cruiser Thetis will search the German steamer Kaiser to capture the Boer delegates who are seeking European intervention, expresses the belief that any such action would seriously embitter the relations between the two peoples as well as between the governments.

Officially Ridiculed in London.

LONDON, March 16.—The report published in the United States that the British warship Thetis was chasing the German steamer Kaiser, off Delagoa Bay, the Kaiser having the Boer commissioners on board, was published in the Daily Mail of this city today together with a denial of the statement. The officials of the Foreign office say the idea of the officers of a British warship attempting to remove foreigners from a German vessel is utterly impossible and absurd.

LONDON TIMES' NEWS AND VIEWS.

(Continued from first page.)

extended. Trustworthy information shows that the Boer losses here on Sunday were much heavier than ours, which amounted to only twenty-seven wounded.

To Investigate Piracy.

HONGKONG (Friday)—Commander Slade has been detailed to make an investigation of West River piracy. Admiral Seymour left Canton yesterday for Wuchau. The Tonkin press is clamoring for French annexation of Kwangtung and Yunnan, expressing the hope that Pichon's conference with the frontier Consular officials indicates a forward policy.

British Asked to Protest.

SHANGHAI (Friday)—Concurrently with representations addressed by the American association to the Washington authorities with regard to the anti-foreign policy of the Empress Dowager of China, the association lately suggested to the British Minister that a remonstrance against the action of the Chinese government would be consistent with the British policy. The present attitude of the diplomatic body at Peking appears to indicate an acquiescence in the action of the Empress and her advisers.

Brazil Has a Revolution.

BUENOS AYRES (Friday) — National forces have been sent to Entre Rios, where there is a revolutionary movement. It is simply a matter of the politicians attempting to take the reins of government in order to satisfy their greed.

AMERICANS LEAVING HAVANA.

Steamers Crowded with People Anxious to Evade Quarantine—Capitalists Look Over Island.

HAVANA, March 16.—Every steamer leaving Havana nowadays takes a full complement of passengers, and passages are booked ahead until the end of the month by people desiring to evade the quarantine. The steamship line managers say that the traffic from the United States during the last few months has been greater than ever before. Both the local press and the merchants complain of the enforcement of the quarantine at so early a date. This time of the year is invariably the most healthful. It is suggested that the quarantine be postponed to April 15 or May 1.

Many large capitalists have been looking over Cuba. Representatives from the Boards of Trade in several large American cities, as well as representatives of some of the largest business houses, have visited the island with a view to future possibilities. In a few instances there have been large purchases of land, notably the purchase at Nipe Bay by an important fruit company.

General Maximo Gomez publishes a letter he has recently written to his son in San Domingo, in which he says: "Cuba fought to shake off a power that oppressed her. She is now endeavoring to shake off an intervening power, although not in an ungrateful way. There is no breach of public order, although the people are passing through trying times. The only thing that could be spared are the American bayonets. General Wood and Mrs. Wood would be just as safe if absolutely alone here as if they had a million soldiers around them. The police and the rural guard are idle. I could go from one end of the island to the other loaded with gold without fear of any loss. As for myself, I do not have the money I need, but it is because I do not wish to have it, for plenty has been offered me, but I do not pay for lighting, for telephone, or for stabling my horses, and I am not charged carriage hire."

Troops for Lourenzo Marques.

LONDON, March 17.—The Lisbon correspondent of the Standard says: "A military force of seventy officers and 712 men will sail for Lourenzo Marquez Tuesday next. This will include a battery of artillery and a squadron of cavalry."

METHUEN'S REPORT IS IN.

OFFICIAL STORY OF BRITISH DISASTER AT MAGERSFONTEIN.

English General Explains to the War Office Why He Made a Frontal Attack Instead of Attempting the Difficult Task of Flanking the Boer Position—Tells How the Highland Brigade Went to Its Defeat and Pays a Tribute to General Wauchope.

LONDON, March 16.—The London Gazette this evening publishes General Lord Methuen's report of the actions at Magersfontein on Dec. 10 and 11, dated from the Modder River, Feb. 15.

After explaining the difficulties of any attempt to outflank 16,000 Boers and arguing that a blow dealt at the Boer center at Magersfontein would be more effective, he says his orders were to relieve Kimberley and, therefore, the day the last reinforcements arrived he decided to attack Magersfontein Kopje.

The General then proceeds to describe the artillery bombardment of the position and how the Highland Brigade was led to the point of assault after the late Major General Andrew G. Wauchope had previously explained all he intended to do and the particular part each battalion was expected to play. Lord Methuen then says:

"Two rifles accidentally went off and the flashes from a lantern gave the enemy timely notice of the march."

Confusion in the Ranks.

The report then proceeds to show General Wauchope deployed his men too late, and suddenly the Boers poured in a heavy fire. Colonel Hughes-Hallet immediately ordered the Seaforths to charge, and the other commanders followed suit. At this moment some one gave the word to retire, and part of the Black Watch rushed back through the ranks of the Seaforths. Colonel Hughes-Hallett ordered the latter to lie down and not retire.

After awhile the Colonel again tried to reach the trenches, 400 yards off, but the officers and half the men fell before the heavy fire which opened after the men moved. Ten minutes later the Seaforths tried another rush, with the same result. Colonel Hughes-Hallett then decided to await orders. After describing sending the Gordons and Guards to support the Highland Brigade, Lord Methuen continues:

"At 1 o'clock in the afternoon the Seaforths were exposed to a heavy cross-fire, the order to retire was given, and the greater part of the casualties then occurred. This was an unfortunate retirement for Hallett. He received instructions to remain in his position until dusk, and the enemy were then quitting the trenches in tens and twenties.

Tribute to Wauchope.

"Wauchope told me the evening of Dec. 10 that he quite understood his orders, and he made no further remark. He died at the head of his brigade, where his name will always remain honored and respected.

"His high military reputation and attainments disarm all criticism. Every soldier in my division deplores his loss. He was a fine soldier and a true comrade.

"The attack failed. The Highlanders were ready enough to rally, but the paucity of officers and non-commissioned officers made it difficult. I attach no blame to this splendid brigade."

The report then proceeds to pay a high tribute to the conduct of all the troops under conditions as hard as can be imagined, and mentions specially a number of officers and men for distinguished acts of courage, already recorded in the newspaper dispatches.

REPORT ON STORMBERG DEFEAT

Lord Roberts Comments on General Gatacre's Failure to Detect His Dangerous Position.

LONDON, March 16.—Lord Roberts, in transmitting General Gatacre's report of the Stormberg defeat, gives his opinions thus:

"The failure was mainly due to reliance on inaccurate information regarding the ground to be traversed, to the position held by the Boers, to the employment of too small a force, and to the men being tired out by a long night march before they came in contact with the enemy.

"When it became evident shortly after midnight that the guides were leading the column in the wrong direction, I consider Gatacre should have halted and endeavored to find a proper road, or should have fallen back on Molteno, rather than have risked the safety of the entire force by following a route which brought the troops into difficult ground commanded on both sides by Boers."

Plan Benefit for British Widows.

At the week meeting of the Sons and Daughters of the British Empire at the Great Northern Hotel last evening the program was arranged for the second entertainment to be given for the benefit of the widows and orphans of British soldiers. The benefit will be given on March 31 at Central Music Hall.

Court Orders Bank Assets Auctioned.

An order was entered in the Superior Court yesterday directing William C. Niblack, receiver of the Columbia National Bank of Chicago, to sell all the remaining assets of the bank at public auction on April 27.

RETURNS ON INHERITANCE TAX.

Treasurer Raymond Turns Over to State $270,717 for Cook—Revenues from Other Counties.

Springfield, Ill., March 16.—[Special.]—County Treasurer Raymond has turned over to the State Auditor for deposit in the State Treasury the inheritance tax revenues collected in Cook County for the six months ending on March 1, amounting to $270,717. This amount is exclusive of the amount paid out of the collections for appraiser's fees and expenses. The estates collected from and the amount of each collection are as follows:

John Parker	$ 34	Julian Magill	2,981
A. J. Fisher	433	Eliza R. Dickinson	293
G. M. Pullman	158,282	J. B. Brousseau	458
S. Dunlop	966	Mary L. Burrows	2,353
C. Morgan	603	Almira A. Hagaman	1,774
R. B. Miller	880	Mary S. Hale	539
I. C. Leland	1,234	Otto Karmvedel	502
Nancy A. Kirk	358	Robert L. Rea	741
Susan M. Lauderbach	116	Frances M. Stewart	27
Phoebe Slater	600	Mary S. Larned	39
H. P. Marritt	254	Edward L. Ayers	27
M. E. Stearns	9,747	Nath. B. Dutro	170
L. M. Shipman	510	J. M. Downling	83
J. M. Ayer	254	Eureka C. S. Dunlop	2,780
N. V. Boddie	1,252	John Burke	40
G. H. Fulle	156	John Simpson	309
C. L. Rutter	950	Andrew J. Marble	1,054
E. K. Beach	13,196	Laura A. Rathborne	253
Joseph Medill	16,048	Augustus C. Campbell	393
Emeline Castle	211	John Buehler	3,980
H. S. Clarke	47	Chas. E. Browne	114
Geo. W. Meeker	493	Mary K. Peck	333
James L. High	2,000	Charlotte Boardman	883
Margery W. Wilkins	315	Irene N. Bullock	58
David L. Barnes	196	Robt. A. Waller	2,996
C. H. Jordan	1,329	Franz F. Bruns	197
William Martin	177	Alb. Trebilcock	65
Cath. M. White	25,236	Abraham Eichhold	2,602
J. R. Fraser	3,099	Wallace R. Condict	1,282
Wm. Dinning	1,370	Charles Credé	360
Josephine E. Orvis	529	Arthur A. Libby	4,437
Alvina Busch	317		
Jas. L. Waller	59		
L. L. Hubbard	31		
R. B. Woolford	232		
Elvira L. Richardson	69		
G. Mulderink	104		
William Blair	9,764		

Sixteen County Treasurers outside of Cook County have made return of their inheritance tax collections as follows:

County.		County.	
Jo Daviess	$ 796	Winnebago	$ 981
Champaign	1,037	La Salle	2,216
Kankakee	39	Tazewell	1,648
Adams	1,527	McLean	302
Warren	4,006	De Kalb	27
Lake	3,139	Marshall	674
Peoria	3,011	Gallatin	51
McHenry	1,113	Mercer	286

WARSHIP SENT TO TAKU, CHINA.

Navy Department Takes Steps to Protect the American Missionaries There.

Washington, D. C., March 16.—[Special.]—Secretary Long today directed Admiral Watson, at Manila, to send a warship to Taku, China, to protect American interests. The vessel will not fire on the town unless it becomes absolutely necessary, and it is hoped the moral influence of the warship will be such as to quiet the disturbance at that point and to prevent outrages upon Americans there.

Attacks have been made by the "Boxers," an anti-foreign Chinese organization, on the American missions in Shantung Province in which Taku is situated. French and German missions have also been attacked, and the feeling against foreigners has increased to such proportions that it is feared overt acts will be committed which will involve the loss of many lives. It is possible the three powers will act in concert. Taku is situated on a small river, and it will be necessary to send a gunboat of light draft to enable it to reach the place where the outbreak is feared.

BERLIN, March 16.—Referring to the attacks on American missionaries in China and to the orders issued by the United States to Admiral Watson to send a warship to Taku to look after the interests of the missionaries, a high official of the German Foreign office said this evening: "Germany does not claim authority over the entire Shantung Peninsula, and the United States government has a perfect right to send a ship there for the protection of American citizens."

SENIORS' FINALS IN DEBATE.

University of Chicago Students Have Team Contest—Bangs' Comedy Is Presented.

Seniors in the University of Chicago introduced a novelty in the quarterly finals of the debating contest last night, presenting "A Proposal Under Difficulties," a comedy by John Kendrick Bangs.

The question debated was: "Resolved, That national regulation of corporations tending to capitalistic monopoly is unwise and inexpedient." This is the question the Chicago team debated with Columbia in New York on March 9. The contest was won by the three affirmative speakers, who were awarded the university prize of $90, each receiving $20. Robert S. McClure received $15 for being the best speaker.

The members of the affirmative side were Arthur E. Bestor, Edwin D. Solenberger, and Rowland H. Ritchie. The negative was represented by Robert S. McClure, Charles B. Williams, and Rowland T. Rogers.

BANQUET TO SWEDISH SINGERS.

Participants in Opera "Fridthjof and Ingeborg" Entertained at the Sherman House.

In honor of the singers who participated in the performance of C. F. Hanson's opera, "Fridthjof and Ingeborg," a banquet was given at the Sherman House last night by the Swedish National association. O. C. Petersen, the President of the association, was the toastmaster. E. C. Bye, a member of the chorus; Professor John O. Ortengren, and G. Bernhard Anderson spoke. E. W. Olsen read a poem written for the occasion.

SHOT KILLS HIS BROTHER

JOHN EVANS STRUCK THROUGH THE HEART DURING A STRUGGLE.

Victim, 12 Years Old, Is Playing with His Father's Revolver When Emmet, 14, Fearing an Accident, Tries to Take It from Him—In the Altercation the Weapon Explodes with Fatal Result—Third Death of the Kind Within a Week.

The third fatal shooting within a week, the result of careless handling of revolvers by boys, took place last evening, when John Evans, 12-year-old son of Captain Michael P. Evans of the Bureau of Identification, was shot and instantly killed during a struggle for possession of a revolver, with his 14-year-old brother, Emmet, at their parents' residence, 3545 Princeton avenue.

In one of the other cases a boy met death at the hands of his brother. The victim of the first shooting was Mrs. Charles F. Essig, 253 East Sixty-fifth place, who was accidentally shot on Sunday morning by her 7-year-old son, Richard, who was playing with a revolver in her bedroom. She died on Monday afternoon at the Lakeside Hospital as a result of the wound. Only a few hours later Charles Katek, 12 years old, 420 Thomas street, was shot and killed by his brother, Leo, three years his senior. Leo was examining a revolver which he had procured during the day, when it accidentally exploded. Charles died at St. Elizabeth's Hospital shortly after the shooting.

Caution Ends in Death.

The shooting of young Evans differs from the others, inasmuch as the older brother knew the danger of the weapon his younger brother was handling, and attempted to take it from him. The younger boy refused to give up the pistol, and in the ensuing struggle it exploded. The bullet pierced John's heart.

Both boys attended the Horace Mann School, Thirty-seventh street and Princeton avenue, and they were conspicuous among their schoolmates on account of their attachment for one another. They were almost always seen in the company of one another, and the older boy often fought battles of his younger brother.

Last evening the boys went home together and were in the dining-room alone. Their mother and other members of the family were in the kitchen preparing supper. A revolver that belongs to Captain Evans was lying on a shelf and this was spied by John. Unnoticed by his brother he secured possession of it and was examining the weapon when he was seen by Emmet. The latter warned him of his danger and when no attention was paid to the caution attempted to take the revolver from him. John struggled to keep possession of the weapon, and in the struggle the revolver exploded. The boy fell to the floor with a scream and died almost instantly.

No Arrest Made.

The report and cry were heard by Mrs. Evans, and she hurried into the dining-room. A physician was called, but his skill was futile. Policeman William Owen of the Thirty-fifth Street Station investigated the shooting, but as it was considered accidental no arrests were made.

Emmet was prostrated and declared that he was to blame for the death of his brother.

Captain Evans has been connected with the Bureau of Identification since 1882. He reached home shortly after the shooting and after hearing the details exonerated his elder son.

GROPE IN SMOKE TO SAVE LIFE.

I. M. Freudenthal and Policeman Schauss Carry a Woman from Goodrich Supply House.

The presence of mind of I. M. Freudenthal, 215 Indiana street, and Policeman Peter Schauss saved the life of Mrs. Anna Schmitt, a scrubwoman, last evening. Mrs. Schmitt was overcome during a fire in the Goodrich Transportation company's supply house at 219-221 Indiana street, and was carried out by Freudenthal and Schauss. She was the only person in the building when the fire started, and the two men groped through the smoke to find her. Michael McDonald, a fireman with Engine company 11, slipped and fell, injuring his knee. He was taken to his residence at Elm and Wells streets. W. Hoyt, 300 Illinois street, fell into three feet of water in the basement of the building. He was slightly bruised.

The cause of the fire is unknown. Damage was $15,000.

Occupants of the Byrnes Building, Oakfield boulevard and Halsted street, were aroused by a small fire in one of the flats late last night. There are 200 flats in the building, and many of the occupants feared a serious fire, but the blaze was extinguished quickly.

Mrs. Charlemagne T. Root, 5924 South Green street, was aroused by a fire engine on Thursday night, started to jump out of bed, and fell back dead from heart disease.

Berlin Expresses Regret.

BERLIN, March 16.—The Berlin papers today discussed the proceedings in the British Parliament with reference to the profanation of the English church in Dresden by Boer sympathizers, expressing their regret and attributing the act to street rowdies, but denying Great Britain's right to complain.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is prepared from the best known vegetable remedies, by a combination, proportion and process peculiar to itself. Thus it possesses peculiar curative power and effects marvelous results where all others totally fail. It is the perfect blood purifier, stomach tonic and nerve strengthener—the best Spring Medicine that money can buy. Get a bottle TODAY.

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IN UNIONS AND POLITICS.

DELEGATES TO LABOR FEDERATION WILL FIGHT TO KEEP OFFICES.

Printers' Resolution to Expel Them May Be Forestalled by Dismissal of Former — Stormy Meeting Expected Tomorrow — Contractors' Evidence to Be Laid Before State's Attorney—Label for Coffins the Latest Plan.

Officers of the Chicago Federation of Labor and their supporters are determined to forestall the attempt that is to be made by the delegates of Typographical union No. 16 to have members who hold political positions expelled from the federation. Many of the officers would be affected, either personally or indirectly, through the weakening of their supporters, if the resolution to be presented by the printers were adopted.

The following members of the federation are alleged to be holding political offices.

President James E. Daley, delegate from Steamfitters' union. Said to be an employé of the Chicago avenue water station. He denies the charge.

Secretary Walter Carmody, delegate from Bridge and Structural Ironworkers. Foreman of city bridge construction. Is working at his trade.

John Mangan, chairman of Finance committee, delegate Steamfitters' union. Employed as steamfitter in City Hall.

Thomas Elderkin, delegate from Seamen's union. City vessel dispatcher.

George W. Geary, delegate from Bridge and Structural Ironworkers' union. Superintendent of Illinois Free Employment bureau.

Richard Powers, delegate from Seamen's union. Government secret service employé.

James Jones, Shoemakers' union.

J. J. Ryan, Steamfitters' union.

Other delegates to the federation are said to be holding political positions, but are drawing no pay under their own names.

The percentage of politicians seated as delegates in the federation is small as compared with the Building Trades council, where it is said the majority of delegates are receiving money from offices. Among the labor leaders who are holding political positions and drawing pay under their own names are:

John S. Kelly, Plumbers', Assistant Health Inspector.

John G. Mitchell, Plumbers', Chief Inspector Water department.

Frank J. Kennedy, Plumbers', Secretary Board of Plumbers' Examiners.

Peter Green, Steamfitters', Corporation Inspector.

Pay Maloney, Steamfitters', inspector.

P. F. Doyle, Engineers', Board of Examining Engineers.

Bud Riley, Plasterers', Chief Cement Inspector.

Edward Carroll, Plasterers', Civil Service commission.

Thomas Redding, Tinners', City Shop Lamp Repair department.

M. B. Madden, Steamfitters', Vehicle Inspector.

Thomas Mack, Painters', School board.

George Kelly, Painters', painting city bridges.

Joe Daze, Ironworkers', Iron Work Inspector.

Patrick Daulton, Ironworkers', Iron Work Inspector.

M. J. Sullivan, Stonecutters', Curbstone Inspector.

Richard Croake, Stonecutters', Curbstone Inspector.

— Kennedy, Boilermakers', Detective department.

Michael C. Burns, Bricklayers', Tunnel Inspector.

Federation Constitution Forbids It.

The resolution asking for the expulsion of the delegates from the federation is merely a request for the enforcement of the following provision of the constitution:

"No person shall be eligible for the position of delegate who is holding any elective or appointive political position and is not working at his or her trade."

It is claimed by the officers that any position held under civil service rules cannot be defined as a "political position," and under this ruling but three of the present delegates could be unseated.

A resolution similar to the one to be offered tomorrow was brought in four weeks ago, but was laid on the table. Serious trouble occurred and fights were narrowly avoided. In order to avoid a repetition of the scene it is suggested by Chairman Davis of the Resolutions committee that the delegation from the Typographical union be expelled from the federation before their members, who are affiliated with the Social Democratic party, are given an opportunity to present their resolution.

Contractors' Testimony Ready.

After listening for five hours to testimony presented by special policemen and nonunion workingmen the Judiciary committee of the Building Contractors' council decided yesterday to attempt to secure the indictment of nine labor leaders and twenty-four union pickets. This morning, it is announced, the committee will visit the State's Attorney's office and present evidence that labor leaders have encouraged members of their unions to intimidate the non-union workmen, and that the pickets have threatened and even attacked them. It is said by members of the committee that forty witnesses will swear to the charges. Labor leaders think that, even if indictments are secured, it will be impossible to convict of conspiracy.

Niel Buck, 1907 Marshfield avenue, a nonunion contractor, claims to have been assaulted by union men.

Want Union Label on Coffins.

After having succeeded in placing union labels upon nearly every article used by living men, the labor unions have decided to make an attempt to place it on coffins. A committee of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' Association of America is securing the signatures of coffinmakers to union agreements. If the committee is unsuccessful the woodworkers will rely upon the sympathetic strike to attain their object.

Want Engineers' Board Investigated.

Chicago engineers who claim to be the victims of unfair discrimination on the part of the Board of Examining Engineers have appointed committees to make an investigation of the business affairs of the board. The chairman of the committee, Daniel McCarthy, has called upon Mayor Harrison, asking for an investigation. No definite answer has been returned, and, pending the Mayor's decision, the committee will confine its operations to the gathering of testimony. It is declared by Chairman McCarthy that the board is using its powers for political purposes and that members of the board are incompetent.

Quarters for Federal Commission.

Rooms have been reserved at the Auditorium Hotel for the members of the subcommittee of the National Industrial commission, who will meet at that hotel next Monday. The committee consists of Congressman Lorimer of Chicago, Congressman Otjen of Milwaukee, Eugene D. Conger, John L. Kennedy, and M. D. Ratchford.

Cleveland Machinists May Strike.

Cleveland, O., March 16.—[Special.]—A strike of machinists next week now seems inevitable. Business Agent Ferguson of the machinists admitted today that at Sunday's meeting of the men action looking toward a strike might be taken. Said Ferguson: "The largest concerns are against us and many of the men are anxious to go out at once. We will be able to tie up nearly every shop in the city."

FIRE STAMPEDES THE AUDIENCE

Flames in Kenosha High School Building During Evening Entertainment Starts a Panic.

Kenosha, Wis., March 16.—[Special.]—Kenosha's high school building had a narrow escape from fire late this evening, and a panic among 500 people gathered to attend an oratorical contest was narrowly averted.

At the close of the contest a lamp was overturned, and the stage was soon in flames. In the excitement which followed the people rushed from the hall, bearing each other down on the narrow stairs. Fortunately, however, no one was hurt.

Louis Ferry, a pupil at the school, crawled into the narrow aperture between the stage and extinguished the flames. He was somewhat burned about the hands and face. The fire caused great excitement.

Policeman Frank Nickolson Dead.

Policeman Frank Nickolson of the Larrabee Street Police Station died at his residence, 247 Mohawk street, on Thursday morning of pneumonia, after a week's illness. He was 57 years old and had been a member of the Police department since 1897. He left a widow and five children. Funeral services will be held at 10 o'clock this morning at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, North Park avenue and Schiller street.



EGYPT SEES NEW LIGHT.

GREAT REVOLUTION OF FEELING IN FAVOR OF ENGLAND.

Satisfactory Solutions of Military Problems by Lord Cromer and Recent British Successes in South Africa Produce a Marked Effect on Public Mind in Cairo — British Steamer on the Upper Yang-tse Kiang.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY ARTHUR L. CLARKE.]

LONDON, March 17, 3 a. m.—A Daily Mail dispatch from Cairo says:

"There has been a great revolution in public opinion in Egypt in favor of England. The satisfactory solution by the Sirdar, under Lord Cromer's direction, of the difficulty in the army which threatened to become serious, the Khedive's remarks when dismissing the cashiered officers, and his solemn declaration that he would support the Sirdar, together with successive British victories in south Africa and the fact that the powers are refraining from intervention, have all produced a great effect on the minds of the Egyptian public."

British Interests in China.

A British steamer will for the first time ply on the Upper Yang-tse-Kiang River next month. The steamer, owned by a British firm, is now being put together at Shanghai. Joseph Walton will Monday ask the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs what her Majesty's government intends to do for the protection of British trade above the rapids on the Yang-tse-Kiang. At the present time it is believed the government possesses no river gunboats capable of navigating the swift flowing, rock strewn reaches of the upper river.

Russians Tear Down Union Jack.

A dispatch to the Mail from St. Petersburg says:

"In honor of the relief of Ladysmith the British consulate at Libau ran up the Union Jack. The following night it was torn down by unknown persons and trampled in the mud. The authors of the outrage so far have avoided arrest.

"The pastor of the Dutch community at this capital, who has taken the lead in pro-Boer agitation among the Russians, informs me that within the last two months no fewer than 16,000 volunteers have enrolled for incorporation in the Boer forces, and in spite of all he can say to dissuade them about one-tenth of this number has made the journey to the Transvaal."

Ask Lipton to Wait.

The executive of the Glasgow international exhibition has appointed a deputation to ask Sir Thomas Lipton to postpone his challenge for the America cup one year, so as not to interfere with the proposed international regatta on the Clyde under the auspices of the Glasgow exhibition in 1901. A cup valued at $2,500 is to be offered as a prize.

In London Dramatic Circles.

George Lederer has decided to rename "The Rounders" "The Night Owls" when he brings the production to London in April. Dan Daly, Harry Davenport, and Phyllis Rankin will be in the company, and probably Edna May. It is also reported that Tom Davis holds a contract with Edna May, and Lederer hopes to unite the forces.

TO DENOUNCE DUBLIN COUNCIL.

Mass-Meeting Held to Protest Against Address to the Queen Not Largely Attended.

DUBLIN, March 16.—A mass-meeting was summoned this evening to denounce the act of the corporation in voting an address to the Queen. But it was almost a fiasco. Only a few hundreds were present at the stipulated time and the gathering never amounted to more than 3,000. The majority were attracted out of curiosity rather than out of sympathy.

Mr. John Daly, Mayor of Limerick, addressed the meeting, and seconded a resolution, which was adopted, protesting against the corporation's decision.

After the meeting broke up about 500 persons marched past the Mansion House, hooting, but there was no disorder.

Death of Mrs. Thomas Arnold.

LONDON, March 16.—Mrs. Arnold, widow of Dr. Thomas Arnold, the famous headmaster of Rugby, is dead.

SUES THE PARIS FIGARO.

WIDOW OF FRENCH OFFICER CALLS NEWSPAPER INTO COURT.

Mme. Klobb, Wife of the Colonel Assassinated in Africa by the Orders of Voulet and Chanoine, Declares the Subscription Raised for Her Benefit Was an Advertising Device —Esterhazy Case Taken Up—Petit Bleu Ceases to Exist.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY GRACE CORNEAU.]

PARIS, March 16.—Mme. Klobb, widow of the French Colonel who was assassinated in Africa several months ago by orders of Lieutenants Voulet and Chanoine, today commenced a sensational suit for damages against the publishers of Figaro for having without her permission used her name to get up a charity subscription. Mme. Klobb insinuates that her name was exploited simply to advertise Figaro and to benefit the Dreyfus case. Mme. Klobb refused to accept the subscription, and Figaro deposited the fund with an insurance company, to be paid the Klobb children at their majority.

Esterhazy Case Taken Up.

Esterhazy's demand for an appeal from the decision of the army authorities came up before the Council of State today. The judges read a letter from Esterhazy asking that he be personally heard. They postponed their decision for a fortnight.

Petit Bleu Is Dead.

The Petit Bleu, one of the most important newspapers founded in Paris to obtain the release of Dreyfus, ceased to exist today.

Anxiety for Missing Steamer.

Up to a late hour tonight there had been no news from the French steamer Pauillac. The steamer is now twenty days overdue. The secretary of the General Transatlantique company in a personal interview said that he was beginning to lose his hope that the Pauillac might have broken its machinery. The delay in the steamer's arrival is annoying to the exposition authorities, because much of the cargo consists of machinery to be used in lighting the buildings and grounds.

Suspicious of America.

The Journal des Débates, referring to a dispatch from Washington announcing the Secretary of State's attitude of uneasiness regarding the Dowager Empress of China, says: "One is forced to ask if the United States has not been subjected to English influence. Every one remembers how England always sought to drag the United States with her in her anti-Russian policy in China."

Decides Against the Odeon.

The Parliamentary commission has refused the credits necessary to transport the Odéon troupe to the Gymnase Theater. The government has taken possession of the Odéon, for the Comédie Française declares that the Odéon can go to the country. Deep indignation is expressed over the method of making the Odéon bear the brunt of the Théâtre Français.

Slump in Gold Shares.

There was a fall in gold mining stock today as a result of the announcement that the Boers may destroy the mines at Johannesburg. The Gaulois, pointing out the tremendous loss such measures would entail, declares that French financiers should aid the Boers to resist England to save the mines.

Cabbies Threaten a Strike.

The cabbies of Paris threaten to strike at the opening of the exposition. At a meeting of their union today they voted to abolish the fixed rates of fares.

Resigns from Salon Jury.

Benjamin Constant has resigned from the Salon jury.

Charybdis for Newfoundland.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., March 16.—The first fruits of the naval reserve movement in Newfoundland are seen in the British Admiralty's order replacing the obsolete corvette Comus by the protected cruiser Charybdis as flagship of the Newfoundland fishery. Naval reserves will be drilled on board this vessel next winter for service in the British navy.

Dublin to Entertain the Queen.

DUBLIN, March 16.—At a meeting today, the Lord Mayor presiding, a committee was appointed to fittingly receive the Queen, and £1,400 was subscribed for decorations.

MODESTY OF A WAGNER.

SON OF FAMOUS COMPOSER TELLS OF HIS OWN AMBITION.

At a Reception Following the Production for the First Time in Berlin of His New Opera, "Siegfried," Wagner Declares It Is Not His Purpose to Imitate His Father—Will Always Confine Himself to Simple and Popular Music.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY D. B. MACGOWAN.]

BERLIN, March 16.—Siegfried Wagner's opera, "Barenhaeuter," was produced for the first time in Berlin tonight and scored moderate success. Wagner was afterwards given a reception at the Press club. He attempted to disarm criticism in advance by saying:

"I have no ambition to rival or imitate my father. My powers are too weak. As a musician I am a follower of Carl Maria and Von Weber, and will always confine myself to the simple and popular."

Progress of the Heinze Law.

The Reichstag today adopted the theater and art paragraphs of the Heinze law by a vote of 166 to 124. Professor Lipps of Munich, who declared that the people opposed the law because they lacked confidence in the integrity and judicial capacity of the German courts, will have a disciplinary trial.

Chooses a Chinese Husband.

Tcheng Ich Juen, an attaché of the Chinese Embassy in Berlin, will, it is announced, marry Katharine Schweinitz, daughter of the deceased sculptor.

SIR FREDERICK BURTON DEAD.

Was Distinguished Irish Painter and for Twenty Years Director of the National Gallery.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY ARTHUR L. CLARKE.]

LONDON, March 16.—Sir Frederick Burton, for twenty years director of the National Gallery and an artist of considerable note, is dead at the age of 84.

The late Sir William Burton was born in Ireland in 1816 and received his education at Dublin. He was elected Associate of the Royal Hibernian Academy of Arts in 1837 and R. H. Academician in 1839. In 1842 he exhibited at the Royal Academy in London a large composition, "The Connaught Toilet," which was afterward destroyed by fire.

In 1840 he was elected member of the Royal Irish Academy of Science, Antiquities, and Belles Lettres, and for many years sat in the Council of Antiquities.

In 1874 Mr. Burton succeeded Sir William Boxall in the directorship of the National Gallery, from which post he retired in March, 1884. Since 1863 he had been a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. In 1884 he received the honor of knighthood and in 1889 the honorary degree of LL. D. of Dublin.

SLUMP IN SAN JUAN REVENUES.

Heavy Deficit from Falling Off of Collections on Liquors and Cigarets.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, March 16.—A municipal deficit of $80,000 in the fiscal year has been caused by an unexpected slump in the city revenues from liquors and cigarets. The Budget committee in 1899 estimated that $96,000 would be collected, but the amount to date is only $26,000, though probably $13,000 more will be received by July. The city owes the United States Treasury $30,000 and the city hall is mortgaged to the Spanish bank for $20,000. Orders have been issued prohibiting prizefights.

Minister Merry at Managua.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, March 16.—United States Minister Merry has arrived here. He was accompanied from Colon by Rudolph Weisser, official agent of the Maritime Canal company, and is now being entertained by the United States Consul, Chester Donaldson. Mr. Merry has been pleasantly received by the Nicaraguan government.

Hospital Ship Maine Returning.

DURBAN, Thursday, March 15.—The American ladies' hospital ship Maine will leave Saturday. It will remain in the Mediterranean a short period for the benefit of the patients on board.

RUSSIA GAINS A POINT.

CZAR'S CONTROL OF BULGARIAN PORT OF BOURGAS CONCEDED.

From Constantinople Comes the Information That the Government at Sophia Has Practically Ceded Harbor on the Black Sea—Growing Uneasiness Over the Balkan Situation —Indications That English Influence with the Porte Is Waning.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY W. L. HUBBARD.]

VIENNA, March 16.—From Constantinople comes the information that Turkish governmental circles are convinced that the ceding of the Bay of Bourgas to Russia by Bulgaria is an accomplished fact. They claim to have word from Sophia that the concession is not of the entire harbor, but merely of a coaling station. Their informant points out that such a grant does not mean the loss of independence to Bulgaria, and cites Greece's having accorded Russia some rights at Piræus as proving how harmless is the entire transaction.

Turkey's belief concerning the ceding of Bourgas may be more a product of fear than of definite knowledge, but it is certain that the independent party in Bulgaria is greatly disturbed over the possibility that any portion of the country's finest port may come into the hands of any outside power, and many indications point to the conclusion that Prince Ferdinand has been planning something important with M. Bachmetieff, the Russian representative at Sophia.

Uneasiness in Bulgaria.

It is denied by the official press at Sophia that the Prince has any intention of declaring himself King, and the rumor that Russia is to appoint a financial delegate to regulate the monetary affairs of the principality is now declared false, but uneasiness is reported among the people and the activity of Cabinet officials justifies the belief that something startling is brewing at Sophia, and that Russia's representative is actively concerned in that something.

Russia Denies Intrigue.

The Russian press maintains that Russia has no real designs on Bulgaria and hints that the Bulgarian scare is being used merely to make the Sultan and his Ministers more tractable in granting the St. Petersburg Cabinet's desires concerning the railway rights in Asia Minor.

That these rights are being demanded with ever increasing firmness is beyond doubt, and the Constantinople correspondent of the St. Petersburg Wedomosti writes that while the Sultan hasn't yet signed the irade granting the concession for the road from Kars to Erzeroum, a remark of the Sultan to the effect that the railway is a matter of the near future and that Russia will build it is quoted in court circles there as showing the increase of Russia's influence and the waning of England's power at the Porte.

Waning English Influence.

Some writers declare that the Young Turks are greatly dissatisfied with the English at Constantinople and that they believe that British Ambassador O'Connor plays them false, protecting them when profitable and betraying them when he wishes to curry favor with the Sultan. They point out he recently delivered up Mussa Effendi, who had taken refuge under the English flag.

SULTAN YIELDS TO DEMANDS.

Removes Hafuz Pasha, Vali of the Vilayet of Uskub, to Please the Albanians.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY RICHARD LACHMANN.]

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, March 16.—A Constantinople dispatch to the Zeitung states that the Sultan has yielded to the Albanians' demand for the removal of Hafuz Pasha, Vali of the Vilayet of Uskub.

Cost of Venezuela Arbitration.

LONDON, March 16.—In the House of Commons today the Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign office, William St. John Broderick, answering a question, said the British expense in the case of the Venezuela arbitration from 1895 to date was £65,625. He added that there was no suggestion that British Guiana should defray any part of the expense.

ITALY WINS IN MOROCCO.

GAINS AN EQUALITY WITH FRANCE IN DIPLOMATIC INFLUENCE.

Political Circles in Rome Gratified Over a Victory Which May Do Much to Restore What Has Been Lost by Recent French Aggression — Ex-Premier Crispi Receives Congratulatory Message from Humbert—To Use American Railway Equipment.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY OSCAR DURANTE.]

ROME, March 16.—Commendator Malmusi, the Italian Minister at Tangier, has successfully completed with the Sultan of Morocco a series of negotiations which in effect place Italy upon a par with France in influence at the Morocco capital.

The disposition on the part of the French government to assert a quasi protectorate authority over Morocco is keenly resented in political circles here. The irritation over the acquisition of Tunis by France is still felt, and recent French encroachments in both Morocco and Tripoli have been watched with jealousy.

The news that the Sultan of Morocco has given official recognition to Italy's interests in northern Africa is received with satisfaction in all political circles.

Ex-Premier Crispi Recovering.

Ex-Premier Crispi is recovering from an attack of influenza, but the result of the recent operation on his eyes is still affecting the aged statesman. King Humbert today sent him a personal telegram expressing wishes for his speedy recovery, and Deputy Giuseppe Colombo also wired his congratulation on behalf of the Rightists in Parliament, expressing the hope that Crispi will soon return to the Chamber.

British War Loan Refused.

The newspapers generally disapprove the refusal of the Bank of Italy to subscribe to the British loan. The Giorno asserts that the Mininster of the Treasury advised the bank to refuse and calls the act impolitic. It recalls the fact that Queen Victoria subscribed a heavy sum when Italy reorganized the finances of the kingdom in order to abolish the forced currency.

To Buy American Material.

The Italian railroad companies have decided to reëquip their lines with the latest American material.

Webster Davis at Naples.

Webster Davis, Assistant Secretary of the Interior of the United States, has arrived at Naples on board the steamship Kanzler from Pretoria, where he has spent some weeks visiting the Boer camps.

FILIPINOS CLAIM VICTORIES.

Junta at Paris Receives Dispatches from Manila Telling of Successes Over Americans.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY GRACE CORNEAU.]

PARIS, March 16.—The Filipino Junta in Paris claims to have received the following dispatch from Manila, the date not being made public:

"In the last combats between the United States troops and the Filipinos the former were defeated, one of their chiefs killed, and many of their men killed or wounded.

"The Filipino General Tinio attacked the Americans at different villages, his troops penetrating north as far as Vigan. A number of American prisoners fell into the hands of General Tinio. At Bertangas, in Luzon, and at Capiz, in the Visayas, several battles have been fought.

"The Filipino army has burned Juan de Bokkok.

"The young girls' schools at Manila have refused to render homage to the American flag."

PERU BANK TO PAY IN GOLD.

Announced in Lima That All Current Obligations Will Be Met in Peruvian Pounds.

LIMA, Peru, March 16.—The Bank of Peru and London of this city today announced that all current payments would be made in sterling or Peruvian pounds. This is the only South American republic now under the gold régime.

TALK FOR CANAL SURVEY

MEMBERS OF DRAINAGE COMMISSION MEET CULLOM AND LORIMER.

Plea Made for the Authorization of Preliminary Work from Utica South to the Mississippi and Resolutions Will Be Introduced in Both House and Senate—Banquet in the Evening at Which the Merits of the Project Are Reviewed by the Speakers.

Washington, D. C., March 16.—[Special.]—Members of the Drainage Canal commission had a conference with Senator Cullom and Representative Lorimer this morning in regard to taking another step toward the construction of a deep waterway from Lake Michigan, via the sanitary canal, the Desplaines and Illinois Rivers to the Mississippi.

What is wanted at this time is the authorization of a survey from Utica south to the Mississippi River. Those having charge of the drainage canal want the survey made so as to show the cost of its improvement at the depths of ten, twelve, and fourteen feet. There is an unexpended appropriation amounting to about $7,000 left over from a survey of one of the Illinois Rivers. It was agreed at the conference to introduce a resolution authorizing that the amount be used for surveying the Illinois River from Utica to the Mississippi.

Senator Cullom will introduce the resolution in the Senate, while Mr. Lorimer will present it in the House.

The members of the Drainage Canal commission were at the Capitol early this morning to superintend the distribution of the memorial which has been prepared by direction of the trustees. A copy of this was placed on the desk of each member of the House and Senate. It gives the history of the drainage canal and advocates the construction of a deep waterway from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi.

Banquet in the Evening.

The Drainage Canal commission gave a banquet tonight at the Raleigh to the Illinois delegation in Congress and their friends in official life. As the drainage affair is not a dry affair, it was fitting that there should be a plenteous supply of the liquid element on this occasion, but the toasts to the successful accomplishment of this great work were not drunk in water.

President Boldenweck was detained in Hot Springs by illness and in his absence Frank Wenter was master of ceremonies. About 100 guests participated in the felicities of the occasion. Besides the Board of Trustees, who were hosts, and the Illinois members of Congress, who were all present with the exception of Representative Hopkins, who is now in Chicago, there were present:

Secretary Gage,	Senator Elkins,
Senator McMillan,	Senator McBride,
Senator Nelson,	Senator Penrose,
Senator Gallinger,	Senator Depew,
Senator Hanna,	Senator Jones [Nev.],
Senator Vest,	Senator Caffery,
Senator Berry,	Senator Martin,
Senator Turner,	Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn,
Senator Clay [Ga.]	Former Congressman Abner Taylor,
Controller Dawes,	Judge L. D. Thoman,
Assistant Secretary Vanderlip,	Representative Heatwole,
Postmaster Gordon,	Representative Joy,
W. D. Boyce, Chicago,	Representative Cummings,
Representative Hepburn,	Representative Dover.
Representative Mercer,	
Representative Richardson,	
Senator Frye,	

The table was in the form of a gridiron and both that and the banquet hall were beautifully decorated. The mirrors of the spacious room were draped in Southern smilax. Palms were used to lend a graceful appearance, while the table was brilliant with a profusion of flowers. Roses were the prime favorites, a massive cluster of long stemmed American beauties marking the center, while at intervals were drooping bouquets of meteor roses, toning down to the pink of La France.

The menu cards were works of art. The cover bore the figure of a maiden pouring forth floods of water from a horn, while the outline of the canal was given in a serpentine style.

Wenter Opens the Speaking.

Mr. Wenter, as presiding officer, made the opening address. He told what the Chicago people had accomplished in the building of the canal. He spoke of the general interest of nations at the present time in canals and declared a great waterway from the northern lakes to the Gulf of Mexico had been the dream of a century and was about to be realized. He complimented the Illinois delegation in Congress, which for ten years had stood as a bulwark between the Chicago sanitary ship canal and the machinations and opposition of enemies, who would have prevented its construction if possible.

In response Mr. Cannon made a speech on behalf of the Illinois delegation.

A. J. Jones, one of the sanitary trustees, spoke of the conditions of the Illinois valley below Lockport, showing the feasibility of the proposed extension.

The other speakers were Representative Reeves of Illinois, Cummings of New York, Joy of St. Louis, Williams of Mississippi, and Senator Cullom, who said among other things that the people of Illinois were determined to have the waterway connecting the great lakes with the Mississippi even if they had to build it themselves, in event the federal government should decline to undertake the fulfillment of the enterprise.

The general drift of the discussion was favorable to the plans of the sanitary trustees, and it is probable a resolution authorizing the survey will be adopted.

A telegram of regret was read from Trustee B. A. Eckhart, who expressed entire sympathy with the project.

ASK REHEARING IN CANAL CASE.

Supreme Court Asked to Change Decision Regarding Illinois River Dam.

Springfield, Ill., March 16.—[Special.]—A petition was filed in the Supreme Court today asking for a rehearing in the consolidated cases of The People, by B. M. Chiperfield, State's Attorney of Fulton County, against the Sanitary District et al. and of the Canal Commissioners against the Sanitary District et al. At the February term of court a decision was handed down reversing and remanding the judgment of the lower court in these cases.

The judgment of the Supreme Court prohibited the trustees of the Chicago Sanitary District from tearing out the dams in the Illinois River at Henry and Copperas Creek. The court held the Sanitary District act which says the trustees "shall remove the dams" at these points was intended to mean "may remove the dams." It would lead to an absurd conclusion to hold the Legislature intended to have these dams removed unless the quantity of water discharged by the sanitary canal from Lake Michigan would maintain the water in the river at a navigable depth.

The arguments in support of the prayer for a reopening of the case is that governmental policy can only be promulgated by the Legislature and that it is the duty of the court to construe a statute strictly unless it is in violation of a plain provision of the constitution.

Joliet Must Pay for Bridge.

Joliet, Ill., March 16.—[Special.]—City Attorney Barr handed in an opinion to the city authorities today on the question of the liability of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Commissioners for the cost of a new bridge over the old canal at Jefferson street. He holds that the commissioners have no authority to appropriate money for that purpose, and it is probable that the city will have to bear the entire expense of $15,000. A contract was signed today between Mayor Mount and Engineer Mead for beginning the work on the new water system for Joliet. The cost will be $200,000.

DELAY IN THE CARNEGIE SUIT.

Another Extension Granted and Rumor Revived That Case May Not Come Up Till After Election.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 16.—[Special.]—A remark by Judge Edwin H. Stowe in Common Pleas Court No. 1 today tended to confirm the report that there will be no unnecessary agitation of the Carnegie-Frick litigation until after the November elections.

Judge Stowe, when asked to write an order granting the Carnegie attorneys another extension of fifteen days' time in which to file the answers of some of the defendants who were absent from the State, answered that the request could readily be granted as the case would not be called for trial until the October term of court.

As Mr. Frick's attorneys had put the case on the March trial list, this caused some surprise.

Mr. Frick, it is said, is willing to compromise his suit, but Carnegie so far has shown a disposition to fight. The only thing that prevents a settlement, it is said, is that Mr. Carnegie will have to settle with other retiring partners on the same basis as Frick.

FRANK E. BUNDY AN EMBEZZLER

Elmira's Recent Democratic Candidate for Mayor Short in His Accounts.

Elmira, N. Y., March 16.—Frank E. Bundy, who for the last six years has been Chamberlain of this city and for three years before clerk in the Chamberlain's office, has confessed to a shortage of over $30,000 in his accounts. Mr. Bundy was the Democratic candidate for Mayor and was defeated at the charter election on March 6. At the first meeting of the Republican Council following the election a committee was appointed to investigate the Chamberlain's books. Bundy went to Frederick Collin, the attorney for his bondsmen, and confessed to being short

WANT TO SEE BARS OF GOLD.

Englishmen in a Mine Deal Ask Court to Examine a Box in Deposit Company's Vault.

The Circuit Court has been asked to appoint a receiver to examine the contents of a box in the vaults of the Merchants' Safe Deposit company, said to contain six bars of gold. Frederick G. Vigor and F. C. C. Drayton, Englishmen, say they negotiated with R. G. Miller and William Schroeder for the purchase of a gold mine. According to the papers in the suit Miller and Schroeder offered to sell a mine for $50,000. Drayton and Schroeder went to Colorado to see the mine. Schroeder signed Drayton's name to a telegram to Vigor, who was in Chicago with Miller, telling him to buy the mine. Vigor would not do so and Miller and Schroeder disappeared. Later Vigor learned Drayton had not seen the mine. The Englishmen say the gold was placed in the deposit company's vaults and want to be repaid for lost time and expenses.

PERSIAN MINISTER IS COMING.

Post Vacated by Hadji Hassan Gooli Kahn in a Dudgeon Ten Years Ago Will Be Filled.

Washington, D. C., March 16.—The State department has been notified that the Persian government is about to send a Minister to Washington. For ten years this post has been vacant, the incumbent leaving in a dudgeon owing to the merciless ridicule heaped upon him by the American paragrapher on account of his qeer name—Hadji Hassan Gooli Khan, with a half dozen additional syllables. The department has not been notified in advance of the name of the new Minister.

English Lords Stop in Chicago.

Lord Hall and Lord Albert Osborn of England stopped at the Auditorium Hotel yesterday en route for the West. They will visit the southern islands.

WOMAN JUDGED IN CONTEMPT.

Mrs. Charlotte A. Duell, Garden City, Kas., Sent to Jail for Not Answering Questions.

Kansas City, Mo., March 16.—Judge John F. Phillips, in the United States Circuit Court today, issued an order committing Mrs. Charlotte A. Duell of Garden City, Kas., to jail for contempt of the referee in bankruptcy. The court's order instructs that she shall remain in jail until she accounts for $5,000 worth of goods which she secured on credit for her general merchandise store at Garden City.

Mrs. Duell bought $10,000 worth of goods for her store between July and December, 1899. In December last she failed in business and took advantage of the bankrupt act. Ex-Governor T. T. Crittenden was appointed referee and required her to make a statement of what had become of her goods. In her statement she left $5,106 unaccounted for. Mr. Crittenden could secure from her no clear statement of her case, and was forced to have her taken before Judge Phillips for contempt.

Mrs. Duell would make no definite answer to the questions of the Judge. She denied that any of the goods had been spirited away. She had deposited no money in the bank. She kept no book accounts. And she would make no explanations. Mrs. Duell was ordered committed to jail in Bates County, Mo.

TANNER IS AT PALM BEACH, FLA.

Governor and Party Arrive at Southern Resort—Executive Does Not Appear Ill.

Palm Beach, Fla., March 16.—Governor John R. Tanner of Illinois arrived here tonight and went to the Hotel Royal Poinciana. The Governor was somewhat fatigued by his journey, but did not appear ill. He walked around the hotel corridors chatting with members of his party for some time before he retired. The Governor is accompanied by Mrs. Tanner, Dr. and Mrs. L. C. Taylor of Springfield, and Mr. and Mrs. I. N. Phillips.

MAY DISORGANIZE GLEE CLUB.

President Harper Expected to Remove from the Organization Those Who Violated His Rule.

Dissolution is hanging over the heads of the University of Chicago Glee, Banjo, and Mandolin clubs. Professor Vincent, dean of the Junior College, will report today on the students who participated in the winter concert at Central Music Hall while under the ban because of their low scholarship standing. What action the President will take is not known, but it is predicted that the ten or more students involved will be removed from the music organizations. This the students say probably will render impossible the trip through Illinois as well as the visit South in May.

The leader of the Glee club, Clarence McCarthy, and Percy Freeman were suspended from the university by President Harper pending an investigation by the faculty of charges against them that they allowed members who were under ban of the university to take part in the concerts.

It has been known for some time that trouble was brewing for the club. There were difficulties all through the fall season when the club was making its trips. The club asked for privileges which the faculty was not disposed to grant. The holiday trip through Illinois proved partly unsuccessful.

At that time President Harper announced the rule requiring all members of athletic, music, and similar organizations to maintain a certain standard of scholarship. When it came time for the annual New Year's concert by the clubs there were several members whose standings would not permit them to take part. The concert was given in Central Music Hall, and almost without exception the members of the clubs were present.

Dr. Harper in general has favored the organization of these clubs, and the University Band, which has developed within the last year, has been encouraged by him. It is now made use of at all university functions in place of other music.

ILLINOIS ALUMNI GIVE DINNER.

William Jennings Bryan and Richard Yates Send Letters of Regret to College Graduates.

The Chicago alumni of Illinois College gave a banquet last night at the University club. Illinois College is the oldest in the State. Among its graduates are William Jennings Bryan and Richard Yates, who was the first graduate. Both were to have attended the banquet, but could not, and sent letters of regret. The Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, who died on Thursday, was the first President of the college. Among the speakers were the Rev. Frank Crane, Dr. S. H. Dana of Quincy, Dr. Julian M. Sturtevant of Ravenswood, Charles H. Dummer, Walter W. Rose, James R. Ward, Professor Frederick W. Sanford, representing the college, and Lyman B. Glover.

INDIAN ACTOR TO VISIT HERE.

John Ojijatekha Brant-Sero, Descendant of Joseph Brant, Expected in Chicago Today.

John Ojijatekha Brant-Sero, a lineal descendant of Joseph Brant, the Mohawk chief, is expected to arrive in Chicago today. He will visit S. C. Simms of the Field Columbian Museum. Brant-Sero is an educated man, and while here probably will lecture on the Six Nation Indians and give readings from Shakspeare. He is an actor and his impersonation of Othello is said to be effective. Brant-Sero has traveled in England, where he married the widow of a Church of England clergyman. She was wealthy, and they came to America to live near the reservation of the Six Nations in Ontario.

Hit with an Irish Stew.

Mrs. Rose Fischer, 33 Sherman street, a waitress in a restaurant at 207 Fifth avenue, is charged by Miss Annie Nixon, a fellow-employé, with assault. Miss Nixon says Mrs. Fischer threw an Irish stew at her head. The bowl missed her, but the stew fell over her head and clothes.

HILL AND OLNEY WILL SPEAK.

They Will Deliver Addresses at Seventh Regiment's Entertainment—Archbishop Feehan to Preside.

Plans for the entertainment for the benefit of the Seventh Illinois Regiment have been completed. On April 26 David B. Hill and Richard Olney, former Secretary of State, will speak in the Auditorium. Archbishop Feehan, for the first time, will preside at a secular meeting and will occupy the chair during the addresses. "The Irish-American as a Soldier" will be the subject of Hill's address. Rodenkirchen, Falk, Miss Murray, harpist; Miss Catherine Graves, soprano; J. F. Clark, Professor Spiering, and Miss Bessie O'Brien will take part in a concert.

Your money is safe when invested in a diamond; easy terms. Loftis Bros. & Co., 103 State-st.

HIGH OFFICER IN DANGER

INDICTMENTS AGAINST NEW YORK POLICE COMMANDER READY.

Charge Against Him Is Failing to Suppress Disorderly Houses — Chief Devery Has a Bad Day Before the Grand Jury—Gov. Roosevelt Talks About the Crusade for Purification —Justice Russell Makes Interesting Decision in Patent Medicine Case.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, March 16.

Although the grand jury had arranged to take up the Third Avenue wreck today, the developments in the police scandal caused them to continue their inquiry into gambling, "protection," and police neglect of duty. As a result of the deliberations there were drawn up in the District Attorney's office and delivered to Foreman Putnam of the grand jury this afternoon three separate indictments against a police official high in authority.

To Indict High Police Officer.

These indictments must be formally presented to the court by the grand jury before they become effective. There is reason to believe they will be so filed next Monday.

In each case the indictment charges the police official with a misdemeanor. The counts are:

1. For failing to suppress an alleged disorderly house known as the Dore.
2. The Tivoli.
3. The Pekin.

Since the Third Avenue investigation has been delayed until the police matter can be effectively disposed of, there are indications that the grand jury may go much "higher up" before it finishes. It is also likely that the climax will come within the next few days.

Chief of Police Devery was the first witness examined by the grand jury today. He remained with the grand jurors for nearly an hour.

"I have nothing to say" was the only answer he would make when asked what he had told the grand jurors.

It is reported that when Chief Devery was before the grand jury on Wednesday he was asked to explain how it could be possible for so many places to exist in this city without his knowledge.

The Chief is said to have stated that he could not be held responsible for the doings of the fifty and more Captains he had under his command, and that he could not be expected to know all that transpired.

Governor Roosevelt in Albany today gave his views on the crusade against vice in New York. He made the following statement:

"Up to now I see no opportunity for interfering in the New York City situation. It has gone beyond whether I approve of the conduct of officials in the District Attorney's office or at police headquarters. It is a question of the right to interfere. It is, perhaps, one of the best things that could have happened to the people of New York—to have the necessity for purification of municipal government brought sharply home to them. I have always been certain that once it was made clear to the citizens of New York that the 'wide open' policy is one of infamy they would immediately take steps to repudiate it."

J. Pierpont Morgan this afternoon announced the closing of the British war loan. The amount of applications received here was about $50,000,000.

Unsecured debt of the Third Avenue railroad company, $8,365,000; nearly all loaned by banks and trust companies. This is the startling fact revealed by the report of Receiver Hugh J. Grant. It shows the reckless manner in which banking institutions, national and State, loaned money to the bankrupt Third Avenue railroad without security.

Unsecured Debts of Third Avenue Road.

In the schedule of "loans unsecured" submitted to the courts by the receiver appear the titles of forty-odd banks and trust companies with loans aggregating nearly $5,000,000 and with interest due to the amount of $80,000. Among the banks and other companies in the list are the following:

Colonial Trust company	$100,000
Bowery Bank	100,000
Knickerbocker Trust company	150,000
Old Colony Trust company	100,000
Bowery Bank	100,000
National Bank of the Republic	350,000
National Bank of Commerce	300,000
Central National Bank	50,000
National Union Bank	200,000
Fifth Avenue Trust company	50,000
First National Bank of Brooklyn	100,000
Home Life Insurance company	100,000
Morton Trust company	100,000
First National Bank	100,000
Western National Bank	100,000
United States Trust company	300,000
National Park Bank	400,000

In addition to these millions loaned was $2,300,000 advanced by Curtis & Motley, money brokers, representing Boston banks, and about $1,200,000 more advanced by individuals, including Russell Sage and William R. Grace & Co.

Investigation, authorities say, would have shown how insecure the risks were, for on Dec. 29 a loan of $100,000 due the Colonial Trust company was not taken up.

Justice Russell of the Supreme Court today declared all trusts or combinations to control the prices of necessaries of life unlawful. "A restriction of general freedom," he wrote, "to pursue a lawful calling unless a person becomes a member of an association is unlawful. And agreements to control the price and destroy competition in necessaries, like food or fuel, are unlawful.

Justice Russell Holds That Trusts Are Unlawful.

"The sacred right of the toiler to earn the means of subsistence for himself and his dependents is and always will be recognized; the freedom of the competitive purchase of the necessaries of life will be sustained; trade and commerce will not be shackled by monopoly designed to extort unnatural prices, but inventive skill, even though applied to medicinal compounds, may yet have protection from outlawry if the inventor reasonably uses his proper rights and does not trespass into another's privileges."

This decision was in the case of John D. Park & Sons, druggists, of Cincinnati, O., against the National Wholesale Druggists' association. The Park company is a big firm and the National Druggists' association is composed of 125 of the largest wholesale and manufacturing druggists in the country. The Park company brought an action to restrain the members of the association from their action in refusing to sell to the Park company patent medicines unless it would agree to sell them at the fixed price of the association. The Park company refused to agree to this.

Justice Russell dismissed the suit, because no grounds for action were established, but he more than amply sustained the principle on which it was brought.

"Hair restorers and liver pills may be regarded as efficacious by those who use them," said he, "but the combination of ingredients in the particular forms adopted by the remedy discoverer are not yet recognized as staples of health or even commerce."

George J. Gould and Russell Sage will be petitioned by the Public Education association of this city to appoint certain free days during the spring for public school children on the elevated railroads in the interests of nature study. The plan is to take the children to the country or to the various parks. The association will also ask for a free day at all big flower, plant, and bird shows.

"Free Days" for the School Children.

Francis Wilson is going to have a strong company for his next production. Jessie Bartlett Davis expects to abandon her starring plans for next season and join forces with him. Pauline Hall, who is at present in Indianapolis, has been engaged to originate the principal boy's part in Mr. Wilson's new opera. Miss Hall has been singing her original rôle of Erminie in the comedian's recent revivals of Jakobowski's works, and she also appeared as Christian for a few weeks in his operatic version of "Cyrano de Bergerac." It was her dashing style in that last rôle that completed Mr. Wilson's fancy. Miss Lulu Glaser will also be in the cast of the forthcoming venture, and William Broderick has been especially engaged.

Strong Company for Francis Wilson.

The American Tobacco company, otherwise the tobacco trust, closed its cigar factory at Fifty-second street and the East River this morning, and its 500 employés, men and women, were dismissed without warning. Coming at a time when twelve of the biggest cigar factories in the city have put their employés on half time to aid Kerbs, Wertheim & Schiffer of Fifty-fourth street and Second avenue, in their effort to subdue their 2,200 striking employés, it is construed by the strikers as another evidence that the manufacturers have formed a combination to crush union labor. The foreman told the discharged employés that they would get work in the Kerbs factory.

Tobacco Trust Closes Its Cigar Factory.

Superintendent Gordon of the American company's factory declared, however, that the abandonment of the New York factory by the trust had no bearing on the Kerbs strike.

"Labor is too expensive here," he said, "and we have arranged to transfer our plant to Richmond, Va., Baltimore, Cincinnati, and Lancaster, Pa."

Not more than a dozen of the girls accepted the offers of work in the strike factory.

The Twelfth Night club promises a delightful afternoon at the Empire Theater on Friday, March 30. Charles Frohman has given it the use of his theater for that occasion to enable it to obtain funds with which to purchase its own clubhouse. A number of members of the Twelfth Night club will appear in a skit written for them by Grant Stuart. It is entitled "An Appeal to the Muses." There is another skit entitled "The Kinder Symphony," which has been arranged by M. Bamberg and is of such a nature that all the members of the organization will take part in it, each one playing some sort of musical instrument.

Entertainment of the Twelfth Night Club.

James D. Kellogg's trial on the charge of grand larceny and conspiracy was resumed today before Recorder Goff in the Court of General Sessions. Elisha G. Hibbard, once with Robert Lindblom & Co., a Chicago brokerage firm with a New York office at 10 New street, testified concerning the alleged "Wash" transactions which Samuel Keller said Lindblom & Co. made for him.

E. S. Dean Company and Its Methods.

Hibbard said that in March, 1897, Samuel Keller was introduced to him by "Eddie" Myers of Theodore W. Myers & Co. under the name of "Craig" or "Crane." He was told the nature of the "Wash" transactions he wanted to make, and testified to making one deal of a million bushels of wheat for the Dean company. In payment for this Keller gave him a check for $20,000. Later he made a like deal for 500,000 bushels.

Samuel Freeman said he was a messenger with the E. S. Dean company and saw Kellogg at the office of the Dean company four times a week. Freeman said he had carried packages of money from the Dean company offices to Kellogg at his offices. One package had $1,000 bills, another $500 bills. Keller gave the money to him to deliver to Kellogg.

Once more the plan of a national highway from the Atlantic to the Pacific has been revived, this time by owners of automobiles. The Automobile Club of America, which has 200 members, 150 of whom live in this city, is taking active steps to popularize the movement for a good road from sea to sea. A commission of enthusiastic automobilists has been appointed, among its members being General Nelson A. Miles, Colonel Peter S. Mitchie, and Professor Samuel E. Tillman of the United States Military Academy, and Major Richard L. Soxie of the Engineer Corps, U. S. A.

Revival of Good-Road-from-Sea-to-Sea Project.

This commission will hold its first meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria on April 2, and the movement will be formally launched at a dinner in honor of General Miles.

Automobilists intend that the highway shall be built independent of existing roads and the expense borne by the United States, aided by States through which the road will pass.

With the sale at auction of all the costly household furniture of the late Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague, which will begin in this city Thursday, the last chapter in the life story of the famous woman who dominated society and politics at the national capital will be completed. In the Knickerbocker auction rooms, Twenty-eighth street, near Broadway, the furniture, art objects, and books which once adorned Edgewood, the most fashionable home in Washington, are now heaped in confusion. The collection represents an outlay of several fortunes. There is one Venetian cabinet, which is said to have cost $10,000. There is a Venetian mirror which was carved under the direction of Miss Chase herself, and is said to have cost $3,000.

Sale of the Furniture of Kate Chase Sprague.

The bulletin issued by Superintendent Andrews of Chicago public schools in which he excuses the dullness of intellect and apparent inattention of many children in their studies in short-sightedness and partial deafness, was shown to Superintendent Maxwell of the New York schools today. Superintendent Maxwell said: "These defects in children's sight and hearing have been taken into account by our principals for many years, and frequently marks of standing are rated accordingly.

Allowances Made for Defects in Children.

"In Brooklyn last year several thousand letters were sent to parents of pupils afflicted with short-sightedness and partial deafness, explaining that their children would never be apt students unless the organic defects were attended to. Our teachers in Brooklyn are instructed in determining these defects.

"In the Borough of Manhattan this work is done by medical examiners. We find that most of the children are thus affected in more or less degree. Short-sightedness is the most prevalent, and when children are thus afflicted they seem to lose all interest in their work.

"Happily, we have known of these causes for many years, and always take prompt steps to see that the children are properly cared for."

Frank J. Gould's latest operation in real estate has enabled the Delta Psi Upsilon fraternity to build a fine fraternity hall on the northwest corner of One Hundred and Eighty-third street and Loring place. The college society acquired the land about a year ago and transferred it to Mr. Gould at $8,000 in return for a $22,000 loan. Mr. Gould passed the title back to the society today at $32,250, taking $22,000 in mortgages on the new building and land. The contracts call for payment in fifteen and one-quarter years, with interest at 4 per cent. Mr. Gould was elected to the fraternity chapter while studying at New York University.

Frank Gould in Deal with the Delta Psi Upsilon.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Katherine S. Clark, daughter of United States Senator William A. Clark of Montana, to Dr. Lewis Rutherford Morris. Dr. Morris is the son of J. Rutherford Morris of the Morris Manor House and a descendant of Lewis Morris of Morrisania, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Dr. Morris was graduated from the Bellevue Medical College, where he met Dr. Everett M. Culver, who subsequently married Senator Clark's oldest daughter.

Daughter of Senator Clark to Wed.

Mrs. Honore McCaffery Dies Suddenly.

Mrs. Honore McCaffery, 421 Washburn avenue, stepped into a saloon at 753 Fourteenth street, yesterday afternoon and sat down to rest. She became unconscious. The saloonkeeper called an ambulance to take her to the County Hospital, but she died on the way there. Mrs. McCaffery was a widow, 60 years old. Heart disease caused death.

John F. Moran Loses Suit.

The suit of John F. Moran against the Chicago City railway company for alleged damage to the residence of the plaintiff, 5206 Wabash avenue, through the vibration caused by the power-house of the railway company at Fifty-second street and Wabash avenue, was decided yesterday before Judge Dunne in favor of the defendant.

FIGHT FOR LEGISLATURE.

NEXT GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN ILLINOIS MAY BE CLOSE.

Republicans Can Figure Out Only 102 Sure Votes on Joint Ballot, a Tie—Factional Disputes in Many Districts Make Trouble — Landslide Would Settle Everything, but Much Depends on Candidate for Governor —Review of the Situation.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION RESULTS.

[No conventions yesterday.]

Instructed for Reeves	77
Instructed for Yates	60
Instructed for Hanecy	18
Instructed for Brown	7
Uninstructed delegates	269
Contesting delegates	50
Delegates selected	481
Delegates to State convention	1,532
Delegates yet to be chosen	1,051

Republican primaries today in Williamson County.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Springfield, Ill., March 16.—[Special.]—Many of the Republicans of the State are satisfied in their own minds that the next General Assembly, which meets in Springfield in January, 1901, will be safely Republican. They are resting content in this belief and do not feel in the least alarmed over the rows and dissensions which have in many counties marked the present campaign.

The Democrats are perfectly well aware of the condition and will make their campaign with the view of getting control certainly of the lower branch of the General Assembly, provided, of course, they can make it. The way things are going the Republicans stand a chance of losing control of the House. They stand more than a chance with an unsatisfactory candidate for Governor, more especially if that candidate is opposed by any great number of Republicans in Chicago and Cook County.

Six Seats in Danger.

The Republicans had 81 of the 153 members of the House in the last General Assembly. Nobody can tell what Cook County will do, and for the purpose of this calculation it is not considered. The Republicans may with all ease lose a representative in six legislative districts—to-wit.: The Sixteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-sixth, Thirty-eighth, Forty-seventh, and Forty-eighth Districts. Take these six away from eighty-one and the House is gone.

The Sixteenth is the Curtis-Small district, made up of Kankakee and Iroquois Counties. Kankakee gave McKinley a majority of 3,101. Whittemore, for State Treasurer two years later, got 1,152, a loss of nearly 2,000. Curtis lost his county—Kankakee—when he ran for the House two years ago.

Iroquois saved him. Everybody is familiar with the row that is going on there. It will be brought out at Gilman March 22, and no matter which way it goes the Republicans may lose a member of the House there.

The Twentieth District is made up of Woodford, Livingston, and Marshall. On the Whittemore vote it is about 300 Republican. The indications are that the Republicans may not get two Representatives out of that district this time. The Twenty-sixth district—Fulton and Tazewell Counties—was carried by Dunlap, Democratic candidate for State Treasurer, by four majority. The Republicans, unless they heal their differences in this district and get to work, will elect only one man to the General Assembly this fall. The coal miners and the large united labor vote in Canton are not working in accord with some interests involved in the campaign.

Situation in Twenty-eighth.

Republican prospects are not overcheerful in the Twenty-eighth, a district composed of Fayette, Bond, and Montgomery Counties. It is a Democratic district, but the Republicans got two members of the House out of it in 1898. It is largely populated with coal miners, especially in and around Hillsboro and Litchfield. The Republicans do not expect to get the extra man in the General Assembly this time, although they will make a fight for him.

The Forty-seventh—Madison, Jersey, and Calhoun—is Republican by 1,200. Two years ago the Republicans got two members of the House out of it. Senator Brenholt, Republican, wants the nomination for Congress as against Tom Jett, Democrat, in the district. If Brenholt should be nominated and elected there would be a vacancy in the Senate.

Owing to internal dissensions among the Republicans in Madison County there will be a Republican loss of one in the Legislature. The Republicans will likely part company with a man, too, in the Forty-eighth District—Monroe, Randolph, Jackson, and Perry Counties—which went Republican on the Whittemore vote by 233. One of the meanest fights of the whole campaign came off among the Republicans in Jackson County. It made wounds that will not be healed for many years.

Hope for a Landslide.

It was precipitated by the friends of Hanecy, Yates, Reeves, Tanner, Cullom, George W. Smith, and Joseph P. Robarts, with Colonel Clokey of Decatur prancing about the district and adding to the tumult. It not only endangers the Senator but a House member as well, and the Democrats confidently expect to carry the district. Unless Cook County comes to the rescue with a big, heavy Republican vote on election day the House will be found to be in great danger. A landslide would, of course, settle the matter beyond all question. Whittemore carried the State by over 45,000, and he did not get a plurality in Cook County, either. There is no place out in the country where the Republicans are likely to gain a legislative vote unless a tidal wave comes along.

Status of the Senate.

The Republicans have seventeen Senators to begin with. They will elect in the Second, Sixth, Eighth, Tenth, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth, and Thirtieth Districts. They will almost certainly have twenty-seven Senators. The doubtful districts wherein the Republicans may lose a man are the Sixteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-eighth, Fortieth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, and Fiftieth Districts.

In the Sixteenth District, if Mr. Small be nominated, it is doubted if he can carry his district, although his friends say for him success will be certain, as he expects to land it with Democratic votes. If Rankin of Iroquois be nominated for the Senate he will likely meet with determined opposition in Kankakee. The Twentieth District is an even up thing between the Republicans and the Democrats, with the chances in favor of the Democrats. The Twenty-sixth is Democratic and would have been lost over and over again were it not for the political organization in Fulton County. Representative Albertson of Pekin will doubtless be the nominee. The hardest kind of work will be required to elect him.

Berry's District Democratic.

The Twenty-eighth District, Schuyler, McDonough, and Hancock Counties, is from 700 to 1,000 Democratic. Orville F. Berry, Republican, was given a seat in the Senate on a contest as against Manifold, the Democrat. The exigencies of the time warranted the State administration and some other people in throwing Manifold out and seating Berry. The Republicans may not get that district again in the next twenty years.

Senator Pemberton, Republican, after a prodigious battle, carried the Fortieth District, Coles, Douglas, and Shelby Counties. The district is Democratic by a couple of hundred at least. Senator Pemberton is a candidate for renomination and will make a determined effort to win out. The chances are against his success.

The Forty-seventh, Madison, Jersey, and Calhoun Counties, is Democratic, although represented by Senator Brenholt, Republican. As above indicated, Brenholt wants to go to Congress. He is an exceedingly popular man, but the redemption of a district in Congress might occasion the loss of a seat in the State Senate.

Trouble in Three Districts.

Senator Bollinger, Republican, desires reelection in the Forty-eighth District. The row in Jackson County is bad enough to beat any Republican unless, indeed, the warring factions get together and patch up their differences. Even then they must secure the votes of the coal miners, or they are beaten.

The Republicans will likely lose a man in the Fiftieth District, made up of Alexander, Union, and Williamson Counties. Senator Warder carried it four years ago. The fight for Congress between Smith and Robarts and the three-cornered fight for Governor between Yates, Hanecy, and Reeves, and the fight between Cullom and Tanner have been quite sufficient to set everybody in the district at swords' points. A. J. Pickrell of Union County, one of the best vote-getters in Illinois, wanted the nomination for the Senate, although he well knew it was an up-hill fight, with the odds against him. Pickrell is a Cullom man and not in thorough accord with John R. Tanner, so Dan Hogan, and Robarts, and Warder brought out a young man named Burnett, from Williamson County, for the express purpose of beating Pickrell.

Democrats Are Alert.

The Democrats are watching every move that is made by the Republicans with respect to the legislative matter. Their secretary, Theodore Nelson, is traveling all over Illinois looking after legislative conditions. While the Republicans are wrangling and battling, Nelson is hard at work selecting candidates in the various doubtful and close districts.

Figures in politics are often deceptive and not to be accepted before election. The best, however, that can be figured out for the Republicans in Illinois at this writing to a certainty is seventy-five members of the House and twenty-seven Senators, or 102, a tie on joint ballot.

These are as sure as anything can be in politics. The estimates are based on a normal vote, the Democrats having so gerrymandered the State it requires from 35,000 to 40,000 Republican majority to allow the Republicans to break even in the legislative districts. With a landslide, however, such as the Republicans have had at the last three elections, there would be no trouble.

Much Depends on Cook.

It is this fact which has made the Republicans who are interested in retaining the Legislature anxious concerning the Gubernatorial candidate. With a nominee who can bring out the full party vote, especially in Cook County, it would be easy sailing. With a candidate toward whom any great number of the Republicans in Chicago and elsewhere are hostile or indifferent the Democrats might elect a United States Senator.

THIRD TICKET IN MILWAUKEE.

Populists Leave the Democrats and Name Candidates of Their Own.

For Mayor	Theodore Fritz
For Treasurer	Herman Franke

Milwaukee, Wis., March 16.—[Special.]—The Populist city convention tonight nominated the above ticket. Two years ago they fused with the Democrats and helped elect David Rose as Mayor.

The platform tonight attacks Mayor Rose and the Common Council for having passed and approved the street railway extension ordinance, saying: "We charge them with being the abject tools of the street railway monopoly." It further declares that "never before in the history of our city has ring rule and the lobbyists had such sway with both the Executive and legislative branch of our present city government, notwithstanding the Democratic party platform pledge of two years ago that organized rings and lobbyists should be driven from the City Hall." It declares for the initiative and referendum in all municipal affairs.

The nominations made tonight were with the understanding that if Henry J. Baumgaertner is nominated in the Republican convention on Monday Theodore Fritz, the nominee for Mayor, will withdraw and the support of the Populist party will be given to Baumgaertner.

GOVERNOR STONE SUSPICIOUS.

Thinks the Gold Democrats Are Trying to Capture the Organization.

St. Louis, Mo., March 16.—Ex-Governor William J. Stone, Democratic national committeeman from Missouri, said today he believed there was some truth in the statement that there is a movement among Eastern Democrats to elect Tom L. Johnson of Ohio chairman of the National committee and eliminate silver from the platform. Governor Stone said:

"Speaking for myself, while I am glad to see the Palmer and Buckner Democrats, who deserted the party in 1896, come back to it, I do not believe in offering a premium for their return. If they come back they should come with no hope of reward, but as plain Democrats. They deserted the party in 1896 and fought it as hard as they could, and they should expect no reward for seeing the error of their ways and repenting. I do not believe in giving them the management of the national campaign.

"That there is some scheme, such as has been alleged, on foot, I have no doubt. It is shown by many bits of evidence that have cropped out recently."

TRUST LEGISLATION IN OHIO.

Former Action Burying Bills in a Special Committee Is Reconsidered.

Columbus, O., March 16.—[Special.]—After a bitter personal debate, in which the Republicans were divided on trust legislation, the Ohio House of Representatives today reconsidered its action of last night in committing all anti-trust bills to a special committee. The committee was understood to be friendly to trusts.

Russell, author of the amendment to the present anti-trust law, led the fight to prevent his bill being killed in committee. He charged bad faith, and said some Republicans had forgotten the plank in the State Republican platform against trusts; also certain remarks in the President's message.

The reconsideration of the vote left the anti-trust bills in the same position they were in before the resolution was presented last night. The vote was 46 to 38. A motion to make the Russell bill a special order was defeated, but the motion to put it back on the calendar was carried. The words "coward," "party renegades," etc., were freely used in the debate.

DENY HICHBERGER IS DEAD.

Friends of Missing Bridegroom-Elect Say He Repented His Betrothal and Left the City.

"Bernard Hichberger has not been murdered, neither has he been spirited away. He left the city of his own free will, and before he went he told some of his friends what he was going to do. He will return in a short time if his friends can induce him."

This statement was made by Police Inspector Hartnett yesterday after he had had an interview with two men who claimed to be friends of the young man who was to have wedded Fannie Goldsmith at the Vincennes club on Thursday night, and whose sudden disappearance prostrated his fiancée and caused disappointment to a hundred guests who had been invited to the ceremony.

Shortly before the ceremony a relative of the bride-elect called on Sergeant Prindiville of the Fiftieth Street Station and notified him of the disappearance of the groom. He told the sergeant he feared Hichberger had been murdered or else spirited away by persons who did not want him to marry Miss Goldsmith. The persons who called on Inspector Hartnett said Hichberger had left the city to avoid explanations. He would return soon, they said, if he could be induced to do so by them. The men refused to give their names, but one of them said he was connected with the firm for which Hichberger had worked. A few days ago, they explained, certain complications arose which caused Hichberger to repent of his engagement to marry Miss Goldsmith. Sooner than tell her of his intention to break his promise he left the city and asked his friends to notify the young woman.

Last night a well-dressed man, who refused to give the police his name or address, called at the Stanton Avenue Station and told Sergeant Murphy that Hichberger was now in Cincinnati, O., visiting relatives. The stranger refused to speak about the man's departure, any more than that he left of his own accord. The stranger said that he was a friend of Hichberger, and that he had seen his friend two hours previous to his departure for Cincinnati.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters make health rosy cheeks and happiness.

LEAGUE STARTS ITS WAR.

ISSUES PRELIMINARY REPORT AGAINST EMBRYO ALDERMEN.

Urges Voters to Defeat "Blind Billy" Kent, Kunz, Oberndorf, Eisfeldt, "Major" Sampson, and A. J. Olson —Indorses Johnson in the Twenty-seventh and Hackley in the Twenty-eighth, as Well as Thomas J. Ford in the Twenty-third.

A preliminary report on Aldermanic candidates in several wards was given out last evening by the Municipal Voters' league. It calls for the defeat of "Blind Billy" Kent in the Fifth, Stanley H. Kunz in the Sixteenth, Frank Oberndorf in the Seventeenth, William Eisfeldt in the Twentieth, Albert J. Olson and "Major" Sampson in the Twenty-third, Henry Wulff and William Wallis in the Twenty-seventh, and Frank McCarty in the Twenty-eighth. The report states:

In the Fifth Ward all possible effort should be made toward the reëlection of Alderman E. D. Connor, who is opposed by the notorious "Blind Billy" Kent. Connor's record is untainted by corruption, while the city and State have never had in public office a more discreditable man than William E. Kent.

In the Sixteenth Ward it is hoped that a vigorous campaign will be made to elect Wengierski, a man of excellent standing, as against Stanley Kunz, a man of the worst standing.

In the Seventeenth Ward a strong and united effort is sure to win the election of William Dever, who is opposed by the notorious gangster Oberndorf. Dever is a man of exceptional qualifications, and Oberndorf's Council record is a consistent defiance of public decency.

The situation in the Twentieth Ward demands prompt attention. Eisfeldt, who disgraced himself by his actions during a term in the Council, may be paralleled by a Democrat of similar stripe. Should this occur all effort should be made toward forwarding the independent candidacy of S. C. Irving, who in such event will run. Irving is well qualified by character and intelligence for the position. His petition should be signed.

In the Twenty-third Ward the attempt of certain members of one party to elect "Major" Sampson, thug and leader of criminals, is neatly offset by the efforts of the opposing party to reëlect Olson, who has voted wrong with vicious regularity. The candidacy of Thomas J. Ford, with good indorsement from his associates and employers, offers a way out of the dilemma.

Alfred T. Johnson, in the Twenty-seventh Ward, is a clean, honorable man of fine ability. His opponents are, in our opinion, unworthy of the office.

In the Twenty-eighth Ward the disgrace of being again represented by ex-Alderman Frank McCarty should be avoided by the election of Manning J. Hachley, whose business and personal recommendations are of a character to insure a proper attitude in the Council.

Sampson Case Delayed Again.

Another postponement till this morning was taken in the "Major" Sampson case yesterday, because Robert E. Burke was ill. If the board rules against Sampson he wants to run as an independent candidate. If it decides in his favor the machine will put up an independent candidate. Apparently the case has become a fight for political supremacy between Burke and John F. O'Malley, who is supporting Sampson.

The league sent out 7,500 circulars to people in the Twenty-first Ward indorsing the candidacy of Alderman Herrmann.

Named for Alderman.

The Republican Aldermanic delegates in the Eighth Ward held their adjourned convention last night at Curran's Hall and nominated Charles Ponsche.

The Executive committee of the Twenty-fifth Ward Republican club last night nominated A. D. Williston for Alderman, to take Alderman Griffith's seat.

Republicans of the Twenty-ninth Ward postponed their convention until Tuesday evening. Patrick McInerney, former Democratic Alderman of the word, will run on an independent ticket and the Republicans may indorse him.

CALLS SUSPECTS TO EXPLAIN.

Election Commissioners Issue 102,977 Notices Which Must Be Answered Tonight.

Suspect notices to the number of 102,977 have been sent out by the Board of Election Commissioners preparatory to revision of the registry lists tonight. The number sent in each ward was:

Ward.	Notices.	Ward.	Notices.	Ward.	Notices.
1	4,728	13	3,576	25	3,042
2	2,985	14	3,165	26	2,816
3	2,262	15	3,307	27	1,046
4	2,939	16	3,010	28	1,216
5	2,441	17	1,918	29	1,859
6	2,030	18	4,989	30	5,137
7	1,956	19	3,316	31	2,814
8	1,683	20	1,596	32	5,027
9	2,451	21	2,192	33	1,489
10	3,993	22	2,220	34	4,818
11	3,644	23	2,491	35	415
12	5,393	24	4,602	Cicero	411

The Board of Election Commissioners will hear a protest at 11 o'clock today against the Socialistic Labor party's town ticket in the Town of Lake. Paul Kretlow claims that he is the only representative of that party in Chicago authorized to nominate candidates.

Petitions to appear on the ticket as candidates for Aldermen have been filed by J. J. Sindelar, Tenth Ward; D. H. Daly, Twelfth; John Boening, Twenty-second; C. E. Kronlef, Twenty-third; and M. Faller, Twenty-fourth.

BIG CARTER MEETING CALLED.

Judge Will Open His Cook County Campaign on March 24 in Fourth Ward.

Judge Carter's campaign in Cook County will be opened formally with a meeting at Douglas Hall, Thirty-fifth street and Indiana avenue, in the Fourth Ward, on the evening of March 24. This is the first meeting called under the auspices of the Carter Campaign committee, those already held having been called by the voters themselves. Judge Carter will be present and make a speech.

The Excelsior club of the Twenty-sixth Ward has called a mass-meeting in the interest of Judge Carter for tonight at Lincoln avenue and Roscoe street. Carter headquarters have been opened at Lincoln avenue and Noble street.

DECIDES PEORIA'S FATE TODAY.

Subcommittee Will Hear Delegation and Determine Question of Removing the Convention.

Peoria's fate as the Republican State convention city will be decided in Chicago today. Peoria is making a hard battle. A delegation of its citizens will appear before the subcommittee of the State Central committee this morning at the Great Northern Hotel with facts and figures showing the plans in detail. This body will decide the question.

There is much discussion as to whether Peoria can furnish the necessary accommodations for the crowd. Unless the delegation makes a satisfactory showing the State committee probably will be called to consider bringing the convention to Chicago or taking it to Springfield.

Secretary Van Cleave said that the greatest trouble will be in feeding the people, especially on the day of the convention. It is claimed that not more than half the delegates would be able to get a meal and be back in the seats at the reconvening of the convention. It is suggested that coffee and sandwiches be served the delegates in their seats.

TAKES ICY PLUNGE IN RIVER.

Jack Woods Rescued Near Clark Street Bridge Unconscious—His Cries Draw Great Crowd.

Jack Woods, a watchman on the boat Rugee, fell into the river last night near the Clark street bridge and narrowly escaped drowning. He was in the icy water for fifteen minutes, being rescued with great difficulty by the crew on the fireboat Illinois. The rescue was watched by a large crowd on the Clark street bridge.

Woods started to visit the night watchman on the Anchor line boat Schuylkill, but in boarding the boat fell into the river. His cries attracted the attention of Detective Sergeant Galliker and "Smiley" Corbett. Corbett and Galliker held a ladder while Benjamin Beckman descended and succeeded in hooking a pike pole in Woods' coat.

The fireboat went across the river and picked him up. He was unconscious, but revived. He was taken to the County Hospital.

NEWS OF THE THEATERS.

Faust.

A grand opera by Gounod. Presented at the Auditorium by the New Orleans French Grand Opera company.

THE CAST.

Le Docteur Faust	M. Bonnard
Mephistopheles	M. Bouxmann
Valentin	M. Rossel
Wagner	M. Zéry
Marguerite	Mlle. Berthet
Siebel	Mme. Bellet
Marthe	Mme. Frasset

Conductor—M. Gerard de Swert.

The presentation of "Faust" at the Auditorium last evening possessed one element of interest and comfort which had not been observed in any of the previous performances of the week, and that was a good orchestral accompaniment. The playing was by no means perfect, but it was so much better and smoother than that which had gone before that it seemed finer, perhaps, than it really was. But, in any case, it was a decided improvement and one which may be fostered to good advantage to all concerned. Having said this much, it is proper to put the credit where it belongs and to say that the gain was due to the substitution of M. Gerard de Swert for M. Vianesi in the conductor's chair.

Of the vocalists the honors of the performance descended on MM. Bonnard and Bouxmann, who gave excellent impersonations of their respective rôles—Faust and Mephistopheles. M. Bonnard excited much admiration with his artistic singing and acting, and, although he wandered from the key somewhat in the opening portion of the "Salve Dimora" aria in the garden scene, he gave the climax of this beautiful number with splendid effect and was heartily applauded for the achievement. Throughout the rest of the evening his work was most gratifying and enjoyable. M. Bouxmann made a capital Mephistopheles, giving a portrayal which was strikingly reminiful of M. Plançon in point of personal appearance, singing, and general conduct. And it may be said, further, that M. Bouxmann does not suffer to any great extent by this comparison. The fine solo in the second act was admirably done and caused the audience to earnestly solicit an encore. But to this the singer would not accede.

The Marguerite was Mlle. Berthet, who proved herself singularly inadequate to the demands of this rôle. Her voice is not unpleasant in point of natural quality, but it is too weak for the part, and numerous instances of forced tone and a persistent tendency to sing sharp effectually stifled all the traditional illusions which attach to this plaintive character. The "King in Thule" song was sung off key almost from beginning to end, and the jewel song failed to sparkle and scintillate as it should. Mme. Bellet was a petite and trim little Siebel, and gave an agreeable miniature impersonation of this rôle. Her voice, however, also is too light to produce the effects to which one is accustomed.

M. Rossel did excellent work in the somber rôle of Valentin, winning a well merited encore for his singing of the "Dio Passente" aria in the second act; and M. Zéry and Mme. Frasset were satisfactory as Wagner and Marthe.

Two performances will be given today. In the afternoon Meyerbeer's "Les Huguenots" will be presented by the following cast:

Raoul de Nangis	M. Ansaldi
Marcel	M. Bouxmann
Le Comte de Nevers	M. Rossel
Le Comte de St. Bris	M. Zéry
Tavannes	M. Dambrine
Cossé and Bois Rosé	M. Jouhatte
Maurevert	M. Bérangier
Un Crieur de Nuit	M. Thiriat
Valentine	Mme. Lina Pacary
Marguerite de Navarre	Mme. Madier de Montjau
Urbain	Mme. Frasset
Léonard	Mme. Bérangier
Une Demoiselle d'Honneur	Mme. Lepetit
De Retz	M. Cheval
Méru	M. Constantin
Thoré	M. Kennès

Conductor, M. Vianesi.

In the evening will be sung Verdi's "Aïda," which, with a good accompaniment and the following powerful cast, should prove enjoyable:

Rhadamès	M. Gauthier
Amonasro	M. Layolle
Ramphis	M. Bouxmann
Pharaod	M. Zéry
Aïda	Mlle. Lina Pacary
Amneris	Mlle. Valdes
Une Prêtresse	Mme. Bellet
Un Messager	[illegible]

Conductor—M. Vianesi.

GRAND BALLET.

Mlle. Emma de Consoli	Premiere danseuse
Mlle. Misocchi	Premiere danseuse demi caractere
Mlle. Barriaux	Premiere danseuse travestè

Mr. Francioli—Ballet Master.

WANT A ROLLER SKATING RINK.

Residents Near Lincoln Park Circulating Petition to Commissioners for Ground and Building.

Petitions are circulating among the residents in the vicinity of Lincoln Park requesting the commissioners to set aside a suitable space in the park and erect a pavilion for roller skating. Hundreds of people have signed the petitions. Among those who have indorsed the plan are: Dr. Frank Lydston, Dr. J. B. Murphy, Dr. William Thompson, Dr. E. L. Clancy, William C. Titcomb, John Glenn Collins, Henry A. Foster, George W. Powers, George H. Miller, John Fishback, Oscar F. Kosche, George W. Raymond, and others.

OBITUARY.

MRS. CATHERINE LANDON DAVIS, Cincinnati, died on March 14. Mrs. Davis was the mother of Mrs. E. B. McCagg of Chicago. Mrs. McCagg was called to Cincinnati two weeks ago by the serious illness of her mother, and was there when she died. Mrs. Davis was born in Sherburne, N. Y., in 1828. She was a graduate of Miss Willard's School at Troy, N. Y. She was one of the organizers and leaders of the society in Cincinnati for the aid and relief of soldiers during the civil war. There are five children beside Mrs. McCagg. They are Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle, Cincinnati; Holden Davis, San Francisco; Mrs. Frederick Eckstein Jr., Cincinnati; William H. Davis Jr., Cincinnati; Mrs. William Barnes, Albany, N. Y.

THE REV. R. R. COON, SR., Chicago, will be buried today at Pana. The funeral took place yesterday afternoon at his late residence, 6313 Normal avenue. The Rev. H. Francis Perry of the Englewood Baptist Church and the Rev. Gilbert Frederick of the Covenant Baptist Church conducted the services. The funeral party will leave the Hyde Park Station of the Illinois Central railroad at 11:20 this morning for Pana.

MICHAEL WALSH, Chicago, the oldest hotel porter of the city, died yesterday morning at his residence, 2573 North Robey street. After five years' service at the Palmer House he became porter at the Tremont House, and remained there for over twenty-five years. During the last fifteen years he had been head porter. The funeral will be this afternoon from his late residence.

AARON STEIN, San Francisco, Secretary and Assistant President of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, died yesterday of pneumonia after a week's illness. He was 65 years old and had been identified with the company since 1865. Mr. Stein was connected with the Pony Express and United States Express company at Muscatine, Ia. He had been in San Francisco since 1871.

JUSTICE JUSTIN DEWEY, Springfield, Mass., died at his home in that city yesterday morning, aged 63. He was a Judge of the Superior Court of Massachusetts and a cousin of Admiral Dewey.



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We hope St. Patrick won't prevent you looking at the three leaves of our Shamrock today, viz.:

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2. Two hundred dozen fine neckwear, usual 50 cents and $1 qualities, now 25 cents.

3. Men's fine fancy summer hose, bright colors, usual 50 cents qualities, now 25 cents.

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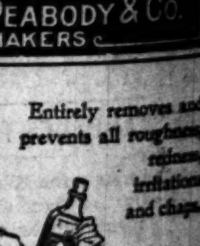
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9.00 AM BADGER STATE EXPRESS. Janesville, Madison, La Crosse, Winona, Minnesota, Dakota, St. Paul, Minneapolis.
9.00 AM GREEN BAY EXPRESS. Fox River points, Green Bay.
10.00 AM COLORADO SPECIAL. One night Denver. Daylight Omaha, Rock Island, Davenport, Des Moines and Iowa.
11.30 AM WISCONSIN MAIL. Fox River points, Green Bay, Green Lake.
3.00 PM WISCONSIN SPECIAL. Fox River points, Green Bay, Marinette, Menominee.
5.00 PM ASHLAND LIMITED. Fox River points, Ashland, Northern Wisconsin.
6.00 PM IOWA AND DAKOTA EXPRESS. Des Moines, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Sioux City, Iowa, South Dakota.
6.30 PM NORTH-WESTERN LIMITED. Eau Claire, St. Paul, Minneapolis.
6.30 PM OVERLAND LIMITED. California in Three Days. All points on Union Pacific, Salt Lake City, Omaha, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles.
8.00 PM PENINSULA EXPRESS. Fox River points, Green Bay, Ishpeming, Marquette, Copper Country.
10.00 PM DULUTH-SUPERIOR LIMITED —ST. PAUL FAST MAIL. Janesville, Madison, Eau Claire, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth.
10.15 PM NIGHT EXPRESS. Janesville, Madison, Eau Claire, Winona, La Crosse, Dakotas, St. Paul, Minneapolis.
10.30 PM PACIFIC EXPRESS. Rock Island, Davenport, Omaha, Black Hills, Denver, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Los Angeles.
10.30 PM IRON RANGE EXPRESS. Fox River points, Green Bay, Menominee, Iron Mountain, Florence, Hurley.

MILWAUKEE EXPRESS TRAINS. 3.00 a. m., 7.00 a. m., 9.00 a. m., 11.30 a. m., 2.00 p. m., 3.00 p. m., 5.00 p. m., 8.00 p. m., 10.30 p. m.

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DEFICIT IN DA[...]

HISTORY AND FINA[...] ST. THOMAS A[...]

Administration of D[...] dian Possessions [...] of Possible Annex[...] States — Present [...] ficient to Pay Ex[...] ment—Annual Sh[...] Borrowing from [...]

[BY C. W. TOCKE, PROFESS[...] OF ILLIN[...]]

In his third annual [...] Dec. 3, 1867, Presiden[...] called the attention of [...] ing need of a port in [...] could be used as a bas[...] in event of a war betw[...] an European power, a[...] treaty had been concl[...] of Denmark for the c[...] possessions, the Island[...] St. John. The treaty [...] already been signed in [...] was the outcome of [...] upon early in 1865 betw[...] Secretary of State, a[...] the Danish Minister at[...] the Danish government [...] to consider the propos[...] government, it finally [...] of the Islands of St. [...] for $7,500,000, subject [...] inhabitants of the isla[...] ing the fact that th[...] islands approved the [...] government and cons[...] the American Senate [...] treaty and thus the n[...] ground.

Of late the question [...] these islands to the Un[...] arisen and it has bee[...] Danish government is [...] them to the highest b[...] well take this statem[...] it is the purpose of thi[...] the financial condition [...] some force to the rum[...] is favorable for their p[...] ican government. Th[...] vantages of annexati[...] itants of the islands [...] people and the problem[...] will be reserved for fut[...]

Situation and [...]

It is a noteworthy [...] West Indies are alm[...] American territory, ly[...] Rico, as the advance [...] Antilles. Trace in y[...] right angle with its [...] from the northeast ex[...] directly east forty mi[...] pendicular extending [...] you will have touche[...] northeast and St. Cr[...] two important islands[...] minion. St. Thomas is[...] long and three wide, [...] what less than an Am[...] population of 15,000, [...] are colored. St. John[...] thousand inhabitants [...] lee of St. Thomas a[...] same administrative d[...] Santa Cruz, as it is mo[...] is the largest of the gr[...] seventy-four square mi[...] than sixty-eight are t[...] tion of this island is [...] colored, and here, as [...] the English language [...] St. Thomas is noted t[...] excellent harbor, while [...] purely an agricultural [...] ucts of sugar, rum, and [...] its name familiar to s[...]

Heritage of Col[...]

These islands are [...] a heritage of the gr[...] of the seventeenth [...] 1612 the first Danish [...] was organized, and b[...] great Danish compan[...] Indies and Guinea, was[...] a monopoly of the tra[...] consisting mainly of [...] destined for St. Thom[...] viously, in 1671, Chri[...] little expedition to th[...] in his name the Islan[...] acquisition considered [...] portance at that time, [...] by the force of circum[...] for contraband merch[...] the Spanish American [...] the little island of St. [...] and in 1733, by cessio[...] France, the Island o[...] quired. In 1754 the co[...] the King purchasing [...] ments for 2,200,000 cro[...] the shareholders. The[...] was thereupon thrown [...] of Denmark and the [...] colonies developed with[...] wars of Europe, in w[...] tained a neutral pos[...] the importance of th[...] neighboring colonies h[...] to St. Thomas for su[...] plies. All of the island[...] rise of the tropical su[...] marked commercial de[...] has been mainly due t[...] the beet sugar of Eu[...] largely taken away th[...] industry.

Present Form o[...]

The fundamental la[...] mined the relations be[...] her West Indies posse[...] was adopted Nov. 27[...] modifications the provi[...] continued to govern [...] to the present, altho[...] have been made from [...] radical amendments, t[...] tempt in this directio[...] The law itself consis[...] articles and may just[...] complete code of Danis[...] tion.

With the exception [...] vision and control in [...] welfare of the Danish [...] the inhabitants of the [...] ileges of practical self-[...] administrative purpo[...] divided into two supe[...] consisting of St. Croix [...] mediately adjacent, a[...] Thomas and St. John, [...] jacent thereto. Each o[...] a separate commune [...] treasury, and for each [...] provided to assist in th[...] economic and financia[...] mune. In St. Croix [...] cilors are chosen by t[...] appointed by the King[...] and St. John eleven ar[...] and four appointed by [...] Councilors serve four y[...] every two years, and n[...] upon their reëlection. [...] ercised by all male [...] age who own propert[...] an estimated annual [...] Croix or St. John, or [...] or who can show a net [...] ous year of not less t[...] is required in the co[...] and in the electoral d[...] and the voter's name [...] the electoral registry.

Powers of [...]

Each colonial Counc[...] every other month, a[...] mined by the Govern[...] year. Each Council ap[...] and determines its ow[...] The initiative in legis[...] member of the Counci[...] ernor, who may atte[...]

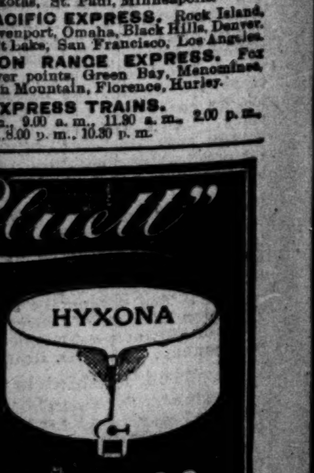
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DEFICIT IN DANISH ISLES

HISTORY AND FINANCIAL SYSTEM OF ST. THOMAS AND ST. CROIX.

Administration of Denmark's West Indian Possessions Explained in View of Possible Annexation to the United States — Present Revenues Insufficient to Pay Expenses of Government—Annual Shortage Made Up by Borrowing from Home Treasury.

[BY C. W. TOOKE, PROFESSOR OF LAW, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.]

In his third annual message, submitted Dec. 3, 1867, President Andrew Johnson called the attention of Congress to the pressing need of a port in the West Indies that could be used as a base of naval operations in event of a war between this country and an European power, and announced that a treaty had been concluded with the King of Denmark for the cession of the Danish possessions, the Islands of St. Thomas and St. John. The treaty of cession, which had already been signed in October of that year, was the outcome of negotiations entered upon early in 1865 between Mr. Seward, then Secretary of State, and General Raasloff, the Danish Minister at Washington. While the Danish government was at first reluctant to consider the proposals of the American government, it finally agreed to the cession of the Islands of St. Thomas and St. John for $7,500,000, subject to the consent of the inhabitants of the islands. Notwithstanding the fact that the inhabitants of the islands approved the action of the Danish government and consented to the cession, the American Senate refused to ratify the treaty and thus the negotiations fell to the ground.

Of late the question of the annexation of these islands to the United States has again arisen and it has been rumored that the Danish government is seeking to dispose of them to the highest bidder. While we may well take this statement with allowance, it is the purpose of this article to show that the financial condition of the islands gives some force to the rumor and that the time is favorable for their purchase by the American government. The question of the advantages of annexation both to the inhabitants of the islands and to the American people and the problems attending thereon will be reserved for future consideration.

Situation and Early History.

It is a noteworthy fact that the Danish West Indies are almost in touch with American territory, lying just east of Porto Rico, as the advance guards of the lesser Antilles. Trace in your mind an inverted right angle with its upper side extending from the northeast extremity of Porto Rico directly east forty miles and thence its perpendicular extending south forty miles, and you will have touched St. Thomas on the northeast and St. Croix on the south, the two important islands of the Danish dominion. St. Thomas is about thirteen miles long and three wide, with an area somewhat less than an American township and a population of 15,000, nine-tenths of whom are colored. St. John is a little island of a thousand inhabitants that lies under the lee of St. Thomas and forms part of the same administrative district. St. Croix, or Santa Cruz, as it is more familiarly known, is the largest of the group, containing some seventy-four square miles, of which no less than sixty-eight are tillable. The population of this island is about 19,000, mostly colored, and here, as in the other islands, the English language is the common tongue. St. Thomas is noted the world over for its excellent harbor, while St. Croix is almost purely an agricultural island, whose products of sugar, rum, and molasses have made its name familiar to all.

Heritage of Colonial Movement.

These islands are held by Denmark as a heritage of the great colonial movement of the seventeenth century. As early as 1612 the first Danish East India company was organized, and before 1701 the fourth great Danish company, that of the West Indies and Guinea, was chartered and given a monopoly of the trade of the Gold Coast, consisting mainly of ivory and of slaves destined for St. Thomas. A few years previously, in 1671, Christian V. had sent a little expedition to the Antilles to occupy in his name the Island of St. Thomas, an acquisition considered to be of small importance at that time, but soon to become by the force of circumstances a great depot for contraband merchandise on its way to the Spanish American possessions. In 1719 the little island of St. John was occupied, and in 1733, by cession from the court of France, the Island of St. Croix was acquired. In 1754 the company was dissolved, the King purchasing all of its establishments for 2,200,000 crowns and reimbursing the shareholders. The trade of the islands was thereupon thrown open to all subjects of Denmark and the prosperity of the colonies developed with great rapidity. The wars of Europe, in which Denmark maintained a neutral position, contributed to the importance of the islands, and the neighboring colonies had frequently to look to St. Thomas for slaves and other supplies. All of the islands flourished with the rise of the tropical sugar trade, and their marked commercial decline in recent years has been mainly due to the competition of the beet sugar of Europe, which has so largely taken away the profits of the cane industry.

Present Form of Government.

The fundamental law which has determined the relations between Denmark and her West Indies possessions in recent years was adopted Nov. 27, 1863. With slight modifications the provisions of this law have continued to govern those relations down to the present, although strenuous efforts have been made from time to time to adopt radical amendments, the last important attempt in this direction being made in 1897. The law itself consists of some eighty-six articles and may justly be described as a complete code of Danish colonial administration.

With the exception of a superior supervision and control in matters involving the welfare of the Danish state, the law vests the inhabitants of the islands with the privileges of practical self-government. For all administrative purposes the islands are divided into two superior districts, the first consisting of St. Croix and the islands immediately adjacent, and the second of St. Thomas and St. John, with the islands adjacent thereto. Each of these districts forms a separate commune with its own colonial treasury, and for each a colonial council is provided to assist in the management of the economic and financial affairs of the commune. In St. Croix thirteen of the Councilors are chosen by the people and five are appointed by the King, while in St. Thomas and St. John eleven are chosen by the people and four appointed by the King. The elective Councilors serve four years, one-half retiring every two years, and no restriction is placed upon their reëlection. The franchise is exercised by all male citizens 25 years of age who own property in the commune of an estimated annual rental of $75 in St. Croix or St. John, or of $150 in St. Thomas, or who can show a net income for the previous year of not less than $500. A residence is required in the commune of two years and in the electoral district of six months, and the voter's name must be inscribed on the electoral registry.

Powers of Councils.

Each colonial Council is required to meet every other month, at a fixed date determined by the Governor in advance of the year. Each Council appoints its own officers and determines its own rules of procedure. The initiative in legislation is given to any member of the Council and also to the Governor, who may attend the session either in person or by deputy. The use of both Danish and English are authorized in the deliberations, and the journal is kept in both languages, the preference, however, being given to the Danish in case of doubt as to the interpretation to be given to a passage. The two Councils never meet in joint session, but in cases concerning laws applicable to both communes they may, at the proposal of the Governor, refer the same to a joint committee, consisting of equal delegations. The matter recommended for such proceeding must, however, first have been laid before each Council, and the final decision be taken by it, so far as its interests are concerned.

The superior administration is in the hands of a Governor, appointed by the King and subject to the control of a responsible Minister of the home government. The law of 1863 contemplated a Vice Governor for that commune where the Governor did not reside, but at present the Governor acts as the representative of the King in each commune. Subject to the fundamental code, the lawmaking power is given to the Council of each commune, in conjunction with the King, and no laws passed by the Council have any validity until countersigned by a responsible Minister in behalf of the King. So also in the matter of suits of law the Superior Court of Denmark is a high court of appeal for the islands. Thus it can be seen that in the contemplation of the Danish law and the organization of the administration the islands are considered as part of Danish territory and their inhabitants, as Danish citizens, protected by all the guarantees of the Danish laws.

Islands' Financial System.

Not to enter into the details of the financial organization of the islands, it may be well to say that each commune constitutes a separate financial district with its own colonial Treasury independent of the Treasury of the home government. All revenues collected by either commune go into its own Treasury and all expenditures for its administration are paid therefrom. Each forms a separate customs district with its own code of customs tariff suited to its peculiar needs. The local charges for each commune include the expenditures for the colonial council, the judiciary and police, military, public roads, public instruction, sanitation, care of the poor and the prisons, postal and telegraph departments, and the miscellaneous charges common to every general government. The common expenses incurred for the salary of the Governor and the Superior Court of the islands are divided between the communes. The annual financial bill takes the form of a budget, setting forth the probable expenditures and the revenues designed to meet them.

The main source of the revenues of each district is indirect taxation, consisting of both import and export duties. The customs code of St. Thomas and St. John differs radically from that of St. Croix—a difference due to the fact that the importance of St. Thomas is yet primarily commercial, while that of St. Croix is agricultural.

To Encourage Local Interests.

The tariff applicable to the former, therefore, is designed to encourage the use of the port as a distributing point for the neighboring islands, while that of St. Croix has in view the collection of the largest revenue consistent with a proper encouragement of the sugar industry of that island. The import duty at St. Thomas is a uniform rate of 3 per cent on the value of all goods at the last place of exportation, while the import duties of St. Croix are determined by an elaborate schedule upon both an ad valorem and a specific basis. In both communes liberal exemptions obtain in the case of articles that are of necessary use in the furtherance of local industries.

An examination of the budget of St. Thomas and St. John for 1899-1900 shows that of a total estimated revenue of $95,520, only $28,700 is to be raised from direct taxation. Of the remainder, the customs dues are calculated to produce $19,000, while the balance is to be produced from other indirect taxes, such as ship dues and harbor and pilotage charges. In St. Croix for the corresponding year, of the $154,865 gross revenue, the customs dues are accredited with producing $88,800 and the direct taxes are estimated to produce only $40,380. In neither commune does the budget contemplate sufficient revenue to meet the annual expenditure, the deficit for the present year being estimated in St. Thomas and St. John at $84,166 and in St. Croix at $98,350.

Financial Side of Annexation.

The underlying assumption of the law of 1863 was that by the arrangement set forth the Danish West Indies would become after April 1, 1895, financially independent, so that from their own revenues they would be able to meet all the expenditures required by their own necessities, and pay for the cost of the control of the mother country as well. It was assumed that they might also contribute in no small degree to the royal Treasury of Denmark. Indeed, the law of 1863 specifically provided for an annual contribution of $28,000 from St. Thomas and St. John for a period of ten years. St. Croix was to be free from such contribution for the same period, but thereafter an annual contribution was contemplated from each Treasury, the amount of which was to be fixed by law.

As seen from the appended table, the hope of aid to the state Treasury from colonial revenues proved delusive, for in the ten years subsequent the net deficit in St. Thomas and St. John was no less than $16,000. In this commune there has not been a surplus in any year since 1879, but the deficit has steadily increased until in some years it has reached as high as $90,000. In St. Croix the financial history has been similar, the deficit in certain years amounting to no less than $100,000. These deficits have been met by borrowing from the home Treasury, the running account of which indebtedness may be seen from the subjoined table. The amount of this indebtedness on March 31, 1898, was no less than $1,045,418 for St. Thomas and St. John, while that of St. Croix amounted to $984,124, in addition to which from certain special loans the latter commune is further indebted to the home Treasury to an amount on March 31, 1897, of $238,012, the interest on which she has been unable to pay since 1884.

From time to time changes have been proposed in the fundamental law so that by the assumption of some of the local expenditures these annual deficits might be avoided. The latest and most sweeping proposal was made in 1895-'96 by the Danish government in the hope that it might be accepted by the colonies so as to go into operation April 1, 1897. In brief, the plan was to reduce the islands from a position of colonial independence to the position occupied by the local communes of Denmark, but the scheme fell to the ground because of the opposition of the colonial councils.

Insisted on Home Rule.

Notwithstanding the inducement that by the acceptance of the scheme the debt of the colonies to the home Treasury would be canceled, the inhabitants objected to being deprived of the control of their own revenues unless at the same time they were given representation in the Danish Rigsdag. In the petition of the Colonial Council of St. Croix to the home government relative to this matter, after enumerating the causes of the economic decline of the colonies, the memorial states that the present conditions call for some radical remedy, but protests against the proposed bill on the ground that its enactment would mean an abrogation of the home rule principle. Thus both the home government and the colonial government realize that the present arrangement is unsatisfactory, and at the same time acknowledge that the annual deficits cannot be avoided unless some of the local expenditures are assumed by the home Treasury.

In this connection, it may be asked whether, under the administration of the American government, there would arise a similar deficit from year to year. In answer to this question, it is to be noted first of all that one of the heaviest items of expenditure that is now paid from the colonial Treasuries is that for the military establishment. While it is true that under the Danish administration this expenditure is required solely for local needs, under American administration the expenditure would all be assumed by the general government, and the force maintained for the proper garrisoning of St. Thomas in the event of the construction of the Nicaragua Canal would be more than adequate for the proper policing of the islands.

With the advent of the American flag and a removal of tariff restrictions upon trade with the United States there would undoubtedly come a return of the commercial importance of the islands. Not only could we look for a revival of the sugar industry, which has been almost ruined by European competition, but we may anticipate a readjustment of the whole agricultural interest so that the former prosperity of the islands will be duplicated. Furthermore, the commercial importance of St. Thomas as a port of distribution would doubtless be so enhanced that the question of financial administration of that island would, in all probability, solve itself.

APPENDIX I.—INDEBTEDNESS OF COLONIAL TREASURIES TO STATE TREASURY. 1866-1898.

Date. Mar. 31.	Runn'g accounts. St. Croix. Kr.=$.268.	St. Thomas and St. John. Kr.=$.268.	Date. Mar. 31.	Runn'g accounts. St. Croix. Kr.=$.268.	St. Thomas and St. John. Kr.=$.268.
1866..	243,621	297,964	1883..	963,600	654,856
1867..	78,647	212,920	1884..	1,027,334	708,588
1868..	18,640	207,161	1885..	1,245,539	828,772
1869..	51,281	275,611	1886..	1,403,849	1,024,807
1870..	107,815	316,795	1887..	1,616,226	1,225,665
1871..	256,628	182,692	1888..	1,822,143	1,357,550
1872..	125,181	210,661	1889..	1,937,763	1,561,574
1873..	160,190	162,263	1890..	2,024,189	1,706,578
1874..	156,983	167,456	1891..	2,197,678	1,855,219
1875..	111,687	120,185	1892..	2,386,338	2,129,196
1876..	257,712	186,584	1893..	2,592,110	2,419,668
1877..	369,958	262,460	1894..	2,848,862	2,647,214
1878..	347,495	289,447	1895..	3,045,624	2,980,050
1879..	159,112	244,160	1896..	3,244,984	3,221,927
1880..	574,732	298,362	1897..	3,484,172	3,526,007
1881..	737,304	390,580	1898..	3,672,106	3,900,815
1882..	911,201	541,407			

APPENDIX II.

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES FROM 1865-'66 TO 1899-1900.

1—ST. CROIX.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Deficit.
1865-'66	$190,549	$178,982	....
1866-'67	190,502	183,196	....
1867-'68	195,711	183,959	....
1868-'69	181,490	187,086	$ 5,595
1869-'70	163,839	221,593	57,753
1870-'71	206,169	225,234	19,064
1871-'72	259,009	224,435	....
1872-'73	218,455	217,420	....
1873-'74	194,813	216,205	21,392
1874-'75	308,396	344,791	36,394
1875-'76	296,894	340,433	43,538
1876-'77	121,007	171,566	50,558
1877-'78	138,072	159,959	21,887
1878-'79	170,448	221,085	50,637
1879-'80	159,970	196,973	37,002
1880-'81	170,622	199,124	28,501
1881-'82	164,827	199,800	34,973
1882-'83	175,589	211,090	35,501
1883-'84	170,144	204,109	33,965
1884-'85	165,306	206,842	41,535
1885-'86	149,963	199,534	49,570
1886-'87	162,016	212,408	50,391
1887-'88	161,025	201,022	39,996
1888-'89	152,415	204,033	51,617
1889-'90	205,347	201,802	....
1890-'91	151,478	202,201	50,723
1891-'92	113,816	197,460	83,644
1892-'93	142,824	198,687	55,862
1893-'94	159,656	198,922	39,266
1894-'95	150,166	197,579	47,412
1895-'96	142,494	196,038	53,543
1896-'97	165,852	197,668	31,816
1897-'98	162,741	199,561	36,820
1898-'99 (1)	144,980	256,470	111,490
1899-'1900 (1)	154,865	253,215	98,350

(1) Budget estimate.

There was a surplus of $11,567 in 1865-'66; of $7,305 in 1866-'67; of $11,751 in 1867-'68; of $34,574 in 1871-'72; of $1,034 in 1872-'73; and of $3,545 in 1889-'90.

2—ST. THOMAS AND ST. JOHN.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditures.	Deficit.
1865-'66	$211,069	$201,123	....
1866-'67	204,478	227,168	$ 22,689
1867-'68	205,187	236,134	30,947
1868-'69	179,101	180,994	1,892
1869-'70	202,688	211,948	9,260
1870-'71	215,385	189,061	....
1871-'72	197,194	203,358	6,164
1872-'73	218,456	191,352	....
1873-'74	190,716	190,765	49
1874-'75	197,583	203,399	5,815
1875-'76	202,547	205,094	2,547
1876-'77	179,986	193,077	13,091
1877-'78	181,738	198,701	16.962
1878-'79	205,340	200,532	....
1879-'80	181,667	203,959	22,292
1880-'81	177,631	204,493	26,861
1881-'82	165,038	205,945	40,906
1882-'83	168,490	194,161	25,671
1883-'84	172,365	191,427	19,062
1884-'85	160,015	188,908	28,892
1885-'86	139,943	185,818	45,874
1886-'87	135,485	188,116	52,631
1887-'88	146,705	181,469	34,764
1888-'89	112,901	179,709	66,808
1889-'90	124,426	181,363	56.936
1890-'91	111,805	173,736	61,930
1891-'92	105,673	172,661	66,987
1892-'93	100,791	174,469	73,677
1893-'94	105,620	173,782	68,162
1894-'95	92,931	185,197	92,265
1895-'96	109,320	170,943	61,623
1896-'97	96,053	165,249	69,195
1897-'98	91,021	169,121	78,100
1898-'99 (1)	97,720	180,170	82,450
1899-1900 (1)	95,520	179,686	84,166

(1) Budget estimate.

There was a surplus of $9,946 in 1865-'66; of $26,323 in 1870-'71; of $27,103 in 1872-'73; and of $4,807 in 1878-'79.

PLAN TO ANNEX STILL HOLDS.

Government Has Not Abandoned Its Purpose to Acquire Islands of St. Thomas and St. Croix.

Washington, D. C., March 16.—It is learned that the purpose of the government to acquire the Islands of St. Thomas and St. Croix for a reasonable consideration from Denmark has not been abandoned, notwithstanding the statements attributed to the Danish Ministers indicating a decision not to part with the islands.

While it is not contemplated that any pressure should be brought to bear upon Denmark in this matter, it is still believed that the last announcement in the case is perhaps only an evidence of a purpose on the part of the Danish authorities to secure a higher price for the islands than the United States had regarded as proper.

It is probable that no active effort will be made by our government to hasten negotiations on this subject, but having learned that the finances of the islands showed a deficit last year of $75,000, in spite of the most rigid economy in the administration, a sum charged up against the home government, it is believed that our terms will ultimately be accepted, if reduced to a concrete proposition, to pay $3,000,000 for St. Thomas and St. Croix.

CHICAGO MAN WINS HONORS.

Mason Trowbridge Chosen a Member of the Yale Debating Team Which Will Meet Harvard.

New Haven, Conn., March 16.—[Special.]—Mason Trowbridge of Chicago has been chosen a member of the Yale debating team which will meet Harvard here on March 30. He was selected after a competitive debate in which there were eighty candidates for three positions.



MASON TROWBRIDGE.

Mr. Trowbridge has won many scholastic laurels in Yale. Last year, while a freshman, he broke a Yale record in scholarship. He won the McLaughlin medal for excellence in literature. The next day he was selected as a member of the Yale debating team, being the first freshman to win a place on a debating team, and on the third day he was selected as fence orator.

Mr. Trowbridge was graduated from the North Division High School in 1896. While he was a member of the senior class his father died, and after graduation the boy went to work, and while obliged to defer his plans to go to college he never abandoned them, and at the end of four years he went to Yale. He is 22 years old. His mother is Mrs. J. H. Trowbridge, a sister of the late Edward G. Mason of Chicago.

Her Head in Alligator's Mouth.

Boston, Mass., March 16. [Special.]—Olga Balbroma, 32, is an animal charmer in a down-town museum. One of her acts is to place her head in the mouth of an alligator. Last night she proceeded to place her head between the shining ivories. Then she smiled at the spectators. The smile was of short duration, however, as, on attempting to remove her head from the monster's mouth, there was a sudden movement of the jaws and Miss Balbroma's head was caught fast. Attendants quickly rushed to her rescue, and the jaws were pried open. She is being treated for several severe lacerations.

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

VOTE AID FOR PORTO RICO

RELIEF APPROPRIATION BILL IS PASSED BY THE SENATE.

President Will Have $2,095,455 to Spend on Island—But a Few Scattering No Votes Are Recorded—Allen's Amendment Defining Constitutional Rights Is Defeated — Day Set for Quay Discussion — Mason Urges His Boer Resolution.

Washington, D. C., March 16.—After a debate at times spirited, extending over parts of two days, the Senate today passed the Porto Rican relief appropriation bill. The measure carries $2,095,455, the President being authorized to use that sum "for public education, public works, and other governmental and public purposes" in Porto Rico. Following is the text of the measure:

Be it enacted, etc., that the sum of $2,095,455, being the amount of customs revenue received on importations by the United States from Porto Rico since the evacuation of Porto Rico by the Spanish forces Oct. 16, 1898, to Jan. 1, 1900, shall be placed at the disposal of the President, to be used for the government now existing and which may hereafter be established in Porto Rico, and for public education, public works, and other governmental and public purposes therein, and the said sum, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for the purposes herein specified out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Allen Amendment Beaten.

Mr. Allen [Neb.] offered an amendment to the bill declaring that the constitution extends over Porto Rico by its own force, but it was laid on the table by the decisive vote of 36 to 17, as follows:

YEAS.

Allison,	Gear,	Perkins,
Baker,	Hale,	Pritchard,
Bard,	Hanna,	Quarles,
Beveridge,	Hawley,	Ross,
Carter,	Kean,	Sewell,
Davis,	Lindsay,	Shoup,
Deboe,	Lodge,	Simon,
Elkins,	McBride,	Spooner,
Fairbanks,	McComas,	Thurston,
Foraker,	McCumber,	Warren,
Foster,	McMillan,	Wellington,
Gallinger,	Penrose,	Wetmore—36.

NAYS.

Allen,	Chilton,	Harris,
Bacon,	Clark [Mont.],	Kenney,
Bate,	Clay,	McLaurin,
Berry,	Cockrell,	Morgan,
Butler,	Culberson,	Rawlins,
Tillman,	Turley—17.	

Mr. Jones [Ark.] withdrew a free trade amendment offered by him, and that proposition, therefore, did not reach a vote.

In answer to a question by Mr. Allen [Neb.] Mr. Allison replied that under the military government in Porto Rico all food products, farm implements, and many other useful and necessary articles were admitted free of duty. He said it was proposed to pass a Porto Rican bill in the Senate which would be entirely just to Porto Rico and to the United States.

Mr. Allen—Does that include the tariff provision?

Mr. Allison—Undoubtedly.

Mr. Allen asked what rates of duty the goods of Porto Rico were now paying in the United States.

"They are paying the rates fixed by the Dingley act," replied Mr. Allison. "The bill we shall pass for Porto Rico will be liberal and just to all. I take it there is no Senator on either side of this chamber who would propose to continue the present commercial conditions between the United States and Porto Rico for any considerable time. I want the matter hastened in every way possible."

Reason for the Bill.

Mr. Jones inquired where the money came from that was being expended in Porto Rico now and had been expended heretofore.

Mr. Foraker replied a large amount had been expended from the war emergency fund and some had been expended from customs receipts. The War department hoped relief would be afforded by Congress, but the relief had been delayed so long the present proposition had been brought in.

Mr. Tillman said there was evidently so much division among the Republicans it appeared doubtful to him whether they would be able to enact any Porto Rican legislation at all. Referring to the difference between the treatment of Hawii and Porto Rico as to the admission of their respective products Mr. Tillman said:

"Senators owe it to themselves not to show such discrimination on the one hand and such outrages on the other."

Tillman Explains His Vote.

He was going to vote for the pending bill, he said, because the enactment of the measure into law was the only way to restore to the people of Porto Rico taxes taken from them wrongfully and unconstitutionally. He favored a civil government for the island, and criticised the expenditures under the present military system as expensive. "There is no sense, no justice, and no honesty," he said, "in having those poor people robbed simply because they have come under our dominion."

He thought the Republican party was in a dilemma, but thought it would come out all right. "You are the best organized party I ever saw," he said, "and no matter how you talk I've no doubt you'll all round up on the vote."

The bill as reported by the Senate committee was then passed without division, only a few scattering "noes" being heard against it.

Day Set for Quay Case.

An order was made by the Senate as to consideration of the case of former Senator Quay, it being unanimously agreed that it should be taken up two weeks from next Tuesday and discussed until disposed of, the discussion not to interfere with the unfinished business.

Mr. Hoar [Mass.] offered a resolution, which was adopted, "directing the Secretary of War to communicate to the Senate a letter of Emilio Aguinaldo, dated at Bacoor, July 15, 1898, addressed to the American commander and forwarded to General Merritt on July 27, 1898."

Mr. Mason entered a motion that the Foreign Relations committee be discharged from further consideration of his resolution expressing sympathy for the Boers. Under the rules the motion went over.

Additions to House Bill.

The bill for establishing a civil government in Porto Rico has been practically completed by the subcommittee of the House Committee on Insular Affairs. In addition to the features already published the committee has incorporated provisions relating to corporations. The bill prohibits the issue of stock or bonds except for cash or the issue of stock or bond dividends. It prohibits the granting of public franchises by private bills, but provides for a general franchise law reserving to the Legislature the power to amend, alter, or repeal franchises at will and also the right to purchase such franchises. It prohibits the organization of banks of issue and the organization of agricultural corporations. The latter provision is to prevent the agricultural lands of the island falling into the hands of a big corporation. Following the law in this country, it also provides that banks procuring title to lands in payment of debts must dispose of such land within five years.

MARSH'S BILL RECOMMENDED.

House Committee Reports Favorably on Measure Increasing the Militia Appropriation.

Washington, D. C., March 16.—The House Committee on Militia today directed a favorable report on the bill of Representative Marsh of Illinois, increasing the appropriation for the National Guard and militia of the country from $400,000 to $2,000,000 annually. The bill has attracted attention in militia circles, a committee representing the organizations of all the States having been here recently to carry forward the movement, which was begun at their national convention.

WOULD PUNISH STANDARD OIL.

Congressman Fitzgerald of Massachusetts Seeks to Invoke the Sherman Act.

Washington, D. C., March 16.—Representative Fitzgerald of Massachusetts evidently saw the announcement in today's papers of the big dividend declared by the Standard Oil company, for today he introduced in the House a resolution declaring that the action of that company in increasing the price of kerosene oil, the sole means of lighting used by the middle and poorer classes of people, is in direct violation of the provisions of the Sherman anti-trust law and therefore punishable by fine and imprisonment.

The resolution directs the Attorney General, in accordance with the provisions of that act, to direct the several District Attorneys of the United States "to institute proper proceedings to bring the above-named violators of the law to justice."

Chairman Ray of the House Judiciary committee today appointed the following special committee on trusts: Messrs. Ray [Rep., N. Y.], Jenkins [Rep., Wis.], Overstreet [Rep., Ind.], Littlefield [Rep., Me.], Terry [Dem., Ark.], Lanhan [Dem., Tex.], and Elliott [Dem., S. C.]. This special committee will consider all bills and resolutions relating to trusts.

SENATE IS GIVEN MORE TIME.

Date by Which the West Indian Treaties Must Be Ratified Extended.

Washington, D. C., March 16.—Secretary Hay and Lord Pauncefote today signed protocols extending the time allowed for the ratification of the reciprocity treaties between the United States and the British West Indian islands of Jamaica, Turks, and Caicos, Bermuda, and the British colony of Guiana. The protocol provides that the ratifications shall take place as soon as possible, or within twelve months at the utmost.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT ON CITY WATER.

GOOD	GOOD	GOOD	GOOD
LAKE VIEW.	CHICAGO AVE.	14th ST.	HYDE PARK.

[Lake View station supplies all territory north of Fullerton avenue. Chicago avenue station supplies all territory between Fullerton avenue and Kinzie street. Fourteenth street station supplies all territory between Kinzie and Thirty-ninth streets and also the Stock-Yards. Hyde Park station supplies all territory south of Thirty-ninth street except the Stock-Yards.]

CLOSING OF MAILS AT CHICAGO.

EUROPEAN MAILS — Saturday, March 17.—For France, Italy, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, British India, Lourenzo Marquez, Austria, Belgium, Netherlands, Russia, and Cape Colony, via New York, close daily at 2, 8 and 10 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.; final close tomorrow at 4:30 p. m.

Direct mails for Great Britain, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway will close at 4:30 and 12 p. m. tomorrow, via S. S. Lahn.

Direct mails for Ireland will close Monday at 4:30 and 12 p. m., via S. S. Oceanic.

WEST INDIES—For Cuba, daily at 2 a. m. and 6:15 and 7:30 p. m.

For Porto Rico, daily, via New York, 2, 8, and 10 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.

For Jamaica, via Boston, final close at 12 p. m. today.

For Bermuda, final close Monday at 4:30 p. m.

For St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbadoes, final close tomorrow at 4:30 p. m.

For Grenada and Trinidad, final close Thursday at 4:30 p. m.

For Bahama, via Miami, Fla., final close tomorrow at 6:15 p. m.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA — For southern Pacific ports, via Colon, final close Monday at 4:30 p. m.

For Costa Rica, via New Orleans, final close Wednesday at 4:30 p. m.

For British Honduras, Guatemala, and Republic of Honduras, via New Orleans, final close Tuesday at 4:30 p. m.

For Curacoa and Venezuela, final close tomorrow at 4:30 p. m.

For Brazil, Argentine Republic, Uruguay, and Paraguay, via Brazil, final close tomorrow at 4:30 p. m.

For Savanilla and Cartagena, final close Thursday at 4:30 p. m.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS — For Philippines, China, and Japan, via San Francisco, daily at 2 a. m. and 9 p. m.; final close March 20, 2 a. m.

For Hawaii, via San Francisco, daily at 2 a. m. and 9 p. m.; final close March 18, 2 a. m.

For Australia, New Zealand, and Samoa, via San Francisco, daily 2 a. m. and 9 p. m.; final close March 18 at 2 a. m.

CHARLES U. GORDON, Postmaster.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., March 16.—Forecast for Saturday and Sunday:

Illinois and Indiana—Fair and warmer Saturday and Sunday, fresh westerly winds.

Lower Michigan—Fair Saturday, with warmer in northern and western portions, Sunday fair and warmer, fresh westerly winds.

Upper Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri—Fair and warmer Saturday and Sunday, fresh westerly winds, becoming variable.

Nebraska—Fair and warmer Saturday, cloudy and warmer Sunday, variable winds.

Place of observation. Time taken: March 16, 8 p. m.	Height of barometer	Thermometer	Max. temp.	Direction of wind	Precipitation 24 hours	State of weather
Abilene	30.16	40	42	E.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Albany	29.82	20	28	N.W.	1.24	Clear
Alpena	29.84	10	18	N.E.	.12	Clo'dy
Atlanta	30.16	30	34	N.W.	Tr.	Clear
Amarillo	30.12	34	36	S.	.04	Clo'dy
Battleford	30.40	8	8	N.W.	....	Clear
Bismarck	30.10	16	16	N.W.	Tr.	Snow
Buffalo	29.88	14	18	W.	.20	Clear
Boston	29.64	30	58	W.	2.14	Clear
Cairo	30.20	24	32	N.W.	Tr.	Clear
Calgary	30.12	40	44	Calm	....	Clear
Chicago	30.10	0	6	N.W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Cincinnati	30.08	14	26	N.W.	.02	Clo'dy
Cleveland	29.86	18	20	S.W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Concordia	30.22	22	28	N.W.	....	Fair
Davenport	30.18	2	4	W.	.02	Clear
Denver	30.30	30	32	E.	.06	Clear
Des Moines	30.26	6	8	N.W.	Tr.	Fair
Detroit	29.76	14	18	W.	.12	Snow
Dodge	30.14	38	40	W.	....	Clo'dy
Dubuque	30.14	2	2	W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Duluth	29.94	8	12	N.W.	Tr.	Clear
El Paso	29.84	62	66	S.W.	....	Clear
Edmonton	30.18	32	32	Calm	....	Clear
Galveston	30.16	48	50	E.	....	Clo'dy
Grand Haven	29.96	4	10	N.W.	.38	Snow
Green Bay	29.98	0	4	W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Havre	30.24	34	34	N.W.	....	Clear
Helena	30.14	44	46	N.E.	....	Clear
Huron	30.18	8	8	W.	Tr.	Clear
Indianapolis	30.14	6	20	N.W.	.02	Snow
Jacksonville	30.08	52	56	N.W.	1.86	Clear
Kansas City	30.30	12	14	N.W.	Tr.	Clear
Lander	30.08	38	40	N.E.	....	Fair
Little Rock	30.16	38	44	W.	Tr.	Clear
Los Angeles	29.90	60	64	S.W.	....	Clo'dy
Marquette	29.86	4	8	N.W.	.03	Clear
Memphis	30.14	38	40	W.	....	Fair
Minnedosa	29.98	12	12	N.W.	.02	Snow
Montgomery	30.16	42	46	W.	Tr.	Clear
Montreal	29.64	14	20	S.W.	7.4	Clo'dy
Nashville	30.10	32	34	W.	Tr.	Fair
New Orleans	30.18	50	52	N.	.02	Fair
New York City	29.80	32	34	N.W.	.90	Clear
Norfolk	29.96	38	44	W.	.50	Clear
North Platte	30.20	24	26	N.E.	....	Fair
Oklahoma	30.20	36	40	N.	....	Clear
Omaha	30.26	10	10	N.W.	Tr.	Fair
Oswego	29.80	18	22	S.W.	.48	Clo'dy
Palestine	30.18	50	52	S.	....	Clo'dy
Parkersburg	30.00	22	26	S.W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Philadelphia	29.88	30	38	N.W.	....	Clear
Pittsburg	29.92	18	22	S.W.	Tr.	Clear
Pueblo	30.08	38	42	N.E.	.01	Clo'dy
Qu'Appelle	30.18	4	6	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
Rapid City	30.12	24	26	N.	....	Clear
San Francisco	29.92	54	56	W.	....	Clear
St. Louis	30.22	12	18	W.	Tr.	Clear
St. Paul	30.04	8	8	N.W.	....	Clear
Salt Lake City	29.96	54	58	W.	....	Clear
Ste. Marie	29.82	6	6	S.W.	Tr.	Fair
Springfield, Ill.	30.20	6	14	N.W.	.06	Clear
Springfield, Mo.	30.22	18	20	N.W.	....	Clear
Vicksburg	30.16	44	48	W.	....	Clear
Washington	29.96	26	36	N.W.	.56	Clear
White River	29.90	2	8	Calm	.06	Fair
Williston	30.20	16	18	N.W.	....	Clear

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by L. Manasse, optician, 88 East Madison street, Tribune Building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 9 degrees above zero; 9 a. m., 9; 10 a. m., 9; 11 a. m., 9; 12 m., 9; 1 p. m., 11; 3 p. m., 10; 6 p. m., 7. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.36; 6 p. m., 29.51.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Age.
George H. Anderson, Rena A. Marxe	34—26
William C. Krueger, Annie Bock	27—22
Charles Stubig, Marie E. Telschow	34—27
Henry Albrecht, Mrs. Rose Hobel	55—52
Joseph L. Anders, Helen Bosse	21—20
Claude Benjamin, Mary B. Kane	21—19
Heinrig Bartels, Mrs. Minnie Wach	60—54
Edgar R. Cummins, Lillian C. Atchinson	22—21
Peter M. Peterson, Hannah Olson	32—26
William Thuman, Elgin, Ill., Martha Drerke	28—18
Charles Anderson, Elliot, Ill., Hannah Johnson	28—30
Otto M. Drewes, Lena Fluhr	19—19
John Rock, Lottie Mcrea	22—26
Paul Mytush, Theresa Wujciech	50—29
Alexander Aitken, Katie Malloy	24—21
August E. Miller, Louisa A. Theobald	26—20
Richard J. Hansen, Sophia M. Johnson	25—23
Henry Fink, Emma Schoknecht	24—20
Henry Friedman, Ida Friedman	22—19
Meddie F. Buley, May A. Bennett	22—19
John Wintworth, Mrs. Annie Stanek	35—38
Michael Woods, Mary Farrell	35—22
Morris Wolf, Tinnie Rosin	24—20
Samuel Schoenfeld, New York, N. Y., Louise Kammer	29—25
Julius Miller, Sarah Bernstein	21—20
William A. Kenefick, Mae F. Crowe	27—24
Cornelius McNamara, Mary Gavin	28—28
William C. Borman, Ida Kaiser	29—22
George A. Gallagher, Inez V. Whitaker	23—19
Samuel Fein, Annie Spickler	29—20
Niels P. Anderson, Martha Skrepsrud	37—33
Michael O'Neil, Ella Henry	25—20
Christian H. Jacobsen, Sophia Hansen	25—24
George Fitzgerald, Mary Wagner	30—18
Frank O. Erickson, Clara Sulkey	26—22

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued yesterday by the Health department:

Anderson, Annie, 68; 840 Clifton-av., March 13.
Brooks, Charles, 31; 2826 Dearborn-st., March 12.
Barry, Katharine M., 25; 6600 Yale-av., March 14.
Bane, Jane Steele, 78; 712 W. Van Buren-st., March 15.
Collier, Mattie M., 21; 113 38th-st., March 15.
Curtin, Bridget, 70; 856 S. California-av., March 15.
Clark, Sarah, 70; 3251 5th-av., March 15.
Coobock, Thomas, 11; 375 Bissell-st., March 15.
Collins, Burt F., 27; 22 Miller-st., March 14.
Diederich, Anna M., 90; 243 Mohawk-st., March 14.
Engwall, Elmer, 5; 6 State-ct., March 14.
Farleigh, Dell, 26; Chicago Hospital, March 15.
Follestad, Anna M., 53; 859 N. Fairfield-av., March 13.
Gerry, Bridget A., 55; 661 Larrabee-st., March 15.
Hague, H. L., 31; 265 La Salle-av., March 16.
Hardy, Anna Jane, 82; 1032 Francis-st., March 15.
Heft, August, 69; 11 N. Wright-st., March 15.
Kouba, James, 21; 178 S. Halsted-st., March 13.
Kratky, Anton, 70; 510 W. 18th-st., March 15.
Lehder, Albert, 71; 144 Eugenie-st., March 13.
Liepe, Mary, 71; 168 Mohawk-st., March 15.
May, Walter, 28; Cook County Hospital, March 14.
Mensch, Elizabeth, 71; 926 34th-st., March 14.
Miller, Nels, 79; 140 Townsend-st., March 16.
Maczkiewicz, Eva, 67; 156 Blackhawk-st., March 14.
Miller, William J., 43; Englewood Union Hospital, March 14.
Molentine, Karolina, 80; 160 W. 12th-st., March 16.
Nicholson, James, 55; 247 Mohawk-st., March 15.
Quinlan, Patrick, 67; 310 Michigan-av., March 9.
O'Neil, Morris, 28; 511 State-st., March 15.
Palm, Austin T., 64; 638 Englewood-av., March 15.
Powers, Bridget, 87; 224 Central Park-av., March 15.
Przyboski, Julia, 34; 750 21st-st., March 13.
Raggio, Mary A., 44; 3219 S. Park-av., March 13.
Struve, Oscar, 41; 983 W. Division-st., March 13.
Spohr, Fred, 50; 406 Webster-av., March 14.
Salamann, Elizabeth, 78; 673 Paulina-st., March 15.
Schmidt, Christina, 78; 95 Schiller-st., March 14.
Scanlan, George, 7; 34 Waller-st., March 15.
Scanlan, Mary, 30; 34 Waller-st., March 15.
Schulze, Emma, 34; 235 Clybourn-av., March 15.
Scholes, John, 50; 920 34th-st., March 15.
Tyborde, Gustav, 46; 59 W. 25th-st., March 15.
Treadwell, Ida M., 47; 850 Hoyne-av., March 14.
Uhl, Bruce, about 26; Cook County Hospital, March 14.
Van Sickel, Mary, 33; 1145 Herndon-st., March 14.
Wallace, Anne, 71; 324 S. Hermitage-av., March 15.
Webber, William, 31; Cook County Hospital, March 14.
Withington, Thomas, 27; 135 78th-st., March 14.
Weitmann, William J. B., 17; 148 Burling-st., March 15.
Wulschlager, Christop, 56; 1371 Washington-blvd., March 14.
Zilinski, Michael I., 7; 187 Cleaver-st., March 14.



Just as all the difference in the world lies between the north and south poles, so is the vast difference between the high quality of Chase & Sanborn's Coffees and the ordinary brands of coffee.

Quality never misses the victory. Quality represents knowledge, experience, time, money to produce; it represents pleasure, health and economy to use

Chase & Sanborn's Coffees

Seal Brand, Java and Mocha, in tin cans. Other High-Grade Brands, in parchment-lined fibre bags.

are peerless in that they combine the highest grade of quality with the fair price. More money cannot give a better coffee—as good a coffee cannot be sold for less money. No other coffee is so good for the same money.

Put up in one and two pound tin cans, bearing the seal of Chase & Sanborn.

Other high grades put up also in handsome fibre bags lined with parchment, thus preserving all the richness of flavor, freshness and strength.

Insist on your grocer selling you Chase & Sanborn's coffees. Any of their high grade brands will please you.

DEATHS.

CLARKE—Eva M., March 16, wife of Walter C. Clarke. Funeral 2 p. m., Sunday, March 18, from 4858 West Harrison-st.

CALLAHAN—Andrew, March 15, brother of Winnifred, Honorie, James, and Patrick Callahan. Funeral from his late residence, 276 South Morgan-st., Sunday, March 18, 10 a. m., at St. Patrick's Church, by carriages to Calvary.

DAVIS—At Cincinnati, O., on the morning of March 14, Katherine Landon Davis, mother of Mrs. E. B. McCagg of this city.

DOOLITTLE—March 16, of pneumonia, Anna Mitchell, wife of Frederick A. Doolittle, aged 58 years. Notice of funeral hereafter. Dubuque, Ia., papers please copy.

GERRY—On March 15, 1900, Bridget A., beloved wife of Richard and mother of Edward J. Gerry, aged 55 years. Funeral Saturday, March 17, at 9:30 a. m., from late residence, 661 Larrabee-st., to St. Vincent's Church, thence by carriages to Calvary. Boston papers please copy.

GLEASON—Mrs. Elizabeth, aged 78 years, March 16. Funeral from residence of her daughter, Mrs. A. S. Reeves, 4324 Fifth-av., 2 p. m., Sunday, March 18, by carriages to Oakwoods.

HEITMANN—William J. B., beloved son of Paul and Bertha Heitmann, at his parents' residence, 148 Burling-st., Thursday, March 15, aged 17 years and 7 months. Funeral Sunday, March 18, at 1:30 p. m., from late residence, by carriages to Graceland.

HEWITT—James Hewitt, March 16, 1900, at his residence, 5040 Washington-av. Funeral notice later.

MILLER—March 15, at De Fumah Springs, Fla., T. L. Miller, aged 82 years 11 months. Funeral at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Frank Gould, 1142 Judson-av., Evanston, at 2:30 p. m., Sunday, March 18.

NICHOLSON—James, beloved husband of Elizabeth Nicholson (née Gray) and father of Frank, John, James, Joseph, William, and Michael Nicholson. Funeral from late residence, 247 Mohawk-st., Saturday, March 17, at 10 a. m., to Church of the Immaculate Conception and by carriages to Calvary.

QUINN—Gordon H. Quinn, beloved husband of Jennie W. Quinn, March 15, 1900. Funeral from late residence, 1630 Jackson-blvd., Sunday, March 18, at 1 p. m. Interment at Rosehill.

RYAN—John C., at his residence, 250 North Franklin-st. Funeral Monday, at 9:30 a. m., to the Holy Name Cathedral, where high mass will be celebrated, thence by carriages to Calvary.

ROOT—At home suddenly, at 9 o'clock p. m., March 15, of heart failure, Helen M. Root, beloved wife of Chas. T. Root. Funeral from her late residence, 5924 So. Green-st., to Oakwoods, at 2 p. m. Utica, N. Y., papers please copy.

STRONG—Albert B., M. D., March 16, 1900, aged 55 years. Funeral at his late residence, 533 West Monroe-st., 2 p. m., Monday, the 19th.

WELCH—Mrs. Mary, beloved wife of J. H. Welch, mother of Bernard, George, Theresa, Robert, and Joseph Welch, at her residence, March 16, 1900. Notice of funeral later.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE THIRD FREE LECTURE IN THE CURrent course at Field Columbian Museum will be delivered in the Lecture Hall of the institution at Jackson Park this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The lecturer will be E. S. Riggs, assistant curator of paleontology, whose subject will be "Gigantic Fossil Reptiles from the Jurassic of Wyoming." The lecture will be illustrated.

POWERS' Mat. and Night Last Times
MRS. LANGTRY IN THE DEGENERATES
First Night, Monday—Engagement a Fortnight.
JOHN DREW IN THE Tyranny of Tears.
Reservations, $1.50, $1.00, 75c, and 50c.

DEARBORN STOCK CO
LAST TWO TIMES.
Matinee 2:15, Evening 8:15.
..The Countess Valeska..
MATINEE SUNDAY 2:15, The Delightful Comedy,
"ROSEMARY."

LYRIC—Washington-st., Opp. City Hall.
MATINEE TODAY
ALL CHILDREN 10c For Reserved Seats.
Tomorrow—"Bachelor's Honeymoon."



SAM T. JACK'S Mad'n, nr. State Tel. Cent. 2198
Only Burlesque House in Chicago.
Two Big Shows Every Day at 2 and 8.
TAMMANY TIGERS.
MLLE. PAULA WITH HER TRAINED ALLIGATORS.
PRICES—10—20—30

MIACO'S TROCADERO. State & Van Buren-sts.
The New Ground Floor Burlesque Palace.
Stage Always Filled With Lovely Women.
Today at 2. Tonight at 8.
Sam. T. Jack's Own Burlesque Co.,
LIVING PICTURES.
Prices, 10, 20, 30, 50c. Smoke if you like.

THE AUDITORIUM—Grand Opera.
FRENCH GRAND OPERA COMPANY Of New Orleans.
MATINEE AT 2.... LES HUGUENOTS
TONIGHT AT 8.... AIDA
REPERTOIRE NEXT WEEK: Monday—L'AFRICAINE. Tuesday (Triple Bill)—CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA, LA NAVARRAISE, and GRAND BALLET LA POUPEE. Wednesday—Gounod's QUEEN OF SHEBA. Thursday—WILLIAM TELL. Friday—SALAMMBO. Saturday Matinee—LUCIA. Saturday Evening—MIGNON.
PRICES—50c, 75c, $1, $1.50. Boxes, $10.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
LAST TIMES.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2. TONIGHT AT 8.
MRS. FISKE
BECKY SHARP.
(Founded on Thackeray's "Vanity Fair.")
By LANGDON MITCHELL.
MONDAY EVENING—SEATS SELLING.
JAMES A. HERNE,
SAG HARBOR.

CENTRAL MUSIC HALL Illustrated Lecture on
THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA
AND THE
BIG GUNS of the BOERS and ENGLISH
By LIEUT. GODFREY L. CARDEN,
U. S. Revenue Cutter Service,
Ordnance Officer in 1898 of Admiral Sampson's Fleet.
Monday, March 19th, 8:15 p. m.
Under the auspices of Troops A and C, 1st Illinois Cavalry. Reserved seats 75c, $1, $1.50.

COLUMBIA—Twice Today, 2 and 8 p. m.
THE... CROWDED ALWAYS
ALICE NIELSEN
OPERA COMPANY IN THE
SINGING GIRL...
25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00 and $1.50.
Sale progressing for the Third and Last Week
Alice Nielsen in "THE SINGING GIRL"

STUDEBAKER Fine Arts Bldg., Mich. Blvd., bet. Congress & Van Buren Streets.
SECOND YEAR. CASTLE SQUARE OPERA CO.
THIS WEEK ONLY....... LOHENGRIN IN ENGLISH.
Performances begin at 8 and 2 o'clock sharp.
Nights, 25, 50, 75, $1; Mats., Wed., 25, 50; Sat., 25, 50, 75c
Next Week—"AT THE LOWER HARBOR" (A Basso Porto). New Opera by Spinelli, preceded by "CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA." Seats now on sale
Tues., Mar. 20—Benefit Chi. Homeopathic Hospital.

McVICKER'S—JACOB LITT, Lessee and Mgr.
The Safest Theater in the World—30 Exits.
THE SIGN OF THE CROSS.
Every Night and Sat. Mat., 25, 35, 50, 75c, $1.
Wed. Mat., all reserved, 25 and 50 cents.
NEXT WEEK—COMMENCING SUNDAY—
ANDREW MACK
IN "THE LAST OF THE ROHANS."
SEATS NOW SELLING.

OLYMPIC
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
Flo Irwin—W. Hawley. Milton & Dolly Nobles.
Johnny Carroll. Wm. Windom & Quartet
Jim & Fanny Donovan. Julian Rose.
Brothers King. Flatt & Sutherland.
Armstrong & Cassedy. Lovenberg Sisters.
Silver & Sparks. Higgins & Leslie.
Harry La Mack. Fowler & West.
Martyne & Davenport. Kate Sanford.
PRICES 10—20—30 CENTS.

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
Grace Henderson & Co. 6—Florenz Troupe—6.
St. Onge Brothers. Cawthorne & Forrester.
Mathews & Harris. Carrie Scott.
The New Kinodrome. Clark & Gandy.
Mlle. Aimee. Rosa Lee Tyler.
Stirk & Anita. Mack & Elliott.
William Cole. Leroy Payson.
Holmes & Waldon. Crit & Rosalie Jess.
PRICES 10—20—30 CENTS.

HOPKINS
BARGAIN 25c MATINEE
LAST TWO WEEKS.
--QUO VADIS--
SUMPTUOUS PRODUCTION.
PRICES NEVER CHANGE—10c, 20c, 30c.

GREAT NORTHERN. EVENING PRICES 25c, 50c, 75c.
25c MAT. TODAY
JOSEPH MURPHY
IN SHAUN RHUE. LAST DAY.
Sun. Mat.—BROS. BYRNE, "8 BELLS."

THE BLUE RIBBON
Restaurant—137 Madison-st.—Cafe
Fashionable Vaudeville and Concert
AFTERNOON AND EVENINGS DAILY.
ADMISSION.................................FREE

TALK IT OVER WITH HART

AMERICAN LEAGUE MAGNATES DISCUSS BASEBALL TROUBLE.

Meeting of the Organization Results in a Committee Calling Upon the National League Official—Conference Is Friendly and Another Will Be Held Today at Which Propositions Will Be Submitted—Western Magnates Are Not Agreed.

There is still a chance that a baseball war between the American and National leagues may be averted. The American league met yesterday afternoon and the only important development was a conference between the American league and President Hart, which was friendly in character and seemed to indicate that some sort of a compromise might be made.

It also seemed to show that the American league is a house divided against itself. A committee consisting of C. H. Saulpaugh of Minneapolis, James Franklin of Buffalo, W. H. Watkins of Indianapolis, and C. M. Krauthoff, attorney for James Manning of Kansas City, waited on President Hart during the afternoon and asked him to explain to them just where he stood in the matter, which he did. They talked over the question of putting a club in Chicago, and they finally asked Hart for a proposition, or, rather, what proposition he would accept for putting a club in Chicago. President Hart said it remained for them to make a proposition and that he would consider any proposition submitted to him. That was the result of the conference.

It shows that there is more probability now of a friendly solution of the baseball difficulty than at any previous stage. But it developed that the four delegates, half the American league, came without authority to act, and were seemingly simply sparring for an opening or endeavoring to find some common ground for negotiations. The rest of the American league—President Johnson, Comiskey, Burns, the new man from Detroit, and Kilfoyl of Cleveland—were not ready to concede anything, so they said. Yet it is a safe assertion that this committee went to see President Hart with the full knowledge and consent of the entire league. The league waited for the committee to return from its visit to President Hart and report the results.

Show a Conciliatory Spirit.

After the conference President Hart said he expected another visit today from the committee with some sort of a proposition. Both President Hart and the American league seemed to be in a more conciliatory spirit than they have shown since the first announcement of the probability of a conflict.

President Hart takes the ground that it is not so much a question of another club hurting the National league club here, but a question of whether or not the American league is not to be feared as a rival; whether it may not become the American association, the present bugbear used both to frighten the National league by outsiders and by the National league to frighten the American leaguers. President Hart said it was a question whether allowing a team to enter Chicago would not be the establishment of the entering wedge for a spread of the American league in other National league territory until it actually became an active and powerful rival of the National league itself.

Hart said it might not be such a violent warfare if the two organizations clashed only at one corner, but it would be a warfare with future developments held strongly in view and a war of self-preservation on the part of the National league. The latter would prefer to act in unison with the American league, provided the American remained subsidiary to the National league and worked with it, but every indication pointed to the ambition of the American league to parallel the National league, and hence the attitude of the National leaguers.

This ideal is strengthened by the fact, which became known yesterday, that a strong syndicate of St. Louis people was anxious to get an American league franchise, with none other than Adrian C. Anson at the head.

Louisville Delegation on Hand.

And then there was still another angle which was rather puzzling, and showed that the National and American leagues were dickering for some sort of an agreement. The Louisville outfit was on the ground early. It has been in constant communication with Brush, who seems as usual to be taking an active hand in the proceedings, but is endeavoring to remain under cover. Louisville seems to think it has a chance. The Falls City men came to Chicago with a pretty firm idea Chicago would be abandoned and Louisville would be substituted, or else that they might get the Minneapolis club. The National league is anxious to make a dicker to protect its vacant territory, and there was a story afloat that an arrangement might be made whereby Johnson's league might come into Chicago, provided it took Louisville, thus protecting all vacant National league territory in the West and leaving the Eastern league to protect the Eastern vacancies, as originally planned. Brush wants to fix things up. He is inclined to be friendly to the American league, so far as he can be, without openly antagonizing Chicago, which would, of course, put him in a bad light with the National league. The American leaguers believe the good Mr. Brush is more friendly to them up to a certain extent than he really wishes to make public.

President Johnson and some of the other American league magnates are suspicious of Watkins, whom they regard as a National league emissary and the agent of Brush. They asserted a few days ago that Watkins was with them heart and soul, but yesterday they weren't so sure, and in fact seemed to believe just the opposite. Manning also is an object for moral suasion, although he will probably remain with Comiskey and Johnson. The American league leaders were in far from a happy mood last night, although they kept up a brave front.

President Hart said he would have to consult the stockholders of the club and the rest of the National league about allowing a new club to enter Chicago, but he believed his indorsement would carry weight with the stockholders and with the league in such a question.

The American league meeting adjourned at 6 o'clock in the afternoon, after the committee returned from Hart's office, and assembled again at 8 in the evening.

Delegates in Attendance.

Those present at the meeting were Charles Comiskey, Chicago; W. H. Watkins, Indianapolis; James Manning and E. A. Krauthoff, Kansas City; J. F. Kilfoyl and James McAleer, Cleveland; C. H. Saulpaugh, Minneapolis; J. D. Burns, Detroit; James Franklin, Buffalo; Matt Killilea and Cornelius McGillicuddy, Milwaukee.

From Louisville came I. F. Whiteside, Lemar Herndon, and M. A. Davis.

President Johnson told the Louisville people he had nothing to say to them yesterday and will give them the final decision today. The Louisville people were accompanied by several newspaper men, who helped whoop things up for a club in the Falls City, to all of which President Johnson listened and said nothing.

President Hart displayed a list of all the players under contract and reserve to the National league yesterday, numbering nearly 300, and explained that there were players enough for three leagues if an amicable arrangement could be effected. The list will be made public soon.

The magnates held a three-hour session in the evening, but had nothing more definite to give out than in the afternoon. President Johnson announced that everything was going along smoothly and Charles Comiskey looked happy. Regarding dissensions in the camp President Johnson said: "You may rest assured we did not go ahead formulating our plans without knowing where everybody stood, and there is not the least chance in the world of our receding from our position regarding a club in Chicago. We will have a club here. There is no question to be decided as to that. You may also say that one man will not be able to block the plans of the league. There are too many others ready to take any vacated franchise for that."

President Johnson said the league was on a strong war footing if war came. The American leaguers are angry at Pat Powers, President of the Eastern league. Powers wrote Franklin of Buffalo telling him there was going to be a fight in the Western organization, and that he had better cut loose from it and come into the Eastern league. Franklin told Powers if there was any fight he wanted to be in it.

COGAN IS ILL AT WEST BADEN.

Chicago Pitcher Is Threatened with Malarial Fever.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

West Baden, Ind., March 16.—[Special.]—Dick Cogan is sick in the training camp of the Chicago Ball club. He suffered acutely all day and is thought to be threatened with malarial fever. The physician called to attend him declares Cogan is all right and can be at work again in a few days. Cogan has been training hard, and his work, coupled with the water, has weakened him.

The day has been cold and stormy. The brisk wind and snow flurries, which continued throughout the day and prevented outdoor work, coupled with Cogan's illness, have made some of the men anxious to get away from West Baden as soon as possible. McCormick, who has suffered with malaria, is so afraid of getting sick that he wants to desert the training grounds and move back to Cincinnati.

The team probably will play its first games of the season in Memphis next Saturday and Sunday. Manager Loftus announced this afternoon that the team will start South probably next Friday, and if the weather is good and practice possible he will select a team from the men in best condition and send it to Memphis, while the others will proceed direct to Selma. He says if the weather remains bad he will take the team South in the middle of the week and cut the Memphis games, as the men will be in no condition to play ball.

In spite of the desperate weather the men worked hard on the bowling alleys and in the handball courts. Griffith and Dexter, who are the life of the aggregation, promoted fights, which were pulled off down in the bathhouse this afternoon. D. Green, known as the South Jersey Terror, was matched against Sam Mertes, the South of Market slugger, and Green won by one wallop in the nose. Virgil Garvin, champion of Navasota, Tex., trimmed McCarthy, the Kansas City cyclone, pounding him on top of the head until he sprained both his ankles.

After the amateurs finished Walcott and Eddie Santry boxed five lively rounds. Cunningham and Griffith furnished the wind-up, and after Cunny jabbed Grif on his solar plexus Grif said: "Well, he ought to beat me. He is older than I am."

The sparring delegation deserted West Baden tonight. Billy Phyle and Eddie Santry ran up to Chicago with the others. Phyle is on business and Santry to see Saturday night's bouts. Both will return on Sunday. Walcott left for New York, announcing he would surely beat Smith. Jack McCormick went to Chicago to meet Ed Denfass and made several bets he would put his opponent out.

Tomorrow being St. Patrick's day, the boys on the team are preparing for a parade. Tim Donahue is to be Grand Marshal and McCarthy his chief aid. The line of march is:

Form at No. 7 spring, thence north by deviations to No. 5, thence to No. 3, thence to the depot, and back to the hotel. Donahue corralled a horse today and spent an hour in the barns painting it green.

CHICAGO CLUB WANTS DAMAGES.

Sues City for $15,000 for Rent of Park During the Big Strike.

James A. Hart, President of the Chicago League Ball club, former Mayor John P. Hopkins, and former Police Inspector Fitzpatrick were witnesses yesterday in a suit before Judge Smith, wherein the league club seeks to recover from the city $15,000 as damages and rental for the use of the ball park at Thirty-fifth street and Wentworth avenue by troops of the National Guard in 1894. The soldiers camped there for twenty days, beginning July 1, holding themselves in readiness for calls in case the police should be unable to repress violence in the big strike then in progress. The Mayor told the history of the strike and the call for troops, and of the necessity of using the Auditorium building, the ball park, and other places for quarters. President Hart testified to the damage wrought to the grounds by the men and the crowds. C. M. Sherman appeared for Mr. Hart, and Granville W. Browning defended the suit for the city.

Dreyfuss Criticises Cunningham.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 16.—[Special.]—Pitcher Elmer Cunningham, transferred from the Pittsburg club to Chicago's team, has been talking that President Dreyfuss wanted to reduce his salary $600. Dreyfuss today said: "Of course I offered Cunningham $600 less than last year. He got $2,400 last year and pitched minor league ball. In 1899 I paid him for the good work he did in 1898. Since he joined the Louisville club he got $1,400 increase of salary, and it was on the understanding that he pitched winning ball all the time. He never kicked when we increased his pay. I don't think he gets $2,400 from Chicago."

RAISES MONEY FOR THE ATHLETES.

Northwestern University's Annual Entertainment Held at Evanston.

The Athletic association of Northwestern University held its annual entertainment last night at Fisk Hall. The Board of Control desired to raise enough money to cover the debts now due, but weather prevented a large crowd from attending, and the receipts were not as great as expected. The program was furnished by the following: Miss B. Neal, reader; H. M. Tilroe, vocalist; Ralph Dennis, reader; Walter Logan, violinist; the glee and mandolin clubs, and the university quartet. Professor H. S. White made an introductory speech, explaining the needs of the association.

It was announced yesterday that the Chicago Alumni association had made arrangements to hold a concert in Central Music Hall March 30, for the benefit of the gymnasium fund. The move, totally unexpected at Evanston, came as welcome news. University talent will fill the program.

Dr. Hollister has decided to keep an account of the work of the baseball candidates, and yesterday started a game to furnish the basis of scores. Each pitcher will take a turn in the box, and pitch fourteen balls to each man. Every line hit counts five, flies or grounders two, while balls and fouls are not counted. Yesterday Johnson made seventeen points out of a possible seventy, Coffman made eight, and Smiley two. The men will each be given a turn at the game as quickly as possible.

The track team is ready for the dual meet tonight at the Central Y. M. C. A. The men are in the best shape they have been this year, but, with the exception of Hollister and Elliott, no one believes the team will win out. The records made during the last week in the jumps and weights are exceptionally good, but the sprinters have had no chance to practice anything but starting, and on a strange track are not hopeful of taking many of the places. Ten men will enter the First Regiment meet, and all hope for the long handicaps. They will begin to work on the Evanston track on Monday afternoon.

Professor A. A. Stagg held a meet in the University of Chicago gymnasium yesterday afternoon for seventy-five candidates, who have not been able to make the regular track team. He termed the affair his "dub" meet. The coach declared the performances were creditable, and some of the athletes would make the regular squad before the year was over. The following is a summary of the finals:

35-yard dash—Schmahl won, Roy Merrifield second. Time, :04 4-5.

220-yard dash—Sass won, H. L. McWilliams second, Ferris third. Time, :27 3-5.

440-yard dash—Nelson won, Jayne second, Vaughn third. Time, :58.

Half-mile run—Wright won, Trude second, Caskill third. Time, 2:11 2-5.

Mile run—Hammond won, Davis second, Henry third. Time, 5:08.

Broad jump—Schmahl won, Southerland second, J. Henry third. Distance, 20 feet ¼ of an inch.

KENNEDY NOW THE "STRONG MAN."

Maroon Football Captain Breaks the Record Made by A. W. Place.

W. S. Kennedy, the six-foot strong man of the University of Chicago, broke the strength record of the college by registering 4,511 pounds last night under the tests, breaking Alfred W. Place's record of 4,238 by 273 pounds, which was made a few days ago.

The tests were made with some degree of secrecy and were held by Dr. J. E. Raycroft, the physical instructor of the university. In consequence of the secrecy with which the proceedings were carried on, but few were in the room when the performance was gone through. Kennedy's greatest point of excellence over his smaller competitor was in the back lift, in which he totaled 1,250 pounds, against 1,010 by Place. In the leg lift Place has the better of the present holder of the record by five pounds. A general improvement over Place was shown in all of the other tests.

Place's record was made on Feb. 17, and at that time it was predicted it would stand for a long time, as it was 137 pounds in advance of the former record. Since then many trials have been gone through and that part of the student body interested in such things has been kept in a fever heat of excitement, momentarily expecting to hear what has at last happened. It was impossible to get the full measurements of the test last night, owing to the care which was taken to keep the students from knowing what was taking place.

ENGLEWOOD WINS A CLOSE GAME.

Girls' Basketball Teams Have a Hard-Fought Match.

The girls' basketball teams of the Englewood and Hyde Park High Schools played yesterday at Englewood before more than 400 spectators. Englewood won by a small advantage. The score was 9 to 7.

Hyde Park started well, and after five minutes' playing two field goals by Miss Beck piled up four points. Englewood braced up and closed the first half with two points. Next, Martha Sinclair threw a field goal for Englewood, and thus tied the score. Hyde Park then scored on a free throw by Marie Coyle and a field goal by Miss Beck. Martha Sinclair threw another field goal. The second half closed with the score 7 to 7.

The game went on and Englewood was first to secure the two successive points required in order to win.

The lineup:

Englewood.		Hyde Park.	
Mabel Jones [Capt.]	C.	Marie Coyle	C.
Martha Sinclair	F.	Pearl Ripley	F.
Dora Mills	F.	Lena Beck	F.
Vivian Bevans	G.	Flor. De Lap [Capt.]	G.
Mabel Wilder	G.	May Sullivan	G.

Umpires—Miss Sinclair, Miss Keller. Referee—Ernest Eldridge. Field goals—Sinclair, Englewood, 2; Jones, Englewood, 1; Beck, Hyde Park, 3. Free throws—Sinclair, Englewood, 3; Coyle, Hyde Park, 1.

The Hull House basketball team defeated the John Marshall High School team by a score of 19 to 1.

HIGH SCHOOL LEAGUE OFFICIALS.

Webster of Englewood Elected President—Field Meet at Ravenswood.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the track and field teams of the Cook County High School league yesterday at the Y. M. C. A. Building the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—T. E. Webster, Englewood High School.

Vice President—J. M. Shepard, Hyde Park High School.

Secretary—J. Tyrrell, John Marshall High School.

George W. Ehler, physical director of the Y. M. C. A., asked that the annual track and field events be held at the Y. M. C. A. Field at Ravenswood under the auspices of the association, which agrees to pay all expenses of the meet. The proposition was unanimously accepted.

Gold, silver, and bronze medals will be given to the winners of the following events: 100-yard dash, 220-yard dash, 440-yard run, 880-yard run, 120-yard hurdle, 220-yard hurdle, 12-pound hammer throw, and 12-pound shot put. A silk banner will be given to the team scoring the most points and to the winners of the relay race.

The entry fee will be 50 cents for the first event and 25 cents for each additional event. The entries will close June 2.

PROFESSIONALISM AT COLUMBIA.

Football Eleven Which Defeated Yale Not an Amateur Team.

New York, March 16.—Columbia's football eleven of last fall, which defeated Yale on Manhattan Field, was a professional eleven. The humiliating confession is now made by the university faculty and the athletic directors, and W. E. Mitchell, the manager of the eleven, has been made the scapegoat. The Graduate Advisory committee, after examining his accounts, has removed him from all participation in the university's athletics. Mitchell has left Columbia. It developed, after an investigation made by the Graduate Advisory committee, at the request of the President, that all the members of the team were ostensibly bona fide students, but that this appearance had been secured by the payment of tuition by the manager. It was also discovered some of the players' board was paid for them. These facts came to light when a public auditor took charge of the books and found that the accounts had been doctored. The whole subject was made public by the publication of letters in the student paper.

Indoor Track Meet Today.

Northwest Division High School and English High and Manual Training School will have a dual indoor track meet at the University of Chicago gymnasium this afternoon at 1:30 o'clock. A banner will be presented to the winning team.

French Consul Denies Story.

Consul Merou, the French government's representative in Chicago, whose jurisdiction extends over sixteen States, denies the story from the Indiana gas belt to the effect that the French residents there have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness for a call to arms. He declares France wants peace with the world.

"Boro-Formalin" (Eimer & Amend), used as tooth and mouth wash in the morning, leaves mouth sweet and pure all day.

SEVEN IN TODAY'S DERBY.

UNUSUALLY HIGH-CLASS EVENT FOR A WINTER RACE TRACK.

F. W. Brode, Sidney Lucas, The Conqueror, Prince of Veronia, and Lamplighted to Meet in the Crescent City Contest—Track Will Be Heavy, and This May Give an Outsider a Chance—Sidney Lucas May Be Favorite.

New Orleans, La., March 16.—[Special.]—Following are starters, jockeys, and weights in the Crescent City Derby, guaranteed value $4,000, one mile and an eighth:

Horse, jockey.	Weight.
F. W. Brode [T. Burns]	122
The Conqueror [Boland]	115
Sidney Lucas [Clawson]	115
Prince of Veronia [McJoynt]	115
Lamplighted [Knapp]	115
Knight Banneret [Winkfield]	115
Sir Fitzhugh [Mitchell]	115

The meeting of the Crescent City Jockey club will come to a close tomorrow with the running of the Crescent City Derby and the St. Patrick's Handicap. The Derby of this year is the most important race the Jockey club has ever offered. For the first time it assumes national importance and has direct bearing on some of the greatest 3-year-old events to be run this year in the West.

Seven colts have been declared to start. Two of these, P. Tomlinson's The Conqueror and Charles T. Patterson's Lamplighted, got in this morning from Memphis, where they were trained for the race. John F. Schorr's F. W. Brode arrived over a week ago from San Francisco after a successful winter season on the coast, and the other four have raced here at intervals during the present meeting. Although five of the field have been sent in actual contests against each other and against other horses calculated to afford a line on their relative merits, the race is extremely open.

The arrival of F. W. Brode robbed the race of a great deal of its natural preliminary interest, as at that time it was accepted as a foregone conclusion that the son of Cayuga would have an easy time landing the big end of the $4,000 purse, as Meadowthorpe, carrying the same colors had in 1897 and Presbyterian out of the same stable in 1898. But since then Sidney Lucas and Prince of Veronia have come prominently to the front as factors in the race and F. W. Brode has been seen in a public trial, the result of which had a depressing effect on his stock. Moreover, P. Tomlinson has in The Conqueror a colt that was regarded as the best 3-year-old that was worked over the Memphis track this spring, and Charles T. Patterson must think he has a chance against The Conqueror or else he would not have brought Lamplighted down.

Two Appear to Be Outclassed.

Only two of the seven starters can be figured out of it on any kind of calculation. They are Sir Fitzhugh and Knight Banneret. The latter has been improving steadily, and Griffin is certainly not starting him for fun. If the track had remained fast and dry Frank Frisbie would not take a chance with Sir Fitzhugh, but that colt, although having little claim to class, does not mind weight, and may be a troublesome customer on a heavy track. Had Sir Fitzhugh remained out Mitchell would have had the mount on Knight Banneret, but Griffin is not likely to get much the worst of it with Winkfield, who is a clever boy in a race at this distance.

As a 2-year-old The Conqueror was a better colt, and Tomlinson is quite sure he is a better 3-year-old. The owner of The Conqueror goes so far as to scoff at F. W. Brode's claim to superiority and predicts that he will show the yellow streak when The Conqueror comes alongside of him. Tomlinson declares The Conqueror fit to run the race of his life, and he certainly looks it.

Lamplighted is a big, handsome colt, but has shown sluggishness in his work. He may do better with the colors up than he has in his private trials. Patterson has all along thought he has in him another Ornament.

Today's card was built of ordinary overnight events and resulted in a general slaughter of the favorites. J. H. Smith won three races, including the event of the day, the handicap at one mile, which Strangest captured handily after a drive through the stretch with Cathedral. Ben Chance after his race yesterday should have been favorite in the one mile for 3-year-olds, but he was passed over for Indian and Tillie E. The race was between him and Indian, and he won by a neck in a drive. Any one of the six horses could have been placed first in the six and a half furlong selling race without question, the finish was so close. Grayless was given the verdict by a head from Volandies, who was a nose before Sister Fox. Troubaline, the even money favorite in the six furlongs for 3-year-olds, was easily beaten by the 8 to 1 shot Dissolute.

New Orleans Summaries March 16.

Weather clear; track heavy.

First race, ¾ mile, purse $250, 3-year-olds, allowances:

Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ½ ¾ Str. Fn.
8-1 Dissolute, 103 [Winkfield]..4 1½ 4^{4} 3^{4} 1^{1}
6-5 Troubaline, 105 [Mitchell]..3 1^{nk} 1^{h} 1½ 2^{1}
5-1 Jamaica, 105 [W. Shaw]......2 2^{3} 2^{2} 2^{h} 3^{6}

Time, 1:19. Miss Shanley, 98 pounds; Northumbria, 98; and Princess Maleen, finished as named. Winner, b. c., by Bramble—Lucy Adelaide. Start good. Won easily.

Second race, ¾ mile, purse $250, maidens:

Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ½ ¾ Str. Fn.
15-1 Scott. Grit, 107 [Dominick]2 1^{3} 1^{4} 1^{3} 1^{2}
5-1 J. Spencer, 100 [Mitchell].1 2^{nk} 1^{1} 2½ 2^{3}
15-1 Corrillo, 110 [Hothersall]..4 4^{4} 3½ 3^{nk} 3^{2}

Time, 1:35¼. Fair American, 105 pounds; Rebecca Wells, 105; Eva Moe, 100; Wilkerson, 100; Engano, 102; Rebus, 110; La Champagne, 105; and McGrathiana Prince, 102, finished as named. Winner, ch. c., by Donald A.—Grisette. Start good. Won easily. Fair American and Rebecca Wells were off badly and had no chance. It was a bad lot.

Third race, 1 mile and 70 yards, purse $250, selling:

Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ½ ¾ Str. Fn.
8-1 Br. Night, 100 [J. Miller]..3 4^{3} 2^{nk} 1½ 1½
3-1 Alvin W., 107 [Mitchell]..9 1½ 1^{1} 3^{1} 2^{3}
15-1 Swordsman, 99 [Landry]..1 3^{1} 4^{2} 2^{nk} 3^{4}

Time, 1:53¾. Prospero, 100 pounds; Tom Kingsley, 104; Pat Garrett, 103; Lillian Reed, 98; Joe Doughty, 100; and Shieldbearer, 90, finished as named. Winner, b. c., by Free Knight—Rhadamantha. Start good. It was a driving finish. The first two ran lapped all through the last quarter. Bright Night carried Alvin W. to the extreme outside on the stretch turn. Tom Kingsley quit in the final quarter.

Fourth race, 1 mile, purse $250, handicap:

Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ½ ¾ Str. Fn.
13-5 Strangest, 106 [J. Miller]..6 6 3^{2} 2^{2} 1½
2-1 Cathedral, 97 [Mitchell]...4 1^{nk} 1^{2} 1½ 2^{3}
12-1 Albertvale, 113 [Winkfield]3 5^{2} 4^{1} 4½ 3^{2}

Time, 1:46½. Caviar, 92 pounds; Miss Mae Day, 100; and Avatar, 91, finished as named. Winner, b. c., by Knight of Ellerslie—Dearest. Start good. Won handily. The first two had the race to themselves in the last quarter. Miss Mae Day raced Avatar into retirement in the first half.

Fifth race, 1 mile, purse $250, 3-year-olds, selling:

Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ½ ¾ Str. Fn.
6-1 Ben Chance, 112 [J. Miller]7 7^{8} 3^{nk} 1½ 1^{nk}
7-2 Indian, 102 [Flick]........8 5^{8} 4^{1} 4½ 2^{1}
10-1 Russell R., 107 [Landry]..5 8 5^{2} 2^{1} 3^{2}

Time, 1:50¼. Harry Lucesca, 99 pounds; Tildee, 102; Polly Bixby, 102; Annie Hale, 97; and Little Smoke, 102, finished as named. Winner, ch. c., by Chance—Belgale. Start good. Won driving. Harry Lucesca and Tildee both found the route a trifle too far.

Sixth race, 13-16 mile, purse $250, selling:

Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ½ ¾ Str. Fn.
10-1 Grayless, 102 [Wed'strand]7 4^{2} 2^{1} 1½ 1^{h}
5-1 Volandies, 110 [L. Ross]..9 6^{1} 7^{nk} 6^{2} 2^{2}
10-1 Sister Fox, 105 [Moody]..10 9^{1} 6½ 5½ 3^{2}

Time, 1:28. Banie, 105 pounds; Palarm, 107; Miss Lynah, 105; Musket, 110; Hohenstoffen, 107; Monomettalist, 99; Springer, 107; Fly Lotta, 97; and Leando, 110, finished as named. Winner, b. g., by Jim Gray—Fearless. Start good. The first six were closely bunched and driving hard. Volandies and Sister Fox were both closing fast.

New Orleans Entries.

First race, 1 mile, selling—Zufallig, 115 pounds; Sunburst, 114; Lost Time, 110; Little Reggie, 110; Manlius, 110; Tillie W., 109; Old Fox, 107; The Bondman, 107; Nilmah, 107.

Second race, ⅜ mile, 2-year-olds—Zack Ford, 106 pounds; St. Marcos, 106; Wild Pirate, 106; Choice, 106; Blink, 106; Siddara, 101.

Third race, 1¼ miles, selling—Judge Steadman, 105 pounds; Rush Fields, 105; Admetus, 105; Nailer, 103; Colonel Cluke, 103; Possum, 103; Blitheful, 103; Jennie F., 103; Prospero, 100.

Fourth race, 1 1-16 miles, St. Patrick Handicap, value $1,000—Wolhurst, 108 pounds; Hurricane, 104; Koenig, 98; Double Dummy, 98; Lady Callahan, 96; Cathedral, 94; Dr. Vaughan, 92.

Fifth race, 1⅛ miles, the Crescent City Derby, value $4,000, 3-year-olds—F. W. Brode, 122 pounds; Lamplighted, 115; Sir Fitzhugh, 115; Prince of Veronia, 115; Sidney Lucas, 115; The Conqueror, 115; Knight Banneret, 115.

Sixth race, 1 mile and 70 yards, selling—Dandy H., 105 pounds; Zolo, 103; Joe Shelby, 103; Arquebus, 103; Clarence B., 102; Jim Hogg, 100; King Elkwood, 100; Shinfane, 99; Quannah Parker, 99; Kilt, 98; Little Singer, 98; Marion Sansom, 98; Our Lida, 94; Our Clara, 94.

Seventh race, 1 mile, selling—Elsmore, 114 pounds; Bequeath, 111; Eli Jackman, 111; Astor, 111; Protus, 111; Oration, 110; Can I See 'Em, 109; Colonel Cassidy, 107; Lillian Reed, 105.

SANTA ANITA COLORS IN FRONT.

Saketo and La Goleta Win Their Races at Tanforan Park.

San Francisco, Cal., March 16.—[Special.]—It is quite a long time since the Santa Anita colors have twice been seen in front in one afternoon, but Saketo and La Goleta did the trick at Tanforan Park this afternoon. Saketo, who captured the initial dash for 2-year-olds at four furlongs, is a bay colt by Honduras, dam Belinda, and the first Santa Anita 2-year-old to score this season. He did not experience any great difficulty in disposing of the big field opposed to him.

Florabird was backed into favoritism over Decoy in the mile race for the 3-year-olds, but Limerick snatched out a victory after a close finish with Florabird. The winner rather surprised the majority of people by going a mile.

The last race resulted in a complete upset. As no recall flag is used at Tanforan, the bookmakers took liberties with Dr. Nembula, who is a bad actor at the post, but Caldwell shot his field off before they got anywhere near the barrier, and Dr. Nembula was off flying, while Hard Knot, the favorite, got the worst of the sendoff. Sly led the greater part of the journey, but Dr. Nembula passed his field in the stretch and won easily from Captive.

Tanforan Summaries March 16.

Weather fair; track fast.

First race, ½ mile, purse $400, 2-year-olds, maidens:

Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¼ Str. Fn.
8-1 Saketo, 111 [Alexander]......9 4^{1} 4^{1} 1½
15-1 Gaylon Brown, 115 [Shields]...2 1^{3} 1^{1} 2^{h}
4-1 Beelzebub, 111 [Morgan]......4 2^{1} 2½ 3^{h}

Time, :49. Maldonado, 111 pounds; Briton, 111; Socapa, 111; Parsifal, 111; Loyal S., 108; Follow Me, 114; Woeful, 111; Impromptu, 118; Phil Archibald, 118; Carlonian, 111; Forbes, 111; and Malapert, 118, finished as named. Winner, b. c., by Honduras—Belinda. Start good. Won easily. Saketo was best and, ridden by a stable boy, came extremely fast through the homestretch. Beelzebub, a grand looker, pas poorly piloted. Carlonian showed a burst of speed. Phil Archibald is a splendid looker that got off badly.

Second race, ¾ mile, purse $400, selling:

Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ½ ¾ Str. Fn.
11-5 Momentum, 116 [Piggott].4 6^{1} 3½ 2½ 1½
15-1 Espirando, 113 [Powell]...8 2^{1}½ 1^{1} 1½ 2^{1}
15-1 Maxello, 113 [Henry]......7 7 5^{h} 4^{5} 3^{n}

Time, 1:13¾. Jingle Jingle, 108 pounds; Gauntlet, 113; Racivan, 110; Vioris, 108; Gold Baron, 110; Montallade, 113; Jael, 111; Sallie Goodwin, 111; and Genua, 108, finished as named. Heigh Ho, 111, left at the post. Winner, b. h., by Sir Modred—Tyranny. Start poor. Won cleverly. Momentum was clearly best and finished gamely. Maxello ran a phenomenal race. Vioris quit when challenged. Sallie Goodwin showed early speed.

Third race, 1 mile, purse $350, 3-year-olds, selling:

Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ½ ¾ Str. Fn.
11-5 Limerick, 107 [Thorpe]....7 1^{5} 2^{2} 2^{1}½ 1^{h}
8-5 Florabird, 107 [Henry]....2 2^{1} 1^{nk} 1^{nk} 2^{8}
2-1 Decoy, 112 [Piggott]......6 4^{3} 3^{2} 3^{8} 3^{1}

Time, 1:42. Expedient, 107 pounds; March Seven, 103; Burdock, 105; and Formatus, 105, finished as named. Winner, ch. g., by Tammany—Beau Catcher. Start good. Won driving. Limerick was saved for the finish and won through Thorpe's powerful riding. Decoy weakened. Burdock and Formatus showed early speed.

Fourth race, 1 mile, purse $400:

Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ½ ¾ Str. Fn.
1-5 La Goleta, 112 [Henry]...5 1^{2} 1^{1} 1^{4} 1^{6}
20-1 R. Hooker, 112 [Macklin].2 3^{1} 3^{2} 2^{n} 2^{2}
100-1 Letiger, 96 [Rauch]......6 2^{h} 2^{1} 3^{3} 3^{h}

Time, 1:43. Croker, 117 pounds; Formella, 112; Henry C., 117; Joe Mussel, 117; and Tallac, 115, finished as named. Winner, ch. m., by Amigo—Rosebud. Start good. Won easily.

Fifth race, 1 1-16 miles, purse $400, selling:

Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ½ ¾ Str. Fn.
2-5 Daisy F., 107 [Henry]......4 1^{1} 1^{1} 1^{1} 1^{2}
6-1 Tappan, 108 [Thorpe].......5 5 4^{3} 2^{h} 2^{n}
5-1 Scotch Plaid, 106 [J. Martin]1 2^{1} 2^{2} 3^{4} 3^{6}

Time, 1:48¾. Morinel, 104 pounds; and Lothian, 102, finished as named. Winner, ch. m., by Riley—Modesty. Start good. Won easily.

Sixth race, ⅞ mile, purse $400:

Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ½ ¾ Str. Fn.
8-1 Dr. Nembula, 105 [Shaw].4 5^{2} 3^{1} 1^{2} 1^{3}
100-1 Captive, 113 [Glover]......6 7 7 7 2^{n}
9-1 Cormorant, 110 [Russ]...7 6^{h} 6^{2} 3^{1} 3^{h}

Time, 1:27¼. Sly, 108 pounds; Silver Tone, 107; Hard Knot, 110; and Storm King, 113, finished as named. Winner, b. c., by Portland—Claret. Start good. Won easily. Dr. Nembula showed phenomenal speed when he got to going. His rider avoided the early fast pace. Captive came from seventh place at the head of the homestretch and outgamed Cormorant. Sly showed speed for five furlongs. Storm King also ran well for five furlongs. Hard Knot was nearly knocked over at the start.

Death of Jockey Bunn.

Reed City, Mich., March 16.—[Special.]—Eddie Bunn, who a few years ago was one of the most successful and famous jockeys of the United States, died here last night. He was born about thirty years ago at Danvers, Ill., and lived in Bloomington during his boyhood. His mother and sisters live there still. He won some famous races and became the owner of a string of racers. His home was in New York City and he had come West hoping a change of climate would give him relief.

GAMES IN THE BOWLING LEAGUES.

Frosch Team Wins Two in Three from the Superiors.

The Frosch team, after losing the first game by nineteen pins to the Superiors last night in the North Chicago Bowling league, easily won the second and third. Ehlers secured high score, 223; O'Neil best average. Scores:

Frosch.	1.	2.	3.	Superior.	1.	2.	3.
Jaeger	133	161	161	Morrow	118	124	124
Ehlers	161	150	223	Miller	170	135	149
Gentzel	155	157	169	Braun	163	176	167
Semrad	128	130	147	Carlton	132	160	176
O'Neil	151	203	201	Adams	166	162	142
Totals	730	801	901	Totals	749	757	758

In the American league the Washingtons defeated the Chicago Cyclists the first and second game, losing the third by thirteen pins. Brill secured the high score of 212. Scores:

Wash'gton.	1.	2.	3.	Chi. C. C.	1.	2.	3.
Bangart	191	168	178	Sinsabaugh	169	127	156
Haselhuhn	147	195	176	Edgerton	162	183	150
Jones	203	151	174	Elliott	162	147	136
Harb	134	155	148	Guston	149	118	194
Brill	205	212	140	Bender	171	167	193
Totals	880	881	816	Totals	813	742	829

On the Drexel alleys the Booksellers (McClurg & Co.) defeated the Photographers (Anthony's) two out of three games. Scores:

McClurg.	1.	2.	3.	Anthony's.	1.	2.	3.
Frey	154	148	160	Jefferson	136	129	129
Koopman	138	134	126	Whitbeck	133	147	98
Coe	131	161	181	Hanning	136	177	119
Hanson	128	151	111	Wright	135	165	136
Edgerton	145	153	158	Paine	152	171	168
Totals	696	747	736	Totals	692	789	650

In the South End league the Forums won two games from the Magerstadts. Scores:

Magerstadt.	1.	2.	3.	Forums.	1.	2.	3.
Schalm	173	161	144	Linbach	127	155	170
Baring	200	158	166	Quincey	138	128	144
Ernst	176	138	144	Brady	203	169	175
Gutgesell	207	198	189	Schenck	165	211	179
Johnson	176	147	162	Schaefer	184	200	187
Totals	932	812	805	Totals	817	863	855

In the Commercial league the Bankers won two games from Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. Scores:

C., P. S. & Co.	1.	2.	3.	Bankers.	1.	2.	3.
Winkle	155	158	190	J. McN'ht'n	143	151	232
Lewis	136	169	145	Elzinger	158	149	158
Peterson	129	139	148	Ferguson	210	193	170
J. Grass	160	159	163	G. McN'ht'n	131	140	158
Greiner	167	160	150	Sedlacek	128	139	135
Totals	747	780	796	Totals	770	772	853

CONKLIN'S GOOD AVERAGE WINS.

He Defeats Bingham in the Amateur Athletic Union Tourney.

The standing:

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Brown [225]	3	0	Schmitt [300]	1	3
Adams [225]	3	1	Parker [225]	1	3
Conklin [300]	3	1	Nolan [250]	1	3
Kellogg [300]	2	1	Bingham [200]	1	4
McGinnis [300]	2	1			

Conklin, with an average of 6 2-3, defeated Bingham last night in the Amateur Athletic union billiard tournament at Mussey's by a score of 300 to 153 in a forty-five-inning game. The winner played by spurts, having a run of 36, two of 31, and two more in the twenties, which brought up his average finely. Bingham played a more steady game, but was unable to defeat the scratch player.

The score:

Conklin [300]—1, 2, 7, 2, 9, 0, 9, 2, 25, 9, 0, 0, 9, 21, 10, 31, 0, 36, 5, 3, 0, 0, 0, 2, 1, 1, 7, 1, 14, 3, 1, 0, 1, 1, 23, 10, 11, 5, 0, 31, 1, 4, 1, 0, 4. Total, 300. Average, 6 2-3. High run, 36.

Bingham [200]—0, 0, 7, 1, 2, 1, 3, 8, 12, 5, 6, 0, 0, 5, 2, 7, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 5, 0, 0, 0, 2, 4, 12, 0, 4, 4, 3, 1, 1, 22, 0, 2, 5, 4, 2, 12, 0, 6. Total, 153. Average, 3 18-45. High run, 22.

McGinnis and Adams will play tonight the most important game thus far of the tournament.

Bob Burdette at Billiard Game.

New York, March 16.—[Special.]—Tonight F. Poggenberg beat J. Byron Stark in the Hanover club tourney 300 to 293. There were thirty-nine innings, and Stark ran sixty-four in the tenth inning, the highest run of the tourney. The gayety of the evening was helped along by humorist Bob Burdette, and Slosson showed how to play fourteen-inch by running 91 from spot. The Hanover club is famed as the most sociable in Greater New York, and probably will hereafter take its place as chief promoter of local amateur billiards.

Schaefer Is Beaten by Catton.

Jacob Schaefer played good billiards last night in the three-cushion tournament at Green's academy, making several of his "wizard" shots; nevertheless he was beaten by Catton by a score of 50 to 46, and is the tail-ender of the tournament.

TAYLOR TO ASK FEDERAL AID.

Conference at Frankfort Leads to Report Governor Will Appeal Again to McKinley.

Frankfort, Ky., March 16.—Governor Taylor spent the day in conference with Republican leaders, and it is understood that a memorial to President McKinley, asking him to intervene and take a hand in the political contest, was discussed.

It is said that Governor Taylor has expressed a desire for the assistance of a small body of troops and also for support in the way of recognition of him as Governor.

Secretary of State Caleb Powers, Captain John Davis, W. H. Culton, and W. L. Hazlip were arraigned before County Judge Moore today and Hazlip was released on $10,000 bond. Judge Moore set the examining trial for Monday.

Louisville, Ky., March 16.—The amended answer of the Republicans in the Beckham-Taylor consolidated suit, involving the Governorship, as filed with Judge Field in the Circuit Court today, asserts that even if the proceedings of the Legislature so far have conformed to the State constitution, they are in violation of sections 5 and 14 of the federal constitution, which forbid the exercise of arbitrary power by the State or any department thereof, whereby any person may be deprived of life, liberty, or property, including therein the enjoyment of honors and the occupation of positions of trust and emolument. From violation of this principle, it is declared, the defendants have suffered.

The power of the Legislature to determine contests for the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor is held to be judicial in nature and subject to the same restrictions and limitations to which judicial power is ordinarily subjected.

The next most important contention relates to conditions in Frankfort at the time Governor Taylor issued his proclamation adjourning the Legislature to London, Ky., the purpose being to attack the validity of anything done by the Legislature while that proclamation was in force.

Former Governor John Young Brown has accepted the employment as chief counsel for the men arrested for the murder of Goebel. With him will be associated George Denny of Lexington, W. C. P. Breckinridge of Lexington, J. C. Sims of Bowling Green, A. E. Willson of Louisville, and several others. Subscription lists to carry on the defense are being extensively signed.

If contemplating a California trip, save money and secure comfort. Call upon or address Phillips-Judson Co., 349 Marquette Bldg., Chicago.

BYERS IS CHILDS' EQUAL.

CHICAGO COLORED MAN FAILS TO WHIP HIS SMALLER RIVAL.

Boston Pugilist, Although at a Disadvantage in the Weights, Proves to Be More Clever and Leads for Four Rounds, but the Westerner Manages to Even Up Matters Toward the Close—Four Other Bouts — Ruhlin Challenges All the Heavyweights.

Frank Childs, the local colored heavyweight, failed in his attempt to stop George Byers, the colored middleweight from Boston, in their six-round contest at the Star Theater last night. He not only failed in this, but was unable to secure better than a draw.

Byers showed himself the cleverer of the two, but had fully fifteen pounds the worst of the weights. Childs, who prepared at West Baden for the contest, is reported to have trained none too faithfully, and it did not appear as if he was capable of going six rounds at a fast gait. He occasionally forced the pace, especially in the last two rounds, in which he had the better of the work. Up to this time, although Childs had been the aggressor, Byers had done the cleanest work, and had not Childs made a good rally at the end he might have been presented with the short end of the decision in addition to getting the short end of the purse. Under the terms of agreement he was to stop Byers inside the limit in order to get 75 per cent of the purse.

Throughout the contest Childs did most of the leading, and Byers, who was content to get in a good counter occasionally, showed good judgment in letting him do so, as with the weight and hitting power of his opponent he would have been foolish to have stood up and mixed matters. When he was forced into an exchange he showed that he could hit a good punch. His foot work, blocking, and ducking were clever, and many of Child's most vicious swings did not land at all, while others curled around the back of Byer's neck. Byers did most of his work with his left hand and jabbed his oponent's face frequently, though the punishment did not seem to bother the local man to any great extent.

Byers was seconded by William Ratigan and George Williams, Childs being cared for by George Washington and Jack Chaime. Paddy Carroll was referee.

Childs was the aggressor in the first round, but did not succeed in getting home a good blow, Byers doing good defensive work and smiling at Childs' wild lunges. At the finish of the round Childs missed a vicious swing and lost his balance, but the Boston man could not take advantage of it. Childs continued wild in the second round, while Byers kept jabbing, at one time landing four jabs on the face in succession. On points he had the better of the round.

Childs was wild in the third round. He tried to force the fighting, but Byers kept on the move and no great damage was done.

In the fourth round Childs sent several good right jolts to the body, but Byers kept his stomach well guarded most of the time. Byers sent home a good right to the ribs.

Rounds five and six kept the crowd in a state of excitement, as both men worked fast. Childs cut out the pace, and several good mix-ups ensued. Byers was on the defensive most of the time, and though getting considerable punishment finished in good shape.

The crowd was slim, but enthusiastic.

In the opening bout Walter Bloom and Mike Bartley met at 120 pounds, the result being a draw. It was a fast and interesting contest in which there was scarcely an idle moment. Bloom used a chopping left punch to good effect and marked up Bartley's face. As usual, he seemed to land with the flat side of his glove.

Charley Mason and Jack Kelly met at 120 pounds, the former getting the decision. Tame work marked the opening. Nearing the finish of the round Mason swung a right to the jaw and sent Kelly to the canvas for four seconds. Kelly after this seemed a little shy, and danced around the ring, avoiding Mason's swings. His stock in trade seemed to be a left jab which lacked force.

Larry Gleason and Pete Boyle, both of the Stock-Yards, met at 130 pounds, the result being a draw. Both men did plenty of work, and though clinches were frequent they broke cleanly and quickly.

Tom McCune and Jack Beausholte met at 154 pounds. The latter was given the decision in the middle of the fourth round, when he had the worst of the battle. After two rounds of even fighting McCune, in the third, displayed a tendency to rough house tactics. He heeled Beausholte a number of times and was cautioned by Referee Hogan. In the middle of the round both fell to the floor hard. McCune continued his rough style and had the better of the round. In the fourth round he continued his heeling and Hogan stopped the contest and awarded the fight to Beausholte.

SULLIVAN RETALIATES ON BROAD.

Easterner Gets the Decision Over the Cleveland Man.

New York, March 16.—Dave Sullivan of Boston defeated Kid Broad of Cleveland in a twenty-five round bout at 124 pounds at the Broadway Athletic club tonight. Four months ago these two featherweights met at the same club, and on that occasion Broad got the decision. Both men were in prime condition tonight. Broad was the favorite at 100 to 70 in the betting.

Up to the fifteenth round matters were evenly divided. Sullivan had a provoking left jab always in evidence. Broad's left and right frequently visited Sullivan's head and body, but at close quarters Dave threw his right into the ribs and back of the left kidney and Broad became tired.

In the sixteenth round Broad showed the first signs of distress, and he adopted hugging tactics, which were tolerated by Referee Charley White.

"GUS" RUHLIN IS GROWING BOLD.

He Issues a Challenge to the World and Posts a Big Forfeit.

New York, March 16.—[Special.]—Gus Ruhlin caused a mild sensation in the boxing world today by issuing a challenge to all the crack big fellows, including Champion Jeffries, and posting $2,500 as evidence of good faith. He names Sharkey first, and then extends the offer to McCoy, Fitzsimmons, and Jeffries in the order named.

"I have been waiting long enough on these fellows," said Ruhlin to a reporter. "They have been promising a long time, but a man who really wants to fight soon tires of promises. I have issued as fair a challenge as could be drawn up, and if it is not accepted the public will admit I have done everything possible to give these alleged champions another go.

"Sharkey knocked me out literally with one good punch some time ago, but he knows it was a chance blow that he cannot repeat. I fought a draw with Jeffries also, and he doesn't want any more of my game."

Sporting men generally admit that Ruhlin has changed much recently, and many of them believe he would give any one of the four men mentioned a rattling good fight.

The following statements have been received in response to Ruhlin's challenge:

"At present I have all the engagements on hand I am looking for. I don't need money so badly that I will go out of my way to meet a man who has never shown anything like championship form. I make no boasts or predictions ahead of time, but I am betraying no confidence when I say I fully expect to defeat Mr. Sharkey. He thinks he can whip me, and that is why we are matched. Mr. Ruhlin ought to get into the championship class before issuing such a challenge.
"ROBERT FITZSIMMONS."

"Mr. Ruhlin needn't look further than me if he means business. I have knocked him out once, and I will do it again or I am sadly mistaken as to my form. I will make a match with Mr. Ruhlin any time he wishes to talk business, and will fix the date as early in the future as he may elect. The agreement with Mr. Fitzsimmons does not forbid my making other engagements. I will cover his money and sign whenever he is ready.
"TOM SHARKEY."

"There are only four men I will fight—Fitzsimmons, Jeffries, Corbett, and Sharkey. I have no time to waste on people I have defeated. I believe I will be able to prove in the near future that I am the peer of any living fighter. Ruhlin is all right in his class, but he is too eager to meet men who can put it all over him. I am in business now and will not give as much time to fighting hereafter as before, and therefore want to deal only with topnotchers. KID M'COY."

"Los Angeles, Cal., March 16.—I will have no time in the near future to waste on Ruhlin. There are too many big fellows with better records. After meeting Corbett I will be ready to arrange another bout with Sharkey, provided he defeats Fitzsimmons. If not, I will fight the latter for 65 per cent of the purse, win or lose. There may be a time when I will find it convenient to meet Ruhlin, but not at present. He isn't big enough.
"JAMES J. JEFFRIES."

TWO BOXING SHOWS FOR TONIGHT.

Six Bouts at Tattersall's and Fortnightly Exhibition at C. A. A.

Local promoters of boxing will celebrate the anniversary of the defeat of Corbett by Fitzsimmons with two boxing shows tonight. At Tattersall's interest centers in the Tipton Slasher-Harry Forbes match. Both men have many admirers. The prevailing odds have been even money, although Forbes started out favorite. Jack McCormick came back last night from West Baden. He will fight Ed Denfass. The full card follows: Kid Kelly and Larry Gleason, Art Simms and Ole Olsen, Jack Madden and Maurice Rauch, Barney Connors and Tom Duggan, "Turkey Point" Smith and Solly Smith, George Kirwan and Dal Hawkins, Ed Denfass and Jack McCormick, Benny Yanger and Harry Forbes.

At the Chicago Athletic association gymnasium there will be the usual fortnightly boxing exhibition, given for members of the club and their friends.

A double windup is announced between Charlie Burns of Cincinnati against Owen Zeigler of New York and Jack Bonner against Al Weinig of Buffalo. There is a possibility that Bonner, instead of meeting Weinig, will meet either Frank Childs or George Byers. Weinig notified the club that he was suffering from a sprained knee cap. Burns and Zeigler arrived yesterday. Tom Cleary, who appears in one of the preliminaries, arrived with Zeigler.

Fights at Mishawaka.

Mishawaka, Ind., March 16.—[Special.]—Alleged scientific glove contests put on here tonight by Chicago and South Bend managers developed into prize fights. The opening event was between Ford and Houseman of South Bend. Both principals entered the contest so ferociously that six bloody rounds put Houseman out. Clyde Boyd, colored, and Patrick Kenneally, two Indiana middleweights, followed with terrific fighting. In the fifth round officers reached the scene and interfered. Boyd had nearly collapsed. The star event was between Sig Hart and Young Wolcott, both of Chicago. When the gong sounded at the close of the sixth round Chief Needham entered the ring and ordered the fight stopped amid hisses. Referee Gaffeney declared the match a draw.

Skin-Tortured Babies

And Worn-out Worried Mothers Find Comfort in CUTICURA.



SOME MONTHS AGO OUR BABY'S HEAD GOT SORE. We took him to the doctor, who pronounced it poison and gave us some medicine which did no good. His head got so bad he would cry all night, and my wife could sleep none, and began to look ghostly. His head got so sore that we put a night cap on him, and folded a white cloth four thicknesses inside of it, and just through the night a kind of matter would ooze out from his head, soaked through the cloth and cap and on to the pillow. The top and back of his head was almost a solid sore, and looked so badly that words would not describe it. Almost in despair I told my wife I had seen CUTICURA REMEDIES advertised and recommended very highly and I was going to try them. I bought the CUTICURA RESOLVENT, CUTICURA SOAP, and CUTICURA Ointment. We gave him half of the Resolvent, used part of the cake of Soap, and before we had used the second box of CUTICURA Ointment he commenced to get better, and is now as well and hearty as anybody's boy. He is as merry as a lark, sleeps soundly all night, and his hair looks glossy, thick, and soft, while my wife looks like a different woman. I look at him and think I owe it to you and to suffering mankind to write and tell you of this almost wonderful cure.

W. W. & J. E. MYERS, Box 90, Munroe City, Ind.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humor,

Cuticura THE SET, $1.25 Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP (25c.), to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle; CUTICURA OINTMENT (50c.), to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal; and CUTICURA RESOLVENT (50c.), to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humors, with loss of hair, when all else fails. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston. "How to Cure Baby Humors," free.

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NAMED FOR ARCHBISHOPRIC.

Refusal of Dubuque Vacancy Given Archbishop Keane, Who May Give Way to Cosgrove.

Dubuque, Ia., March 16.—It developed today that Archbishop Keane of Washington and Bishops Cosgrove of Davenport and Linehan of Cheyenne have been named as candidates for the Archbishopric of Dubuque; that Archbishop Keane was given the refusal in accord with the expressed wish of the Archbishops of the country. Should he decline, Bishop Cosgrove will be the man. Keane may decline the Dubuque position because there is almost a certainty of his being made coadjutor at Chicago. The Bishops meet in Davenport next Thursday and will adopt some course for consultation here. It is practically settled the Dubuque and Davenport diocese will be divided and Des Moines and Sioux City made sees, with Dr. Carroll of Dubuque and the Rev. Father McLaughlin of Clinton as Bishops. If Bishop Cosgrove be made Archbishop, Bishop Linehan will be transferred to Davenport and a new Bishop sent to Cheyenne.

"CORN" MURPHY IN THE CITY.

Man Who Works to Introduce Maize into European Countries in Chicago.

Charles J. Murphy, whose efforts to popularize the use of Indian corn in European countries earned for him the title of "Corn" Murphy, is in the city. He is at the Grand Pacific. Mr. Murphy is an American and a resident of Brussels. He began his corn crusade in Europe more than ten years ago at the Scotch exposition, and as a special agent of the Department of Agriculture endeavored to have a "corn oven" built at the former Paris exposition. He is 60 years old and has seen the importation of corn grow from 24,000 bushels to 2,000,000 bushels annually.



I have prepared a book of 80 pages, beautifully illustrated, telling how men and women are broken down in health, and how my electric belt cures while you sleep. I want to send it free to those who can't call on me. Write for it. Inclose this ad.

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Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.

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For beauty of scenery and perfection of climate this trip is unsurpassed. For illustrated pamphlets giving rates of passage and all information, apply to A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents, 39 Broadway, or THOS. COOK & SONS, 234 South Clark-st., Chicago.

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Seminole Hotel, Winter Park, Fla. O. L. Frisbee, Manager.

Ocala House, Ocala, Fla. P. F. Brown, Manager.

Hotel Kissimmee, Kissimmee, Fla. H. Dieffenbach, Lessee. Dudley S. Phinny, Asst. Manager.

The Inn, Port Tampa, Fla. J. H. Murdick, Manager.

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IN THE BUSINESS WORLD.

EFFECT OF THE FINANCIAL LAW NOT YET FELT.

Movement of Grain Diminishes in Importance—Condition of the Various Industries of the Country and Clearings of the Week in the Leading Cities of the United States and Canada—Iron and Steel Trade Held Back by Strikes.

New York, March 16.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade tomorrow will say:

The new monetary act which was signed and took effect on Wednesday has not affected business perceptibly as yet. Designed as a barrier against future harm, it was by some expected to have immediate influence through provisions regarding bank circulation. While $2,100,000 will be added to New York circulation, the increase thus far indicated will be mainly interior, affecting the chief monetary centers only by lessening reliance upon them when more currency is wanted.

The grain movement is fading in importance. Corn exports have been in two weeks only 5,497,102 bushels, against 7,126,553 last year, though prior to March 132,982,623 bushels were exported, against 99,854,984 last year.

The wheat movement is falling behind rather less than it has been in recent weeks, owing partly to large Pacific shipments. Atlantic exports in two weeks have been 3,009,454 bushels, flour included, against 6,229,478 last year, and Pacific exports 2,566,077 bushels, against 1,427,376 bushels last year. While government estimates of wheat in farmers' hands showed a sufficient quantity with visible supply to meet besides all home requirements as large foreign demand as that of last year, and yet leave a large surplus, there is no reason to expect that last year's foreign demand will be equaled. The price advanced 1⅛ cents for the week and corn advanced 2½ cents.

St. Louis' efforts to excite new confidence in higher prices for iron have not had the desired effect. While various markets are called stronger, not a quotation has advanced, but tank plates at Pittsburg are a shade lower at two cents. Eastern gray forge has sold there in considerable quantity at $20.50, against $21 for local forge, and Southern No. 1 foundry is selling here at $22.75, against $23.50 for Northern. No. 1 Bessemer pig is still held at $24 at valley mills, though small lots are obtainable at Pittsburg at $24.50.

Many large contracts are mentioned as in prospect, but not one is closed except a structural contract for the government printing office. Much work is deferred because of the builders' and machinists' strike at Chicago, and because of doubt whether prices can be held with the output exceeding consumption over 1,000 tons per day.

Copper is strong and a shade higher, but large arrivals have caused some decline in tin.

It is not strange that higher prices have been asked for most cotton goods, with the market for raw cotton higher than it has been since Jan. 10, 1893, and the break in its price did not go far enough to change the situation. With print cloths at 3½ cents, against 4.06 cents early in 1893, standard and Southern sheetings ¼ to ½ cent lower, and ginghams one cent lower than in 1893, the mills would be asking more if they had not taken large supplies of cotton before the rise in February. The disposition to order goods ahead is much affected, with much doubt about price, and consumption would probably be affected if present prices were to continue.

Sales of wool have been only 7,323,500 pounds in two weeks. Manufacturers have such supplies that they buy only to piece out for special wants, and the best dealers report that a yielding of one cent would be required in order to affect sales. Quotations are really nominal for lack of transactions. The mills are still producing great quantities of goods without buying wool. Prices of leading goods have not declined, but others, both plain and fancy, are somewhat weaker.

The yielding in satin leather has led to considerable sales of men's shoes at 2½ cents decline, but the concessions recently made in boots by makers who held old stocks of leather are now refused, and it is claimed that transactions in hemlock and oak sole have been larger than at any time since November. Most of the makers are receiving slender orders. The market for hides at Chicago is again weaker, though the decline is not large.

Failures for the week have been 198 in the United States, against 189 last year, and 23 in Canada, against 30 last year.

As Viewed by Bradstreet.

Bradstreet's tomorrow will say:

Trade advices are as a whole cheerful and the strength of values is apparently unabated, though some soft spots still present themselves. A prominent feature this week has been the increase in strength of values of farm products, nearly all the cereals, pork products, and cotton advancing, while materials for manufacture and the products thereof have generally remained steady or unchanged.

The government report on the quantity of corn in farmers' hands showed a smaller than expected supply and quite an outbreak of speculative interest occurred, sympathized in by wheat, and both cereals reached the highest point touched on the crop of 1899.

Liquidation on the advance brought about some reaction in prices, growing wheat crop advices proving rather depressing as a whole and the statistical position remaining as bearish as pointed out last week. The close finds quotations above those of a week ago. It seems evident that the weather and the growing crops will constitute price-making features for some time to come.

The cotton goods market has strengthened and a number of advances are reported this week, but except at Western distributing centers the business done has been rather smaller than for some time past. There is a tendency to believe that the high point has been touched and until retailers have disposed of some of their supplies the outlook is for continued quiet at second hands.

Wool is fairly steady, but manufacturers are out of the market and concessions can be obtained, though London advices are better.

Manufacturers of shoes are busy, and weather conditions have rather favored the retailer by enabling him to dispose of some carried over stocks.

Copper has been stronger in tone. Lead, after a break, due to enlarged receipts, is firm, but slightly lower than a week ago.

Anthracite is lower, in keeping with the advanced stage of the season, while bituminous grades of coal are firm.

Iron and Steel Trade.

Though quiet, the iron and steel situation has developed a rather more confident tone. Less is heard about shaded quotations, though, on the other hand, the volume of new business has not been large. Some low grade pig iron has been moved at concessions. By the taking of orders for Bessemer pig at Pittsburg this week the entire production for the first half of the year in that district has been placed. Southern iron advices are of steady prices and of rather more inquiry on export account.

Except immediately in Chicago, where the idleness of many thousand of men has made for dullness in the machinery and kindred trades, the Western iron situation seems a strong one.

Reports of coming activity in railroad building multiply, but it is possible that a false construction may be put upon the reports that 59,000 miles of new road are projected. The heaviest mileage ever built was in 1887, when less than 13,000 miles were constructed, and it is, of course, safe to say that nothing like as large a total will be built this year as is reported projected, more particularly as new railroad building now will be largely a matter of extensions of existing lines rather than the building of new roads.

Structural material is in better request and some large contracts will shortly be placed.

Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week aggregate 2,727,450 bushels, against 4,208,758 bushels last week, 4,114,046 bushels in the corresponding week of 1899, 3,679,056 bushels in 1898, 1,629,434 bushels in 1897, and 1,592,123 bushels in 1896. Since July 1 this season the exports of wheat aggregate 141,306,836 bushels, against 175,225,741 bushels last year, and 172,620,570 bushels in 1897-'98.

Corn exports for the week aggregate 3,729,291 bushels, against 2,187,824 bushels last week, 4,211,326 bushels in this week a year ago, 3,941,874 bushels in 1898, 5,939,318 bushels in 1897, and 1,802,934 bushels in 1896. Since July 1 this season corn exports aggregate 149,444,129 bushels, against 121,453,953 bushels during the same period a year ago and 126,537,660 bushels in 1897-'98.

Business failures in the United States for the week number 190, as compared with 189 last week, 205 in this week a year ago, 233 in 1898, 231 in 1897, and 300 in 1896. Business failures in the Dominion of Canada for the week number twenty-eight, as compared with thirty-three last week, twenty-one in this week a year ago, twenty-three in 1898, thirty-six in 1897, and forty in 1896.

Bradstreet's financial review tomorrow will say:

An event like the passage and formal enactment of the currency bill, accompanied as it is by the promise of a considerable increase in the national bank circulation, is something which the stock market might be expected to celebrate by an exhibition of decided bullishness. But although the action of Congress on the measure was certain for some weeks past, there was no demonstration of this kind based on it, and this week the market has been dull, professional, and at times inclined to sag lower. The undertone is bullish and there is a general feeling that speculation will be materially benefited by the bill.

When, however, the market on last Saturday and Monday developed considerable strength, accompanied by extensive covering by the short interest, the movement was abruptly checked by the rise of the call loan rate to 6 per cent. Notice was thus served on the speculative community that it erred in disregarding the decrease of the bank reserves and the reduction of the surplus to slim proportions in Saturday's bank statement. The showing in question merely supplemented the statements for a series of weeks past, all of them pointing to the fact that the preparations by banks for taking out additional circulation under the new law have involved the purchase of a large amount of governments, a considerable part of which is being temporarily carried on loans at New York, thereby diminishing the extent of the accommodation the banks can at the moment extend to the stock market.

It would seem that this warning was not lost, as for the balance of the week the market was dull and professional, with something of a disposition to sell off on the certainty that tomorrow's bank statement will be bad, perhaps to the extent of wiping out the surplus reserve and substituting a deficit, although relief is promised from the Treasury's payment of premiums on bonds deposited in exchange for new 2s and from the interior banks of funds to pay the government for bonds bought for circulation purposes.

Activity was confined to spots and a few specialties, notably Third Avenue, engrossed the attention of the traders, while little attention was paid to the continued good railroad earnings and the favorable reports concerning industrial properties.

The dullness, however, had its benefits. The pressure on the money market was relieved and call loans, while firm, were generally held at 5 per cent or less. Nor, while bear traders showed some activity, was there any great display of confidence on their part, the prevalent feeling being that when money relaxes stock prices would readily appreciate.

The public, however, was conspicuously inactive and the leading bulls showed little disposition to do anything beyond protecting their specialties to a certain extent.

Clearings of the Week.

The following table, compiled by Bradstreet, shows the bank clearings at the principal cities of the United States and Canada for the week ended March 16, with the percentage of increase and decrease, as compared with the corresponding week last year:

		Pct. inc.	Pct. dec.
New York	$1,010,668,795	....	17.3
Chicago	128,341,856	....	....
Boston	112,594,040	....	12.5
Philadelphia	62,802,780	....	6.5
St. Louis	30,388,304	....	....
Pittsburg	26,127,875	....	11.4
Baltimore	24,832,506	....	41.9
San Francisco	19,271,173	14.3	....
Cincinnati	16,013,300	11.0	....
Kansas City	12,031,148	12.5	....
New Orleans	10,899,747	27.8	....
Minneapolis	9,796,981	11.0	....
Detroit	7,562,477	3.4	....
Cleveland	10,838,434	21.1	....
Louisville	7,920,500	....	8.7
Providence	5,759,700	....	19.0
Milwaukee	6,014,726	13.7	....
St. Paul	4,100,836	....	5.2
Buffalo	5,611,182	6.4	....
Omaha	5,761,220	26.2	....
Indianapolis	5,370,676	5.0	....
Columbus, O	4,310,700	....	4.8
Savannah	4,653,193	139.5	....
Denver	3,749,858	28.9	....
Hartford	2,757,001	4.0	....
Richmond	3,312,617	7.5	....
Memphis	2,925,945	27.9	....
Washington	2,595,101	5.0	....
Peoria	1,996,399	7.5	....
Rochester	2,376,634	10.1	....
New Haven	1,276,896	....	15.6
Worcester	1,196,695	....	29.2
Atlanta	1,720,791	16.2	....
Salt Lake City	2,235,490	11.7	....
Springfield, Mass	1,268,354	....	25.5
Fort Worth	1,542,021	....	9.7
Portland, Me	905,533	....	30.9
Portland, Ore	1,546,269	....	7.3
St. Joseph	4,028,087	59.5	....
Los Angeles	2,433,252	43.2	....
Norfolk	1,374,245	....	....
Syracuse	913,449	....	4.4
Des Moines	1,480,992	45.0	....
Nashville	1,149,335	....	12.6
Wilmington, Del	878,154	4.6	....
Fall River	847,338	....	....
Scranton	1,119,578	....	14.5
Grand Rapids	1,130,595	....	2.0
Augusta, Ga	1,479,780	68.8	....
Lowell	451,478	....	6.6
Dayton, O	1,119,578	20.4	....
Seattle	1,943,579	36.3	....
Tacoma	1,157,947	55.9	....
Spokane	1,059,804	1.8	....
Sioux City	1,127,503	4.4	....
New Bedford	536,929	....	4.6
Knoxville, Tenn	498,980	....	3.6
Topeka	517,939	....	10.5
Birmingham	796,511	46.5	....
Wichita	552,724	12.1	....
Binghamton	378,100	....	10.2
Lexington, Ky	503,934	50.1	....
Jacksonville, Fla	297,632	20.7	....
Kalamazoo	432,870	2.5	....
Akron	493,000	22.0	....
Chattanooga	419,798	45.4	....
Rockford, Ill	364,677	4.5	....
Canton, O	218,900	....	18.0
Springfield, O	369,704	90.2	....
Fargo, N. D	262,541	....	3.3
Sioux Falls, S. D	165,325	16.2	....
Hastings, Neb	142,737	8.3	....
Davenport	798,759	25.4	....
Toledo	2,124,258	37.8	....
Galveston	6,227,000	....	....
Houston	7,295,501	15.5	....
Fremont, Neb	131,899	22.4	....
Helena	544,031	....	23.3
Nashville	994,934	39.4	....
Macon	587,000	30.1	....
Little Rock	415,151	9.4	....
Springfield, Ill	684,312	43.0	....
Youngstown	298,043	22.1	....
Saginaw	346,926	....	....
Totals, U. S.	$1,611,020,647	....	12.4
Totals outside N. Y.	600,351,852	....	2.9
DOMINION OF CANADA.			
Montreal	$11,781,371	....	25.8
Toronto	8,906,385	5.4	....
Winnipeg	1,585,074	7.0	....
Halifax	1,468,399	20.2	....
Hamilton	730,670	....	7.0
St. John, N. B	532,464	....	2.4
Vancouver	735,896	30.7	....
Victoria	501,785	....	14.2
Totals	$26,242,044	....	10.9

MAKE PLANS TO ROB AND KILL.

Four Prisoners Admit They Arm Themselves to Commit Crimes—Bennett and Copeland Have Records.

Frank McDonald, George Murphy, Archie Viloncouver, and James Hayes, all young men, admitted to Justice Eberhardt yesterday that they had planned to commit robberies and burglaries, and when Police Captain Campbell piled revolvers, cartridge belts, and cartridges, and "billies" on the justice's desk they admitted they had intended to shoot and kill. The quartet was arrested in West Madison street near the city limits after exchanging shots with police.

All the prisoners except Hayes have served terms in the Pontiac reformatory. Viloncouver, who escaped from there a year ago, is a deserter from the regular army, and his case was continued. The others were fined $100 and costs.

Thomas Bennett and William H. Copeland, who were arrested for stealing goods from W. J. Baker's store, 342 East Sixty-third street, are criminals with long prison records. Copeland was arrested several months ago in Indianapolis for stealing on a train in which William J. Bryan was a passenger. Copeland afterwards said he intended to pick Mr. Bryan's pocket, but his capture prevented him from carrying out his plan. Bennett has served over five years in jail on different charges.

WELCOME MANILA HERO HOME.

People of Monmouth, Ill., to Honor Lieutenant Kaiser, Who Fought on the Concord.

Monmouth, Ill., March 16.—[Special.]—Lieutenant Louis Kaiser, who as ensign on the gunboat Concord, took part with Admiral Dewey in the battle of Manila Bay, arrived today from Manila to visit his mother and sister, who reside here. He had charge of one of the six-inch midship guns of the Concord during the fight. He will be given a public reception and a handsome sword within a few days.

ASK A NEW CONSTITUTION

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION ISSUES AN ADDRESS TO THE PUBLIC.

Urges Calling of Convention for Revision—Supreme Court's Decision on Cook County Revenue Law Most Urgent Reason to Act, but Other Questions, It Is Declared, Need Adjustment — Method of Amendment Too Slow and Cumbersome.

The Executive committee of the Citizens' association has issued an address urging the calling of a convention to revise the constitution of Illinois. The address lays particular stress on the need of simplifying the revenue system of Cook County, saying the recent opinion of the Supreme Court on this subject makes a convention an urgent necessity.

The address refers to the failure of several attempts to call a convention, saying that there evidently was fear of corporate greed or partisan politics making themselves felt in framing a new constitution. Then it points out the difficulties of amending the constitution under the methods provided, and continues:

"One of the most urgent questions to be brought before a convention to revise our constitution will be that of revenue. The present revenue law enacted in 1898 at a special session of the Legislature has not only failed in its object of producing sufficient revenue by taxation to meet the requirements of Cook County, with its large City of Chicago and its populous villages, but has been declared by the Illinois Supreme Court to be unconstitutional in the vital point of its restriction of debt and taxation. Shorn of this principle, it opens the way for unbounded extravagance in expenditure and debt. The whole structure of the law is undermined just at this point. In reconstructing it a constitutional provision is imperative to restrict both debt and taxation, and so to modify and simplify the revenue system that Cook County shall not have, as it now has, 317 separate tax imposing bodies (including those within the City of Chicago), consisting of county, school districts, villages within towns, town governments, park boards, and the Sanitary District.

New Licenses and Income Tax.

"An extension and modification of the license system is needed, and the incidence of taxation should be placed on the productive value of property instead of its face value, so as to conform to modern conditions. The policy of raising some portion of the necessary public revenue by means of an income tax would doubtless be a subject which the convention would consider. Profitable franchises, both great and small, should be made to bear their proper proportion of the public burdens. The restrictions on debt and taxation should be readjusted and made more stringent than in the present instrument so that such an anomaly as that of allowing each separate municipal corporation—county, city, drainage, and school districts, and villages—to borrow an amount equal to 5 per cent of the assessed valuation may be prevented. As it now stands, 25 per cent of such valuation may be hypothecated in Cook County.

"The present constitution contains special provisions relative to Cook County, but they are insufficient for its necessities. Other countries need or may need additional powers of an administrative character. Desirable, if not imperative amendments, are needed relative to the alterations of boundaries, and the enlargement and consolidation of towns, cities, and villages, and the division thereof. A new constitution should be framed with sufficient flexibility to meet the future requirements of other counties besides Cook County. It should provide for but one system of taxation, assessment, and collection within classified municipalities.

"Many articles of the present constitution of this State might be amended with benefit to the people. That with regard to corporations, their powers, and privileges is particularly suggestive of such amendment.

Answer to Objections.

"We may say in reply to some of the objections urged against a revision of the constitution: The expense, considering the interests involved, is not worth mentioning. It is to be assumed that a large majority of the members of such a convention would be honest and capable men. If it is feared that it would yield to the demands of industrial or financial corporations for more privileges, it should be considered that such corporations, formed in other States, now assume in this State greater powers than are contemplated in our constitution and that the tendency would be to restrict them and our domestic corporations as well. The whole question of granting special privileges by the State or its municipalities would press for consideration, and restrictions and conditions would be proposed for the discouragement and defeat of monopolies. No constitution that did not deal rigidly with such a subject would ever pass the ordeal of a popular vote. The political objection can be overcome by the adoption by both parties of an agreement with regard to the nomination and election of candidates that shall secure substantial equality of representation. Should the people vote for a constitutional convention, a plan for the election of a non-partisan body could be agreed upon by the political parties and sanctioned by legislative enactment."

M'NALLY'S PAY HELD UP AGAIN.

South Town Board Fails to Approve His Salary—Ryan Declines to Show Shannon's Bond.

The South Town board again held up the payment of Chief Clerk McNally's $140 a week salary in its meeting yesterday. Clerk Ryan again refused to permit the Revenue committee of the Real Estate board to examine Supervisor Shannon's bond, assigning as a reason the absence from the city of his attorney, with whom he wished to consult before producing the bond.

Justice Wallace presided at the meeting. The Real Estate board was represented by W. W. Baird and George Birkhoff Jr. The pay rolls for the weeks ending on March 3 and March 10 were approved with the exception of the salary of Chief Clerk McNally.

A bill for water furnished in 1898 was presented, but was not approved for the reason that no one could be found who drank the water. Justice Underwood queried Clerk Ryan to know whether the water caused his recent "illness."

The committee to investigate McNally's salary was not ready to report and until it is no action on any of the other excess salaries held up by the board will be taken.

The board adjourned until next Friday. The annual meeting of the board will be held one week before the spring election.

POSTAL CLERK IS ARRESTED.

Hugh M. McMahon Caught in the Act of Opening Letters—He Confesses to Theft.

Hugh M. McMahon, who has been a mailing clerk in the Postoffice for the last three months, was arrested yesterday by Postoffice Inspectors Towlson, Farrell, and Mayer. They say he was seen to open several letters which did not belong to him and take their contents. A number of letters were found in his possession. A gold ring was found in McMahon's mouth. It is said the ring was taken from a letter on Thursday night. The inspectors say McMahon confessed. For two months over a score of complaints have been received at the Postoffice from persons who reported that their mail had been tampered with. The detectives hid in the Postoffice and watched the clerks. The letters found in McMahon's possession were addressed to Montgomery Ward & Co., the Rowe Manufacturing company, Mandel Bros., and the Rev. Mahoney. McMahon was held to the federal grand jury in $2,000 bail.

Swedish Lutherans in Session.

Moline, Ill., March 16.—[Special.]—The Illinois Swedish Lutheran conference, embracing Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin, is in session here. The old officers were all reelected today: President, the Rev. L. G. Abrahamson, Chicago; Vice President, the Rev. F. A. Linder, Lemont, Ill.; Secretary, the Rev. J. G. Dahlberg, Rock Island; Treasurer, the Rev. O. V. Holmgrain, Chesterton, Ind. The Rev. A. W. Stark, the Rev. August Johnson, the Rev. N. Gibson, S. Liden, and C. F. Ossian were elected delegates to the Augustana Synod.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

The visiting fire insurance agents were given a banquet last evening at the Grand Pacific Hotel by the Chicago members of the Illinois Association of Local Fire Agents. President Hosmer acted as toastmaster. The cigars smoked were part of the stock on the other side of the fire wall in the spice mill of Sprague, Warner & Co. when it was burned recently. A claim was made of 50 per cent damage to the tobacco stock and the underwriters took it and paid the insurance. The cigars were sold, and the Banquet committee was one of the purchasers. Full justice was done to the supply on hand and a total loss recorded.

Short speches were made at the close of the dinner. Clarence S. Pellet, President of the Chicago Underwriters' association, said he hoped the local agents would appreciate the progress made by their organization. President C. H. Woodworth of the national association congratulated the members on their united stand against multiple agencies. Secretary J. J. Van Every spoke on "The Overcrowding of the Insurance Field" saying: "There are in Illinois alone over 11,000 men in the insurance business who style themselves agents. One-half of this number may be classed as useless material, but we are compelled to divide our commissions with them."

Among those at the toastmaster's table were: George D. Markham and N. R. Wall of St. Louis, E. J. Tapping, President of the Wisconsin Association of Local Fire Agents, and Secretary August Rebham of Milwaukee.

The following Chicago local agents were present at the banquet:

F. F. Holmes,	H. Requa,	A. Loeb,
Fred Young,	W. G. Le May,	D. Darlington,
I. J. Lewis,	H. De Roode,	W. D. Marsh,
C. A. Hardy,	T. H. Webster,	F. P. Sheldon,
L. A. Moore,	A. W. Becker,	E. W. Herrick,
G. Haskell,	E. F. Sharp,	H. J. Ullman,
J. L. Chamberlain,	M. J. Naghten,	S. Fleetwood,
	J. J. Naghten,	H. W. Marsh,
F. Early,	F. Naghten,	S. A. Rothermel,
C. Cummings,	E. E. Barnard,	W. H. Ebbert,
E. Cowan,	C. Huncke,	F. Moore,
N. J. Bennett,	J. Free,	A. F. Shaw,
E. B. Case,	G. M. Harvey,	J. L. Hubbard,
W. E. Spangenberg,	C. P. Whitney,	R. J. O. Hunter,
	W. J. Hemstreet,	H. Dean,
J. W. Work,		B. Auerbach,
J. Hainsworth,	C. Witkowsky,	B. C. Miller,
C. E. Rollo,	C. E. Affeld,	C. S. Pellet,
F. R. Requa,	R. W. Hosmer,	F. Barbour,
R. A. Napier,	S. A. Harvey,	S. S. Vastine,
G. R. Lewis,	J. Webster,	B. L. McCormick,
C. N. Bishop,	R. S. Critchell,	S. W. Warner,
C. L. Bliss,	L. Drake,	A. J. Kuelzow,
E. Waller,	K. Marks,	A. W. Hauxhurst.
L. S. Hammond,	L. Loeb,	
W. C. Coe,	G. M. Blossom,	

The following delegates were present from different parts of Illinois:

Peoria—H. F. Steele, W. H. Metzger, T. J. Miller, J. C. Hansil, C. A. Cummings, J. Wachenheimer, S. H. Hatfield, Hermann Struck.
Quincy—John Fuelbier.
Mattoon—J. J. Beal.
Peru—R. F. Struever.
Centralia—S. A. Frazier.
Charleston—George J. Hibbard.
Elgin—E. N. Dangerfield.
Monmouth—Payton Roberts.
Sterling—E. M. Ebersole, J. G. Wetzel.
Warsaw—W. P. Paich.
Dundee—H. J. Baumann.
Litchfield—S. H. Stansifer.
Rock Island—H. H. Cleveland, R. A. Donaldson.
Rockford—C. E. Briggs.
Rochelle—J. O. McConaughty, B. B. Baxter.
Urbana—T. E. Lindsay.
East St. Louis—J. B. Sikking, T. L. Fekete, H. D. Sexton, E. C. Schuetze.
Aurora—M. F. Forbes, G. W. Alschuler, Mr. Holden, Mr. Tomblin.
Champaign—S. K. Hughes, H. S. Sperry.
Wheaton—D. Nall.
Kankakee—Noal Brasseau, A. Schneider.
Joliet—S. A. Oliver, John Woods, A. Schoenstaed.
Springfield—E. S. Walker.
Galesburg—H. A. Smith, L. W. Sanborn, F. H. Holmes.
Pekin—James Haines, Hermann Struck.
Paris—C. F. Howard.
Edwardsville—J. T. Tartt, C. A. Bartlett.
Morris—O. J. Nelson.
Moline—F. R. Young.
Paxton—O. H. Wylie.
Dixon—F. X. Newcomer.

The association opened its first semi-annual session at the Grand Pacific Hotel. Over 100 delegates were in attendance and much interest was taken in the discussions on overhead writing, multiple agencies, and other topics. A number of Eastern and Western States have held successful meetings within the last few weeks, but this gathering of insurance men throughout Illinois was without parallel.

President R. W. Hosmer, after welcoming the delegates, said: "This organization should take a firm ground against that hydra-headed evil—the multiple agency. I am happy to say, however, that this monster is now slowly learning that 'the wages of sin is death.' I believe the multiple agency system has been the main cause of the present high expense ratio of the companies, and I am also sure that it has increased the loss ratio. It has, moreover, been the means of spawning upon the business a horde of irresponsible and incompetent men who have generally tended towards bringing our profession into disrepute. The aggregate premiums have not been increased by the introduction of this process of multiplying agents, except, possibly, by the same process that a quart of cream can be made three pints by the use of a convenient pump. A return to former methods means better underwriting among agents, a lower expense and loss ratio for companies, and better profit for both. The remedy lies in our hands and we should act jointly to correct this abuse."

The President announced the following standing committees:

Organization—C. P. Whitney, Chicago; T. L. Fekete, East St. Louis; Payton Roberts, Monmouth; E. A. Wilson, Springfield; H. T. Candee, Cairo; T. H. Stansifer, Litchfield; E. M. Ebersole, Sterling.

Legislation—H. D. Sexton, East St. Louis; H. S. Sperry, Champaign; F. E. Dooling, Springfield; R. S. Critchell and T. A. Rothermel, Chicago.

Grievance—J. Wachenheimer, Peoria; Payton Roberts, Monmouth; T. A. Frazier, Centralia; R. S. Critchell and Holger De Roode, Chicago.

Delegates to national convention of 1900 at Milwaukee in August—R. W. Hosmer, Chicago; F. E. Dooling, Springfield; H. D. Sexton, East St. Louis; H. F. Steele, Peoria; H. F. Holmes, Galesburg.

Alternates to national convention—C. S. Pellett, E. B. Case, and H. J. Ullman, Chicago; W. S. Troxell, Springfield; H. H. Cleveland, Rock Island; C. A. Cummings, Peoria; John Woods, Joliet; G. J. Hibbard, Charleston; C. E. Briggs, Rockford; J. O. McConaughy, Rochelle.

R. S. Critchell said that since the introduction of the multiple system the business has not increased for the companies, and the salaries of agents have been lowered as their numbers increased. It was suggested that in cities having a population of 100,000 or under there should be but one agent for each company. No agreement was reached as to larger cities. President C. H. Woodworth of the national association, Buffalo, addressed the members on the "Scope and Power of Local Agents' Association." Frank E. Dooling of Springfield, Ill., spoke on "The Purposes of Our Organization," J. Wachenheimer, Peoria, on "Standing in Your Own Light," Holger DeRoode of Chicago on "Multiplication and Division." Other papers were: "Ethics of Insurance," George D. Markham, Vice President of National association, St. Louis; "Benefits of Organization to Local Agents," H. D. Sexton, East St. Louis; "Benefits of Organization of Local Agents to Insurers of Property," Arthur Hawxhurst, Chicago; "Multiple Agencies," C. A. Hewitt, Chicago.

The advisability of the union resuming jurisdiction in large cities in the Eastern and Western fields will be taken up at the semi-annual meeting at Philadelphia on next Wednesday morning. Both Chicago and Milwaukee are excepted territory, as well as some other large cities in the West. The success of the plan of separating union and non-union agencies and the operation of graded commissions in the different States in the Western field leaves little doubt that such a movement is likely to be attempted later, if not at the coming Philadelphia conference.

A number of Western managers will leave here tomorrow for New York City to attend the conference of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, which will be held at 60 Pine street on Tuesday.

The automatic safety appliances in the W. M. Hoyt Building, 276 and 278 Michigan street, occupied by Hibbard, Bartlett, Spencer & Co., is believed to have saved the property last Thursday night. The thermostats not only sounded the alarm, but put in operation the apparatus controlling the hatchway covers. The smothering of the fire prevented its spreading.

Springfield, Ill., March 16.—[Special.]—James R. B. Van Cleave, Insurance Superintendent, has compiled a summary of the standing of the fire and marine insurance companies doing business in the State of Illinois. The figures are obtained from the annual statements of these companies made Dec. 31, 1899. Following are the summaries:

Six joint stock companies of this State—Paid up capital, $1,500,000; assets, $7,392,591; liabilities, $4,831,367; risks written, $85,314,080; premiums received $927,731.

Joint stock companies of other States—Number of companies, 126; paid up capital, $56,852,875; assets, $217,308,054; liabilities, $148,201,799; risks written, $756,128,257; premiums received $8,085,052.

Foreign companies, United States branches—Number companies, 48; paid up capital, $10,514,285; assets, $74,287,019; liabilities, $52,160,589; risks written, $449,385,248; premiums received, $41,109,640.

Mutual companies of this State—Number of companies, 11; assets, $1,16,349; liabilities, $501,577; risks written, $13,738,147; premiums received, $208,727.

Mutual companies of other States—Number of companies, 12; assets, $3,020,916; liabilities, $1,316,592; risks written, $15,886,466; premiums received, $163,057.

The grand aggregate of risks in the contested district of Chicago, bounded on the north and west by the Chicago River, on the south by Harrison street, and on the east by Lake Michigan, is $166,387,344.

New York, March 16.—[Special.]—A Philadelphia report states that the Provident Mutual Accident of that city, having a membership of 3,000 and an annual premium income of $42,000, has reinsured in the General Accident Company of Scotland. Ex-Senator Hughes, Vice President of the recently organized Philadelphia Casualty company, is President of the Provident Mutual.

The fraternal and benevolent societies of this State, said to comprise a membership of nearly 400,000, have petitioned for exemption from taxation under the new mortgage tax bill now before the Legislature

NEWS OF THE RAILWAYS.

GENERAL PASSENGER POOL PROJECT IS PROGRESSING.

Latest Move Is a Proposition for a Joint Committee Including the Western Lines — Aim Is to Do Away with Their Immigrant Clearing-House—Shippers to Oppose Advance in Illinois Classification—Decide Against East-Bound Grain Rates.

Progress is being made in the scheme to unite all the Eastern and Western roads in a gigantic passenger pool. The latest step is a proposition to form a joint passenger committee of Trunk Line, Central Passenger, and Western Passenger association roads, to have charge of all common interests. For some time there has been a joint committee of the Trunk Line and Central Passenger association roads, but the addition of Western representatives is an innovation made possible by the Presidents' agreement to abolish ticket commission payments. The new committee, which is to take charge primarily of matters relating to immigrant traffic, is composed of George H. Daniels of the New York Central, J. R. Wood of the Pennsylvania, T. W. Lee of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, P. S. Eustis of the Burlington, John Sebastian of the Rock Island, and E. L. Lomax of the Union Pacific. It will take up such questions as how the Canadian Pacific competition can best be met and how immigrant traffic can be more economically handled. The ultimate object is to do away with the Western immigrant clearing-house. The scheme of joint ticket agencies is progressing also. The start is to be made next month at San Francisco and Boston.

To Fight Another Advance.

The traffic officials of the Eastern and Western roads doing business in Illinois will appear before the Railroad and Warehouse commission on March 22 at the Great Northern Hotel and urge an advance in the Illinois classification of about one point on a large number of important commodities. It is claimed that the present classification is too low. The mercantile interests here are opposed to a change in the classification and claim that there is no reason for such a step. The proposed change, they say, would inflict great injury on the merchants and jobbers of this city, who are now laboring under a disadvantage, as the local Illinois rates are already proportionately higher than the interstate rates. Representatives of the Chicago mercantile interest will argue against the change.

Present Grain Rates to Stand.

The report that east-bound grain rates would be advanced to the 20-cent basis on April 1 proved a false alarm. The Presidents and traffic officials of the Central Freight association roads at their meetings in this city on Wednesday concluded it would be inadvisable to advance the rates at present. The export rate on grain from Mississippi River points to New York was fixed at 15½ cents a 100 pounds, but the domestic rate on grain and grain products will remain at 17½ cents. It is probable that these rates will remain in effect all summer, so as to prevent the lake lines from offering much lower rates, and also to prevent grain diversions to the gulf ports. Reports are current that some of the roads are making contracts now at cut rates.

Start for Joplin Sale.

E. H. Harriman was in the city yesterday in reference to the reorganization of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf. The road is to be sold under foreclosure at Joplin, Mo., on Monday, and Mr. Harriman had a consultation regarding this matter with Max Pam, attorney for the Gates interests, and others. Mr. Harriman and other members of the Purchasing committee left for Joplin last evening. No selection of a President has been made, and probably none will be until after Mr. Gates' return from California.

BRINGS SUIT UNDER DEAD LAW.

Nebraska Attorney General Starts Actions Against Railroads Under Maximum Rate Act.

Lincoln, Neb., March 16.—Attorney General Smyth today began suit against three Nebraska railroad companies for damages aggregating $570,000. Suits are filed in the District Courts of three counties, in Colfax for $210,000 against the Union Pacific; in Saline for $210,000 against the Missouri Pacific, and in Thayer for $150,000 against the Rock Island. The damages demanded are penalties which the Attorney General says are due for alleged violations of the Nebraska maximum rate law. The suits are entirely separate from those now pending in the Supreme Court against the same roads.

The action is remarkable in view of the fact that the Supreme Court of the United States held that the Nebraska maximum rate law was unconstitutional.

Attorney General Smyth contends that the decision holds goods only in so far as it affects schedule rates fixed by the law, and that the principle of the Legislature's enactment is operative.

CHANGES IN ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

S. G. Hatch of Cincinnati Is Made Assistant General Passenger Agent at Chicago.

Cincinnati, O., March 16.—[Special.]—Several changes in the Illinois Central office here were announced tonight. S. G. Hatch, Division Passenger Agent, will go to Chicago on April 1 to become Assistant General Passenger Agent of the entire system. He will be succeeded here by F. W. Harlow, who comes from Chicago.

W. H. Snedker, who was with the Rio Grande Western at San Francisco, becomes General Freight Agent of the Illinois Central at that point.

James Culton will be the commercial agent at Denver, and H. Van Rensaeller traveling freight and passenger agent there.

ONE BIDDER FOR THE GULF.

Kansas City Southern Railway Company Expected to Acquire the Property at Joplin Sale.

Kansas City, Mo., March 16.—Silas W. Pettit of Philadelphia, chief counsel of the Philadelphia Reorganization committee of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf railroad, said today that there will be only one bidder for the road at the trustees' sale at Joplin next Monday. The bidder, says Mr. Pettit, will be the Kansas City Southern railway company, which is soon to be incorporated. This company will hold more than $22,000,000 of the $23,000,000 of bonds of the road, representing practically all the bondholders of the former Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf company.

General Traffic Items.

Gross earnings of the Wisconsin Central for the second week in March were $102,609, against $93,016 last year.

Chester H. Speers was elected Secretary of the Chicago Local Passenger association yesterday.

F. W. Harlow, chief rate clerk of the general passenger agent's office of the Illinois Central in Chicago, will go to Cincinnati as division passenger agent. S. G. Hatch will come to Chicago as assistant general passenger agent.

The Southern Pacific soon will operate its Morgan line of steamers from New York to Galveston instead of to New Orleans. Wharves and warehouses are being constructed at Galveston.

L. L. Hyde, assistant general freight agent of the Big Four road, will leave railroad service on April 1, to engage in other business, which he thinks will prove more remunerative.

MISS TERRY GOES TO NEW YORK

She Has Almost Entirely Recovered from Her Recent Illness.

Toronto, Ont., March 16.—[Special.]—Miss Ellen Terry left here today for New York to rejoin Sir Henry Irving's company. She has almost entirely recovered from the indisposition which kept her here for twonearly weeks.

Stops the Cough and Works Off the Cold.
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No cure, no pay. Price 25c.



VITALITY AND STURDY GROWTH DEMAND NERVE ENERGY AND PURE, RICH, NOURISHING BLOOD.

PAINE'S

Celery Compound

The Household Medicine

Mrs. J. C. Dunn, Tarentum, Pa., writes:

"I owe you a great debt for the good Paine's Celery Compound has done my baby boy and myself. About a year ago his face broke out in sores. We had two of the best doctors attend him, but the sores kept on spreading. Finally we tried Paine's Celery Compound, and one bottle cured him of a bad case of eczema. I am using the Compound now for nervousness, and it is doing wonders for me."

Paine's Celery Compound gives strength; relieves the body from suffering and exhaustion.

DENVER

Great Rock Island Route

Best Dining Car Service.

Only Depot on the Elevated Loop.

Grand National Prize of 16,600 francs at Paris.

QUINA-LAROCHE

Endorsed by the Medical Profession of the World as the Best Tonic for Convalescents from Yellow Fever, Typhoid Fever, and All Malarial Troubles; it increases the Appetite, strengthens the Nerves, and builds up the entire System.
Paris: 22 Rue Drouot.
N.Y.: E. Fougera & Co., 26-30 N. William-St.

Keeley Cure
For Drunkenness and Drug Using.
Chicago Office, Room 400 360 Dearborn St. City references to cured men and women. Correspondence confidential. Tel. Harrison 2345. Private Colonial cottage for ladies
THE PARENT INSTITUTE, Dwight, Ill.

Do you wear good Gloves? If you do try a pair of the celebrated ROY GLOVES at $1, $1.50, $2, and you will wear no other. SHAYNE & CO., Sole Agents. 137 State street.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

Advertisement inviting proposals for publishing those matters and things required by law or any ordinance of the City of Chicago to be published in a newspaper.

In accordance with the provisions of Chapter 44, Sections 1,341 to 1,347 both inclusive, of the revised code of Chicago, and in accordance with the order of the City Council, entered March 5th, 1900, official record page 2,570, sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned for the publication in an English newspaper, being published at least six times a week, of those matters and things required by law or any ordinance of the City of Chicago to be published in a newspaper.

All bids must state the price per line for each insertion, set solid in agate, fourteen lines to the inch, or if agate type is not used by any such newspaper then set solid in nonpareil type.

Bids will be received until 3 o'clock P. M., Wednesday, April 4th, 1900, and must be addressed to the City Comptroller and be marked "PROPOSALS FOR ADVERTISING."

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.
WM. D. KERFOOT,
City Comptroller.
Chicago, Wednesday, March 14th, 1900.

PROPOSALS FOR CORRUGATED IRON—Chief Quartermaster's Office, Chicago, Ill., March 7, 1900. Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at the office of the Depot Quartermaster, 416 Pullman Building, Chicago, Illinois, until 10 o'clock a. m., March 19, 1900, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering at either Chicago or f. o. b. place of manufacture, of a large quantity of corrugated iron, etc. Details and blanks furnished upon application here. Government reserves the right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Preference given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions and manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. Envelopes containing proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Iron," and addressed to the Depot Quartermaster, Chicago, Ill. J. G. C. LEE, Chief Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING MATERIALS—Chief Quartermaster's Office, Chicago, Ill., March 9, 1900. Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at the office of the Depot Quartermaster, 416 Pullman Building, Chicago, Illinois, until 10 o'clock a. m., March 19, 1900, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering at Chicago of a large quantity of hardware, nails, tin, lead, paint, oil, glass, etc. Bids for delivery f. o. b. cars at other points will also be entertained. Details and blanks furnished on application. Government reserves the right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Preference given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions and manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Building Materials," and addressed to the Depot Quartermaster, Chicago, Ill. J. G. C. LEE, Chief Quartermaster.

U. S. Patent No. 643,208
FOR SANITARY BED, FOR SALE.
Reason for selling: Owner going to Europe. Address BORMANN, 470 Roxborough Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

GIVE VALUES OF REALTY.

SWIFT COMMISSION AND LATEST ASSESSMENT FOR FIRST WARD.

Tables Showing in Parallel Columns Results Reached by Each—Figures of the Former Generally 20 Per Cent Above the Others—Discussion with County Commissioners Over Question of Publishing Lists Reaches No Result—Will Be Resumed Monday.

The valuation of 1899 of all the real estate in the first Ward of Chicago, made by the Board of Assessors and passed upon by the Board of Review, will appear in the Economist of today in a special supplement. In the table the full value extensions for 1899 are given in parallel columns with the values of the Swift commission of 1896. For the purpose of assessment the valuations of the Assessors are in a measure permanent. The valuations of the Swift commission were based on prior sales and serve as a guide to improvements and to furnish a ratio in arriving at the value of the land and buildings.

Swift Figures Are Higher.

Since the publication of the Swift commission figures for 1896 the character of the improvements has not changed materially. Subsequent transactions, except in a few cases, have not reached their level.

A comparison between the Board of Review's figures of the assessment of 1899 and the valuation placed by the Swift commission in 1896 will show that the Board of Review's values are 20 per cent less than those of the commission. The grand totals are as follows:

Board of Review	$351,211,770
Swift commission	438,447,190

Partial List of Valuations.

The following table, taken from the Economist, gives a partial view of the valuations, the figures including value of land and improvements:

Location.	Swift commission.	Board of Review.
S. w. cor. State and S. Water.	$ 105,320	$ 82,625
97-101 S. Water	181,300	142,850
105-107 S. Water, 11-15 Dearborn	265,370	209,400
80 Lake	294,820	218,200
16-22 State	102,430	113,200
N. e. cor. Clark and Lake	173,000	130,200
Commercial Hotel	416,250	315,235
N. e. cor. S. State and Lake	417,300	312,060
N. e. cor. 5th-av. and Lake	388,250	297,570
19-23 Market	294,400	162,800
Metropolitan Block	851,000	507,805
Sherman House	1,390,000	964,770
S. w. cor. State and Wash.	1,387,530	1,264,910
Grand Opera-House	476,640	329,175
N. w. cor. S. State and Wash.	1,018,220	762,615
N. e. cor. Madison and Market	1,036,750	774,700
La Salle Union Building	2,556,630	1,824,535
40-46 River	322,590	158,460
25-28 Michigan-av	111,110	78,075
N. e. cor. Wab. and Randolph	721,500	574,720
111-116 Michigan	664,920	564,600
S. e. cor. State and Madison	816,670	743,900
Pullman Building	1,209,130	875,625
Leland Hotel	1,027,280	760,000
S. w. cor. Mich. and Peck-ct.	321,380	239,100
449-'51 Wabash	381,200	280,675
N. w. cor. Mich. and Harmon	332,740	250,100
545-'49 Wabash	189,020	128,250
S. w. cor. Market and Monroe	2,313,450	1,950,000
S. w. cor. Market and Quincy	350,220	296,750
320-'40 Franklin	566,850	341,000
S. e. cor. 5th-av. and Jackson	671,480	578,200
Marshall Field's Wholesale	2,986,670	2,165,300
Rialto Building	1,279,550	1,135,200
S. w. cor. Sherman and Polk	57,740	20,900
406-'14 Clark	149,160	122,400
S. w. cor. Clark and Van Bu	437,360	401,425
S. w. cor. Clark and Jackson	1,410,910	1,339,275
Grand Pacific Hotel	1,590,900	1,482,915
The Rookery	1,277,640	1,050,000
Home Insurance Building	1,797,080	1,626,820
Columbia Theater	665,010	442,260
N. e. cor. Clark and Harrison	280,740	221,200
418-'20 Dearborn	118,980	83,350
S. e. cor. Clark and Taylor	60,200	52,950
N. e. cor. Clark and 12th	55,000	45,000
S. w. cor. State and Taylor	138,120	109,600
S. e. cor. Dearb. and Harrison	260,760	248,800
326-'32 State	420,430	248,550
Manhattan Building	1,039,300	795,800
74-76 Adams	249,840	195,460
Northern Hotel	2,033,650	1,902,550
McVicker's Theater	186,480	189,000

WANT JUDICIAL SALE CHANGE.

Real Estate Men Indorse E. G. Pauling's Plan to Have Redemption Period Precede Auction.

Real estate men are discussing the plan for a change in mortgage laws urged by Edward G. Pauling at the Real Estate board's banquet Thursday night. He favors an amendment reversing the present order of judicial sales by allowing the year's time for redemption to come before the property is auctioned off. When the sale is made he proposes that it shall include title and possession. Dunlap Smith was one of the first to appreciate the force of the plan, and on his motion Chairman Henry A. Knott was instructed to appoint a committee to take the matter up and make a report at the regular meeting of the board in April. Mr. Knott stated last night that he would name the committee today.

The idea as stated by Mr. Pauling and indorsed by Mr. Smith, Mr. Knott, W. W. Baird, and others is that under the present law there is little or no competition at judicial sales, because the purchaser derives no result from his bid for fifteen months. If the "period of redemption" preceded the sale and the sale gave immediate possession it is thought the result would favor the mortgagee without giving the mortgageor any additional burden.

Chairman Jesse Sherwood of the School Fund Property committee has had another offer for a ninety-nine-year lease of the property at the northwest corner of State and Monroe streets. Chicago men want to erect a twelve-story fireproof structure to contain a large concert hall, café, stores arranged on the plan of an arcade, and the upper floors devoted to offices. The rent offered is $50,000 a year. The committee is understood to ask $60,000.

Charles T. Yerkes transferred to Jesse Spalding, President of the Union Traction company, 842 lots between North and Hirsch avenues and North Fiftieth and North Forty-eighth avenues for $1. Revenue stamps show the value of the property to be $90,000.

Fannie F. Crittenden of Milwaukee and Lorena M. Adams have transferred to Peter McEwen the property at the northwest corner of West Madison and Jefferson streets, south front, 57x100 feet, for $40,309.50.

Evidence Against General Marsh.

Lansing, Mich., March 16.—[Special.]—One of the things the prosecution will confront General Marsh with at his trial next week will be bank books showing that he deposited large sums in banks in Grand Rapids and Allegan within a few days after Salesman Bickerstaff says the proceeds of the fraudulent military transaction were paid to General White, who informed Bickerstaff that he had to divide with Marsh. The latter proposes to show that the amounts deposited were loaned him by relatives in Brockport, N. Y.

Wisconsin Letter Carriers Meet.

Stevens Point, Wis., March 16.—[Special.]—The first annual meeting of the Letters Carriers' association of Wisconsin was held here today. Of the twenty-four free delivery cities in the State having local associations fifteen were represented. A constitution and bylaws modeled after those of the national association were adopted. The following officers were elected: President, J. M. Conrad; Vice President, R. L. Chase; Treasurer, A. B. Elbelin; Secretary, O. G. Loberg. The convention closed with a banquet tonight.

Bangle in Boy's Throat.

Amesbury, Mass., March 16.—[Special.]—A brass bangle, such as was once quite generally used for wrist ornamentation, has been taken from the throat of the 9-year-old boy of the Rev. James Norcross. The bangle had been lodged in the throat probably seven years, and during that time specialists had treated him for various affections, especially asthma. The boy complained recently of a hard substance in the throat and an operation was resorted to.

OBJECTS TO AN OUTSIDE JUDGE.

Attorney Maher Attacks Right of Fuller to Hear Cases for Hanecy in Cook County.

The right of a Judge from an outside circuit to hear cases in the Cook County Circuit Court was called into question yesterday by Attorney Edward Maher when the suit of Max Gugenheim of Columbus, O., against Pain's Fireworks company for $50,000 damages was called before Judge Fuller of Belvidere, who is hearing Judge Hanecy's calendar.

The suit is the outgrowth of an accident at the Ohio State fair at Columbus, Sept. 7, 1899, when a sham battle was being enacted. Through the use of ball cartridges one spectator was killed and Mr. Gugenheim was wounded. In his plea Attorney Maher declared that Judge Fuller had no legal right to sit as Judge in the Cook County Circuit. If the motion should be overruled objection was made to any compensation being received by Judge Fuller.

Judge Fuller set the point of compensation right by saying that he had received no pay for his services nor would he receive any pay. The motion was denied in toto and an exception entered by Attorney Maher.

When the examination of witnesses began Attorney Maher again objected to the court asking any questions of the jurymen on the ground there was no jurisdiction. It was overruled. The trial of the case will be continued on Monday morning.

Rules on Judgment in Tort.

In directing the dismissal on habeas corpus proceedings of Joseph Weinberg Judge Tuley declared that a judgment in tort should not be assigned and used as a means of continuing the imprisonment of a debtor. Weinberg, who is a tailor, was sued by Joseph Dematteo and a judgment by default of $1,500 entered against him. A capias was issued on the judgment and Weinberg placed in the County Jail. The judgment was assigned to Attorney Henry M. Coburn. The court said: "The law never intended that a creditor could assign to another such a judgment and thus continue the imprisonment of the debtor."

Superior and Circuit Court Judgments

Judge Gary—204370—Jas. Cantion vs. David A. Titcomb; by defft., $407.78.

Judge Burke—183502—Wm. Kleiman vs. Anton Vackar; on findg., $25, sat.

Judge Garver—177549—Emerson Piano Co. vs. S. R. Moore Jr., C. Moore, and C. A. Barnett; on ver., $91.78.—177598—Bost. Est. Co. vs. The Chgo. Wine Impfg. Co.; on ver., $114.50.

Judge Clifford—203238—Allan A. Gilbert et al. vs. Jos. A. Chrismore and Charles La Pratt; on findg., $25, sat.

Judge Smith—205318—William G. Hibbard vs. Chicago Athenæum; sub. ct. and judgt., $6,238.—205319—Wm. C. Selin vs. Same; same, $6,214.30.—205320—Saml. M. Nickerson vs. Same; same, $6,269.07.—205321—Thies J. Lefans vs. Same; same, $6,214.32.—205322—Am. Trust and Savings Bank vs. Same; same, $3,068.67.—205323—Adolphus C. Bartlett vs. Same; same, $6,243.87.—205324—Charles H. Wacker vs. Same; same, $1,245.17.—205325—Josiah L. Lombard vs. Same; same, $1,188.40.—205326—Orr & Lockett Hardware Co. vs. Same; same, $1,242.87.—205327—Herman H. Kohlsaat vs. Same; same, $6,038.13.—205328—Mary Hollis vs. Same; same, $10,896.20.—205329—Lyman J. Gage vs. Same; same, $6,214.32.—205330—Walter L. Peck vs. Same; same, $24,975.50.—205331—William J. Chalmers vs. Same; same, $6,114.39.

Judge Wheatley—County Court—18059—Charles B. Knox vs. Walsh, Lange & Co.; judgt., $104; appl.

Decrees.

Judge Stein—3770—Sswalt vs. Sewalt; dec. div.—1426—Rudolph vs. Hesing; dec. sale.—2002—Re Qua vs. Glos; dec. and appl.—3084—Linebarger vs. Cheeseman; dec. sale, same.

Judge Chetlain—2437—Nielsen vs. Nielsen; dec. div.—202104—Langley vs. Cooper; def. dec.—3859—Smith vs. Smith; dec. div.—3607—Durant vs. Durant; dec. div.

Judge Kavanagh—2619—Copeland vs. B. R. Co.; dec. sale.

Judge Tuley—10560—Anderson vs. Anderson; dec. div.—9921—Byrdsall vs. Byrdsall; dec. div.—9755—Wittke vs. Wittke; same.

Judge Tuthill—8165—Wooley vs. Wooley; dec. div.—10793—Tolman vs. Karlson; dec. sale.—10794—Tolman vs. Doolittle; dec. sale.—10795—Same vs. Smith; same.—10796—Same vs. Johnson; same.

Judge Dunne—10869—Erickson vs. Homann; def. dec.

Judge Burke—7853—Romano vs. Romanelli; dec. sale.

Judge Gibbons—200737—Carr vs. Dillon; dec.

Judge Smith—202879—Quinn vs. Quinn; dec.

Petitions in Bankruptcy.

3157—Rudolph Newman; liabil., $1,200; no assets. James Coleman, atty.

3158—W. G. Clark; liabil., $9,900; assets, $22,000. C. J. Ward, atty.

3159—L. P. Wagner; liabil., $800; no assets. W. H. Sisson, atty.

3160—F. N. Traver; liabil., $1,900; no assets. Same atty.

3161—Doc Young; liabil., $400; no assets. Same atty.

3162—G. S. Lawrence; liabil., $700; no assets. Same atty.

3163—J. B. Black; liabil., $200; no assets. J. C. Hendricks, atty.

3164—Franz Kaufman; liabil., $2,200; no assets. Albert Gottschalk, atty.

3165—Oscar Huszragh; liabil., $6,000; no assets. Henry Frankfurter, atty.

3166—Paul S. Mantanga; liabil., $190; no assets. J. S. Dudley, atty.

3167—H. E. Geschke; liabil., $6,900; no assets. Works Hyer, atty.

Court Calls for Today.

Judge Gibbons—Default divorces.
Judge Kavanagh—Contested motions.
Judge Tuley—No court.
Judge Willis—Motion for new trial 3183; law contested motions.
Judge Bishop—Motions for new trial; contested motions and default divorces.
Judge Haney—Motions for new trials.
Judge Chetlain—Default divorces.
Judge Garver—Default divorces.
Judge Chytraus—Motions for new trials and contested motions.
Judge Stein—Default divorces.
Judge Holdom—5945 on trial; contested motions 7647, 4383, 4284, 6564.
Judge Tuthill—Set chancery, contested motions, and default divorces.
Judge Clifford—Motions for new trials.
Judge Smith—Motions for new trials, law contested motions, default divorces.
Judge Burke—Contested motions for new trials and default divorces.
Judge Dunne—Law and chancery contested motions.
Judge Gary—Motions for new trials and contested motions.
Judge Wheatley—County Court—18614; motions of course.
United States Circuit and District Court—No court.
Judge Batten—Probate Court—No announcement.
Judge Waterman—Criminal Court, Branch No. 2—No announcement.
Judge Ball—Criminal Court, Branch No. 3—Call not extended.
Judge Hutchinson—Criminal Court, Branch No. 4—Motions for new trial in 2613, 2959, 3070.
Judge Brentano—Criminal Court, Branch No. 5—Motions for new trials in 2004, 2417.
Judge Baker—Criminal Court, Branch No. 6—No announcement.

United States Supreme Court.

Washington, D. C., March 16.—[Special.]—Supreme Court of the United States, Friday, March 16:

Charles G. Sachse of Chicago was admitted to practice.

225—Blanch I. Harrison et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Franklin J. Morton; leave granted to file brief in opposition to motion for extension of time in which to print record on motion of Mr. E. H. Gans for the defendant in error.

188—John Roehm, petitioner, vs. Paul R. G. Horst et al.; argument continued by Mr. Samuel Dickson for the petitioner, by Mr. Frank P. Prichard for the respondents, and concluded by Mr. Samuel Dickson for the petitioner.

158—Philip Werlein, plaintiff in error, vs. The City of New Orleans; death of plaintiff in error suggested and appearance of Bettie P. Werlein, testamentary executrix of Philip Werlein, deceased, filed and entered on motion of Mr. E. T. Merrick for the plaintiff in error.

159—Bettie P. Werlein, testamentary executrix, etc., plaintiff in error, vs. The City of New Orleans; argued by Mr. E. T. Merrick for the plaintiff in error and by Mr. R. A. Tichenor for the defendant in error.

193—Seth Carter, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Texas; submitted by Mr. W. H. Smith and by Mr. E. M. Hewlett for the plaintiff in error and by Mr. T. S. Smith for the defendant in error.

194—Paul J. Petit, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Minnesota; argued by Mr. Joseph W. Molyneaux for the plaintiff in error and by Mr. W. B. Douglas for the defendant in error.

195—The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The People of the State of Illinois ex rel. Thomas M. Jett; argued by Mr. Cyrus Dye for the plaintiff in error and submitted by Mr. E. C. Akin for the defendants in error.

Adjourned until Monday next at 12 o'clock. The day call for Monday, March 19, will be as follows: 199, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, and 209.

Sues for $100,000 Damages.

Suit for $100,000 was commenced yesterday in the Superior Court by Madison Maginn, inventor, against John B. Mallers, R. W. Fraser, John B. Mallers Jr., and Attorney Charles B. Stafford for false imprisonment. Mr. Maginn claims to be the owner of the patent for an automatic fire extinguishing sprinkler. He sued the defendants in the United States courts for infringement, and, while the suit was pending, states that on information filed by them he was indicted in the federal courts on a charge of perjury committed.

WILL TELL OF HOUSING.

EXHIBITIONS AND CONFERENCE AT ART INSTITUTE NEXT WEEK.

Tenement Displays Recently Shown in New York, Also Architectural Club's Collection to Be on View—Discussion Beginning on Thursday Includes Addresses by Jacob Riis, Lawrence Veiller, Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers, Jane Addams, and Others.

The first exhibit of the Chicago Improved Housing association will open at the Art Institute on Tuesday, and the conference to be held under the direction of the association will begin on Thursday afternoon in Fullerton Hall at the Institute. The displays comprise those which formed the recent exhibition in New York and include, with photographs of the tenements of large cities and statistics showing the results of overcrowding, models of tenements adapted to the economy of space and the provision of adequate light and ventilation.

In addition to the exhibition of the Housing association the thirteenth annual exhibit of the Chicago Architectural club, including a display by the Arts and Crafts society, will be opened at the Institute on Tuesday evening. The combined displays will illustrate most of the good and the bad in housing conditions in great cities.

Comprehensive Showing for Chicago.

That part of the Housing association display which relates to Chicago has been gathered during the last six months. It is stated by the Executive committee of the association that no systematic attempt of similar proportions has been made in Chicago before and that the result will be an intelligent exhibit of tenement-house conditions. To that part of the display which will illustrate conditions entirely local will be added the features of the exhibition in New York under the direction of the Tenement-House committee. Photographs and maps will show accurately the health and criminal records of different districts and a full report on lodging-house conditions will be made. This will establish from the records of penal institutions, reformatories, and hospitals that a large proportion of prisoners and patients come from tenement-houses.

The conference to be held in connection with the display will be explanatory of it. The subjects involved in the displays will be treated by Jacob Riis of New York, author of "How the Other Half Lives"; Lawrence Veiller, secretary of the Charity organization of New York; Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers of Chicago, and Miss Jane Addams. The report of the Housing association dealing with Chicago, it is stated by the Executive committee, will be the first disclosure of conditions in the city.

Program of the Conference.

The program for the conference will be:

THURSDAY, MARCH 22.

2:30 p. m.

Reception in the exhibition rooms. Chairman, Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers. "The Exhibition and Its Meaning," Lawrence Veiller of New York.

8 p. m.

Chairman, Franklin MacVeagh. Address of welcome, Mayor Carter H. Harrison. "The Improved Housing Movement in Great Cities," Dr. E. R. L. Gould of New York. "Civic Responsibility and the Tenement House," Miss Jane Addams.

FRIDAY, MARCH 23.

2 p. m.

Chairman, Miss Jane Addams. "Tenement House Conditions in Chicago" (illustrated by stereopticon)—Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers. "First Steps in Housing Reform," Charles Frederick Weller.

8 p. m.

Chairman, Daniel H. Burnham. "Improvement of Tenement Houses by Personal Influence," Mrs. Roland Lincoln of Boston. "A Model Tenement for the Poorest Tenants," Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley. "Chicago Lodging-Houses" (with stereopticon), John H. Bogue.

SATURDAY, MARCH 24.

2:30 p. m.

Chairman, Professor Charles Frederick Bradley. "The Dwelling in Relation to Family Life and Morality," Professor Graham Taylor. "Architecture in the Tenements," Dwight H. Perkins. "The Housing Problem from a Sanitary Standpoint," Dr. A. R. Reynolds, Commissioner of Health.

8 p. m.

Chairman, Professor Charles Zueblin. "The Tenement Problem and the Way Out," Jacob A. Riis of New York.

A feature of the exhibition under the direction of the Arts and Crafts society will be a two-room tenement, furnished as would be possible from the money of the people who might live in such a dwelling. The design of the display will be to show the possibilities of good taste in connection with economy. The design will be complete to the smallest detail.

Designs for municipal improvement will be shown, including plans for a small park along the lake front from Randolph to Adams street; plans for Mills hotels and designs of buildings for university settlements. The design for a small park at North State street and Bellevue place, which will be carried into effect by the Chicago Woman's club, will form a feature of the exhibition.

ASKED TO JOIN DEWEY PARADE.

Many Organizations Invited to March—Committees Occupy Headquarters in Marquette Building.

The new headquarters of the Dewey Day committee, room 543 Marquette Building, were occupied yesterday and the committees continued their active work on the details of the celebration of next May. Several members of the Parade committee held a conference with Chairman Main and the following organizations were invited to participate in the parade:

Chicago Hussars.
Clan na Gael Guards.
Cook County Republican Marching club.
Cook County Democratic Marching club.
U. S. Juniors.
Chicago Zouaves.
Continental Guards.
Armour Cadets.
Chicago Guards.
Uniform Rank of St. George.
State Naval Reserves.
Uniform Rank of Maccabees.
Second Polish Military Corps of America.
American Guard.
United Boys' Brigade.
Daily News Cadets.
Patriotic Sons of Father Mathew.
Catholic Total Abstinence Cadets.
Englewood Guards.
Holy Trinity Cadets.
Norwegian Turners.
First Battalion of Uniform Rank K. P. (colored).
First Infantry Veteran Corps.
Union Veterans' league.
Naval Militia of Illinois.
Confederate Veterans.
First Illinois Cavalry.
First, Second, Seventh, and Eighth Infantry, I. N. G.
St. John's Military Academy, Delafield, Wis.
Howe Military Academy, Lima, Ind.
Northwestern Military Academy, Highland Park Ill.
Orchard Lake Military Academy, Michigan.
Culver Military Academy, Indiana.
St. Viateur's College Cadets, Kankakee, Ill.
St. Albans' Military School, Knoxville, Ill.
Aurora Zouaves.
Grand Army posts.

Other organizations desiring to participate are requested to communicate with the chairman.

Advance in Miners' Wages.

Greensburg, Pa., March 16.—The miners employed at the works of Coulter & Huff in this locality will be given an advance of 10 per cent on April 1. There will be 5,000 affected. The advances comes unsolicited.

JUDGE ORRIN N. CARTER'S PLATFORM.

[From his speech announcing his candidacy, Jan. 24, 1900.]

Every member of a party, whatever position he may occupy in that party, has a perfect right at any time to state whom he favors at a primary, and he has the further undoubted right to use all fair means to persuade other members of his party to accept his views.

But that person should give—must give—to every other man the same freedom of choice.

A state of public sentiment which, under this present law, will permit a few people in any party to say months before the primary is held, before even the delegates are elected, what candidate or candidates will be named, is unrepublican and dangerous.

On all public questions every American who is worthy of the name carries his sovereignty under his own hat.

It makes little difference to the welfare of the State whether I am nominated for Governor, but it is of vital importance that every member of the Republican party who desires shall have a voice in selecting a candidate, whoever he may be.

This city should be so stirred that every Republican within its limits will feel that it is his duty to go to the primaries on May 2.

If Republicans are true to the traditions of their party its past history will be but a prophecy of its future.

THE HUB
HENRY CLAYTON

Top coats...
worth $18, $20 and $25,
for $12.

Your choice to-day of 400 garments.

Swell vicunas, coverts and worsteds—faultlessly constructed—material the very best. The reduction is due to the fact that they are last season's goods.



Tremendous reductions to-day in men's and boys' winter suits and overcoats.

Men's fine shoes...
$4 grades $2.25.



The balance of our now famous purchase from two reputable Massachusetts firms—on sale to-day—very fine French patent leather, vici kid, willow and winter russet—the greatest shoe bargain ever offered in this city—pick them out to-day at..... $2.25

OPEN TO-NIGHT UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK.

Grandest Scenic Trip in the World
THE THROUGH FIRST-CLASS PULLMAN SLEEPERS
Between Chicago and San Francisco
NOW IN SERVICE VIA THE
Great Rock Island Route
Cross the ROCKY MOUNTAINS and the SIERRA NEVADA
BY DAYLIGHT IN BOTH DIRECTIONS.

These Sleepers are Broad Vestibuled and are carried on the Limited Trains of the GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE, Denver and Rio Grande (Scenic Route), Rio Grande Western and Southern Pacific—Dining Car Service Through—Buffet Library Cars.

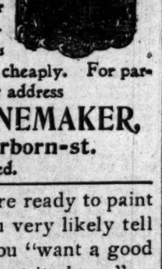
WEST BOUND LEAVE CHICAGO DAILY AT 10:00 P. M.

Direct Connections to and from Southern California.

For reservations, folders, and descriptive book call at or address CITY TICKET OFFICE, Marquette Bldg., Cor. Adams and Dearborn-sts.

Why Not Rent a Fine Regulator

That will be kept on standard time without any trouble or expense to you? You cannot afford to be out the money to own a clock or have your old repaired when you can rent one so cheaply. For particulars call on or address



J. W. NUNEMAKER,
185 Dearborn-st.
Agents wanted.

When you are ready to paint your house you very likely tell your painter you "want a good job, but you want it cheap."

Wrong: you want a good job; if you get it you'll find it cheap enough. If you paint with lead and oil it will be neither; Devoe ready paint is good paint for your house, your purse, your painter.

Good-Paint Devoe, Chicago.



REVELL'S FINE DESKS.
Cor. Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

HAIR DRESSING, Manicuring, Chiropody, Facial Massage, Electrolysis, Ladies' Turkish Baths, Wigs, Scalp Treatment. E. BURNHAM, 71 & 73 State

THE TRIBUNE PRINTS ALL THE NEWS.

WESTERN SALVAGE & WRECKING AGENCY
SAMUEL GANS, MANAGER.

ON TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 10 a. m.
We will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION for account of Fire Underwriters, at our additional salesrooms, 184 and 186 MONROE-ST., Chicago, the balance of salvage of the
J. W. Butler Paper Co., Chicago.
Consisting of
$60,000 worth of Paper, in Crane's Linen, Parchment, Agawam, Policy and Monroe Bond, Ledger Mill, Gen. Ledger, Wawasa, World's Fair, Mascot, Yukon, French Folio, En line-sized, St. Charles and Irish Linen Flats. Commercial, Fine Wedding, Railroad Tough Check, Bristol, Lithographers' and Engravers' Blanks, and a large quantity of FANCY STATIONERY, CUT CARDS, ENVELOPES.
We have carefully assorted this stock, separating the damaged from the perfect, and each will be sold separately on its merits.
ALL OPEN STOCK. NOW ON EXHIBITION.

ON THURSDAY, MARCH 22, AT 10 A. M.
At Our Salesroom, 207-209 Madison-st., Chicago.
The Entire Salvage of the
GEO. DE WALD CO. - Fort Wayne, Ind.
Consisting of
$25,000 worth of Staple and Domestic Dry Goods, Notions, Hosiery, Underwear, Thread, Carpets, Cloakings, etc.
At the same time Salvage of
Morgan, Puhl & Morris, - Detroit, Mich.
Manufacturers of Society Goods,
Consisting of quantity of
Uniforms, Regalias & Lodge Room Paraphernalia
Also, Salvage of
W. F. VLIET - - - Cleveland, O.
$5,000 worth of Draperies and Upholsterers' Goods in Silk, Velour, Silk Brocade, Lace, Linen Curtains and Drapes and Upholsterers' Sundries.
On Exhibition Day before Sale.
SAMUEL GANS, Manager.

Attractive Auction Sales
TO BE HELD BY
The Geo. P. Gore Co.,
149 & 151 Market-st., Chicago, Ill.

ON TUESDAY, MARCH 20, AT 10 A. M.,
We will sell at Public Auction the entire stock of Dry Goods, Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods, Rugs, Carpets, Oilcloth, Linoleum, Matting, etc., turned over to us, with instructions to sell, by Consignors of M. H. HEIMERDINGER & CO.
Also on Same Day a Large Stock of Ladies' Skirts, Silk and Jersey Waists, Spring Jackets, Wrappers, Silks and Satins in Black and Colors, Ribbons, etc.

ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, AT 10 A. M.,
BOOTS, SHOES, SLIPPERS.

ON THURSDAY, MARCH 22, AT 10 A. M.,
The Entire Stock of
Men's, Youths' and Boys' Seasonable Clothing,
turned over to us, with instructions to sell, by Consignors of H. H. HEIMERDINGER & CO.
These Sales will be worth the attention of Live Merchants who want to obtain Desirable Goods at Their Own Prices.
GEO. P. GORE CO., Auctioneers.

EYES TESTED FREE. L. MANASSE
OPTICIAN
58 Madison, Tribune Bldg.
Spectacles and Eyeglasses. Artificial Eyes.
Kodaks, Cameras and Supplies.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

Girls' & misses' suits & dresses.

All the new spring modes for misses, girls and the little ones—garments that have a finished style.

Misses' Eton suits—in cheviot serge—Eton made with shawl rolling collar, with peau de soie faced and edged with silk soutache on collar and cuffs, all around Eton, also on cuffs—taffeta lined—skirt with new French back—well made and finished and trimmed with silk soutache—colors black, navy, brown and red—this suit elsewhere would be considered cheap at $20.00—these suits are especially adapted to small women—at 15.00



Misses' Eton suits—in covert cloth—Eton made—double-breasted front—braid trimmed—skirt nicely trimmed with braid & with new box back—coat is silk serge lined—colors blue, brown and black—this suit would ordinarily sell for $15—today we price them 10.00



Girls' sailor suits—the most extensive and complete line we have ever shown—today we offer as a special inducement girls' sailor suits—in cheviot serge—large sailor collar—trimmed with silk on the corner and silk soutache—double-breasted waist—white silk tie—wide skirt—deep hem—very attractive suit—colors navy, brown and red—all sizes—introductory price 7.75

Girls' reefer jackets—box back—double-breasted front—sailor collar—trimmed in white with hercules braid—colors brown, blue and golf red— 7.50

Girls' box coats—nicely trimmed with braid and buttons—coat collar silk serge lined—full box back and box front—colors brown, blue and red— 10.00

Misses' jackets—in covert cloth—fly front—double stitched seams—coat back—notch collar—silk serge lined—colors tan and blue—sizes 14 to 16 years— 7.50

New millinery beauty.

Paris hats and those designed by our own artists in all the late approved shapes. The largest and handsomest showing in Chicago to choose from.



The favored millinery conceits are Tuscan, tulle and chiffon this year—see our showing and note the great saving as compared with prices elsewhere.

High school hats—the nobby chic styles—usually sold for $3.00—special today at 1.50

Chiffon trimmed turbans—those handsome, stylish creations that sell elsewhere for $7.50 at 3.75

Black violets—Special sale of those popular black violets—about 1,000 bunches for today's selling at about half price— 25c

Mandel's great 1.00 kid gloves.



Today—a complete and comprehensive showing and sale of America's greatest 1.00 gloves—in all the new 1900 colorings—in every size. These gloves are regularly sold in thousands of American houses at $1.35 and $1.50 per pair—at Mandel's only 1.00.

1.00 for Mandel's reliable real kid gloves—the greatest glove values ever brought from France—every pair faultless fitting—every pair warranted—they come in 2 and 3 clasp wrists—with 1 and 3 row embroidered backs—in all colors, including tan, mode, red, gray, green, blue, brown, black and white—truly a remarkable and most wonderful glove for 1.00.

1.00 for men's $1.50 street gloves—today a special sale of 1,000 pairs, representing special purchases from two large manufacturers, who having a heavy surplus sold to us at a loss—popular 1-clasp styles—popular P. X. M. sewn—in correct shades of London tan, red tan and Havana brown—all sizes—all at 1.00 pair.

5.00 sale boys' clothing.

Boys' dependable spring clothing—made with all the care bestowed on the finest custom-made garments—clothing that has a distinctive style-touch which separates the finer grades from the ordinary. Remarkable values for today.

5.00 for boys' vest suits—coat, vest and pants—made of fine all-wool cheviot—in all the best and choicest color combinations produced for spring wear—suits that really should be marked $8.50, so superior is the quality—not only of the materials, but also of the styles and workmanship. Sizes 8 to 16.



5.00 for boys' Oxford gray and tan covert top coats for spring wear—lined with best Italian serge—made of excellent all-wool cloth—sizes from 3 to 16 years—coats which should sell for not less than $7.50—but for a special Saturday leader we make the low price of 5.00.

Basement—For today only we make this tempting offer, 2.50 for $5.00 2-piece suits—made of good all-wool cheviots and tweeds—in checks and dark mixtures—sizes 7 to 16 years—the biggest bargain of the season— 2.50

Ladies' new spring shoes.

Ladies' new spring shoes—the fashionable new 1900 styles at prices that make this the greatest shoe bargain event of the year.



A sale of new spring shoes—a special 1,500 pair lot in every size & width—full & medium toe lasts—excellent in fit & finish—this is one of those great one-day shoe sales when the saving is well worth your consideration. It will pay you to provide for your summer needs.

A remarkable sale of new spring shoes—unusual price-inducements that guarantee a saving of $1.00 to $2.00 on each pair—all the new shapes—all new colors—in every size and width—a fashionable array of dependable shoes that will wear well & always look well—at 2.45

New English squares.

50c for men's $1 neckwear—the new English squares—20 distinctly new spring colorings, new plaid effects, cut from handkerchiefs with handsome border effect—we have just 132 dozen for today's selling—regul'r $1 neckwear at 50c.



25c for 50c batwing ties—450 dozen—maker's entire surplus stock bought at half—the new batwing bows and graduated cloth ties in all the favored spring colorings—all cut from high-priced silks—today the 50c ties 25c.

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EDITORIAL SHEET.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO. Pages 9 to 16.

SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1900—SIXTEEN PAGES.

QUAY SECURES EMPTY VICTORY.

Senate Sets Date for Taking Up His Case, but May Not Reach a Vote.

OTHER WORK IN THE WAY

Long Speeches to Block Progress When the Opposition Presents Its Side.

GEN. WHEELER AT CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C., March 16.

Matthew Stanley Quay today received what a great many persons consider a knockout blow, and tonight it is the prevailing impression that the Senate will not vote on his case at this session.

Senate Sets Date for Taking Up Quay Case.

By unanimous consent of the Senate it was agreed to take up the Quay case on April 3 and make it the unfinished business. This would seem to be a victory for the Pennsylvanian were it not for the fact that his case will not be permitted to interfere with the Porto Rican bill, the Spooner resolution in regard to the Philippines, the appropriation bills, and conference reports.

Under this agreement the Porto Rican appropriation and conference reports will have the right of way over the Quay case, and, from present indications, there will be precious little time when some one of these measures is not before the Senate.

In the meantime, however, the Quay case will be considered, but those who have studied the situation are unwilling to predict that a vote will be secured this session. It is understood the Quay case will be considered from time to time until April 3, but all the speeches made up to that time will be in favor of seating the Pennsylvania boss. Beginning at that time, those who are opposed to seating him will discuss the case, and there are fifteen or eighteen Senators who have long set speeches which they propose to deliver before they will agree to take a vote. Some of these speeches will consume two days in delivery, and these alone will require about a month's time. Aside from this, there is a disposition to filibuster against the seating of Quay, and this, of course, will defer the vote.

It is the firm determination of the Republican leaders to adjourn Congress early in June, and at the present rate of progress Quay's enemies do not see how his case can be disposed of this session, and even his friends are almost willing to admit defeat.

General Joseph Wheeler arrived here today on his return from service in the Philippines. The diminutive warrior looks none the worse for his experience in the archipelago, and, while he appears to have lost some flesh, he seems to have improved in health.

Gen. Wheeler Arrives at the Capital.

As is well known, General Wheeler presented his resignation last November, but it has not yet been accepted. When this is done General Wheeler will present himself at the bar of the House and ask to be sworn in.

It is not believed there will be any objection, as Representative Bailey, who was the chief objector to General Wheeler taking his seat, has said that if General Wheeler offered his resignation last November there is no reason why he should not be sworn in.

In speaking of the soldiers in the Philippines General Wheeler says:

"Our soldiers have done wonderfully well. Strong, sturdy, fearless boys they are, and not a man fears to obey an order. Under the conditions existing in the Philippines the work of the troops has been more than praiseworthy, and these same volunteers could win in any battle against any foe. I enjoyed splendid health all through my campaign and have experienced no ill effects.

"I was favorably impressed with the Filipinos. They are, in the main, intelligent, courteous, and kind and will make splendid citizens. Only one-sixth of 1 per cent were induced to carry arms against us.

"I think they are capable of self-government under certain restrictions. They could be given the power to make laws under such a system of government as has been adopted in our territories, and I believe they could get along without friction.

"There is a wonderful future for the Philippines. The islands are rich, and in time of peace, with proper cultivation and with American enterprise, they will prove immensely wealthy. It seems to me that there is no limit to the possibilities before us, and there is prosperity in store for both the United States and our new possessions."

It has been decided by the House Naval committee to decide adversely on the proposition to build warships at navy yards. There have been several hearings on the subject, some of them in favor of the

Not to Build Warships at Navy Yards.

plan, which was favored by delegations and representatives from labor organizations. The committee was aided in its conclusion by the testimony of Rear Admiral Hichborn, Chief Naval Constructor; Naval Constructor Baxter of the Boston navy yard, and Naval Constructor Bowles of the New York navy yard.

None of these officers opposed the scheme to the extent of saying the facilities of the navy yards did not permit of the construction of warships at such places as Boston and Norfolk, but they admitted such work could be accomplished only by increasing the plants at those yards. It was out of the question to build vessels at the smaller naval establishments.

Secretary Long opposed the idea, and in a hearing devoted to increase of the navy he expressed himself freely against building vessels at government plants. He feared the political effect of such a course, and was confident from past experience the work would cost twice as much and take twice as long.

The committee accepted this view and did not feel the demands of the laboring men could be acceded to if it meant such a great expense to the government.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs has therefore decided not to place in the naval appropriation bill now in course of preparation the requirement that any of the ships authorized by that bill shall be constructed at a navy yard.

American locomotives are in high favor in Germany, where they are being used as patterns. Consul General Mason at Berlin sends the following from a German newspaper:

American Locomotives Used as Models.

"The Bavarian state railway administration has addressed a letter to the locomotive manufacturers, Maffei & Krauss, at Munich, from whom it has received heretofore its entire supply of locomotives, and who have been naturally surprised by the order given for locomotives from America, saying these machines are imported from Philadelphia solely for the purpose of enabling the many details of construction wherein they differ from German locomotives to be studied, and, so far as may seem advantageous, adopted in the future construction of engines for the Bavarian state railways; for the newly imported machines show, as the general direction further explains, in many respects important variations from the construction which is usual in Germany, especially in respect to the boiler, cylinders, and frame construction, dimension of the axles, valves, and valve gearing, the couplings and buffers, while on the other hand other parts are not as carefully worked out as is customary in German locomotives. The general direction will therefore give the Bavarian locomotive builders full opportunity to familiarize themselves with the construction of the American machines, and invites the makers to have them carefully studied by their engineers."

Representative Boutell today secured the passage of the bill to pay William L. Orr of Chicago for services as assistant engineer in the navy during the civil war. It amounts to $1,500. This pay was withheld on account of the loss of Orr's commission. The bill has been pending in Congress for thirty years and was originally introduced by General John A. Logan.

President McKinley, accompanied by Secretary Wilson, attended the entertainment given by the Longfellow National Memorial association at Lafayette Opera-House this afternoon. The meeting was in the interest of a fund for the erection of a statue to Longfellow in Washington.

McKinley at Longfellow Statue Meeting.

It was attended by a large crowd of people, who were attracted by the prominence of musicians and speakers and through interest in the cause itself. The music for the occasion was furnished by an Indian school band of fifty-four members selected from twenty-three different tribes. They are known as the Carlisle Indians.

Miss Sitkala Sa, one of their number, recited the "Famine" from "Hiawatha." She was dressed in a manner that suggested the woman of her race and was in keeping with the weird recitation.

The Rev. MacKay-Smith conducted the exercises and made the opening speech. He was followed by Senator Depew, who made one of his happy speeches. He recommended among other things the appointment of a board which would not allow the erection of a statue to any one until he had been dead twenty years. He said that Americans made most of their mistakes through gush and after twenty-five years the gush was pretty well exhausted. He expressly commended the object for which the meeting was called.

Rear Admiral Stewart spoke of the great possibilities of the national capital being made the center of the union which should speak to all the world of its history. Secretary Long was the last speaker of the afternoon.

He spoke of his love for Longfellow, and, turning to Mr. Depew, said he had even enlisted a tribute from the Dutch Senator from New York, whose tongue was inexperienced in such use. This was a thrust at Senator Depew, as he had made a blunder when quoting the Psalm of Life.

Count Cassini, Russian Ambassador, gave a dinner this evening in honor of the British Ambassador and Lady Pauncefote. The guests were: The Mexican Ambassador and Mme. Azpiroz; the Japanese Minister, Mr. Jutaro Komura; Baron Gevers, Minister from Holland; Secretary Hitchcock; General and Mrs. Miles, Senator Depew, Senator and Mrs. McMillan, Miss Patten, the First Secretary and Mrs. de Wollant.

Some progress toward untangling the Porto Rican snarl was made today, if the friends of the bill placing a duty on Porto Rican goods can be believed. Senator Allison today appointed a committee of seven authorized by the Republican caucus.

To Work for Agreement on Porto Rico Bill.

It consists of Senator Foraker, who is the chairman; Senators Hale, Davis, McMillan, Spooner, Warren, and Kean. It is the duty of this committee to make a canvass of the Senate and endeavor to reach an agreement by which the Republicans will stand.

Soon after its appointment the committee held a session, at which the whole situation was gone over. No conclusion was reached, however, and an adjournment was taken until Monday, when further efforts will be made to map out a program to be pursued in regard to Porto Rican legislation.

After the committee adjourned Senator Foraker said:

"We will be able to reach an agreement which will be satisfactory to all the factions."

It is claimed by the friends of the tariff bill that the House measure is stronger tonight than it has been at any time since it came to the Senate. Indeed, it is claimed there are forty-five Senators who will vote for it. On the other hand, however, those who favor free trade and who are hearing from their constituents do not acquiesce in this view, and are not yet ready to admit the House bill will be accepted by the Senate.

Without the formality of a vote the Senate today passed the bill placing $2,095,455 at the disposal of the President for the use of the Porto Rican people.

A. W. Fletcher was today recommended by Representative Foss as Postmaster at Highland Park, Lake County, Ill. Mr. Fletcher was formerly Mayor and Sheriff and is strongly recommended by the business and professional men of the town.

Consul Covert at Lyons has written an interesting report dealing with workingmen's aid societies in France. He says: "A meeting of the Presidents of the mutual aid societies of the Rhone recently held in Lyons calls attention to a movement among the working classes of France in the direction of solving the labor problem. These societies are organized under national laws and are partly sustained by public funds.

France's Step Toward Solving Labor Problem.

"It is believed in France that these associations will be effective in diverting workingmen from communism and attaching them more closely to the republic, with which their interests are inseparably involved.

"In 1897 there were 12,000 of these societies with 2,000,000 members, and today their membership foots up to nearly 2,500,000. They have distributed over $135,100,000 to their needy members, have on hand $57,900,000, and pay pensions to 60,000 aged members each year.

"There are two kinds of mutual aid societies in France—free and approved. The approved society is under government control. The government appoints its President, but his name is generally proposed by the society. Any class of citizens can organize a society and have it approved. It must be able to show its members are able to pay monthly dues, to give aid in sickness, and to deposit in the government bank. The money deposited is invested in government bonds, which never draw more than 3 per cent interest.

"Sometimes the premium is so high that the interest is less than this figure; but the government always appropriates enough money to bring the interest up to 4½ per cent, which is left to accumulate for the old-age pension fund."

Members of these societies after contributing a small amount each month from early childhood are paid a small pension after reaching the age of 55.

Attorneys for the letter-carriers of Chicago who have worked over time and have claims against the government have written Senator Cullom a letter requesting him to offer an amendment to the deficiency bill providing an appropriation of $16,113 to pay these claims, which were allowed by the Court of Claims.

Secretary Gage today appeared before the House Insular Affairs committee and advocated the passage of a bill providing for depositories for government funds in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines. Secretary Gage gave as a reason for this legislation that at present the military paymasters, who have charge of a great deal of government funds, have no way of taking care of the

Depositories for the Island Possessions.

(Continued on thirteenth page.)

ASK STAMP TAX REPEAL.

DRUGGISTS AND MANUFACTURERS OF MEDICINE COMPLAIN.

Say They Bear the Burden and Cannot Shift It to Consumers — Retailers Think Expense Equals $70 a Year on Each Store, While Makers of Proprietary Compounds Declare Their Profits Are Confiscated — Government's Revenues Exceed Outlay.

The existence of a cash balance of over $300,000,000 in the United States Treasury and the average monthly revenue of more than $6,500,000 in excess of all government expenses for the last seven months are among the principal arguments advanced by the retail druggists of the country and the manufacturers of proprietary medicines for the repeal of the stamp tax upon medicinal preparations, perfumery, and other articles sold by druggists.

The Chicago Retail Druggists' association, representing 900 druggists of the city, was one of the first organizations of the kind to protest to Congress against the payment of the war tax, and its action has led to the coöperation of the National Druggists' association and the National Proprietary association in the movement for a repeal of the tax on drugs. The retail druggists of Chicago have been especially vigorous in their demands upon the Illinois Congressional delegation for a release from what they term an unjust and oppressive act.

Thomas V. Wooten, Secretary of the National Association of Retail Druggists, with offices at 153 La Salle street, has received letters from druggists in all parts of the country who are suffering from the burden imposed upon them. The claim is set forth in many of the letters that the stamp tax is equal to an income tax of $70 for each retail druggist in the United States and that this burden is in no way transferred to the customers.

Consumers Escape the Burden.

"It apparently was assumed that the burden of the stamp tax would fall upon the consumers," said Secretary Wooten, "and thus be distributed widely, but, as a matter of fact, trade conditions have been and are such that the entire tax is borne either by the manufacturer or the retail druggist. It is not shifted to the consumers, and this fact is the best possible evidence that it cannot be so shifted. Where this tax is shifted to the retail druggists it is said to be equivalent to an annual tax upon their gross profits from all sales of this class of goods of 25 per cent—an enormous burden inflicted upon a most loyal, industrious, and reputable class of business-men."

As near as can be estimated the revenue derived during the last fiscal year from the stamp tax on medicinal preparations, perfumery, and cosmetics was $4,000,000. It is declared by the druggists that this tax in itself is grossly unjust and discriminative.

"The government is collecting, not only taxes enough to pay all necessary expenses," said a druggist yesterday, "but it is exacting from the taxpayers $7,000,000 or $8,000,000 every month in excess of all needs. The government does not need this money. Why, then, should it contine to single out a few men to bear burdens imposed upon no other class of people? If this stamp tax was levied in the form of an income tax it would arouse the indignation of all thinking men."

In its effect upon the manufacturers of proprietary medicines the stamp tax in many cases has amounted practically to a confiscation of profits, according to the statements made. The manufacturer sells his goods at two-thirds or less than two-thirds of the nominal retail price, so that the tax of 2½ per cent, which is understood to be imposed upon the nominal retail price, amounts on an average to at least 4 per cent of his gross receipts, which is equal to 30 or 40 per cent of his net receipts.

Case Stated by a Manufacturer.

A representative Chicago manufacturer stated the situation as follows, speaking from his own experience:

"Before the present law we made 7 per cent net on our gross receipts. Since July 1, 1898, we have not made a dollar of profit, and should the tax continue we will be driven out of business. In the first place, all our materials are imported, and we pay on them a heavy tariff tax. Second, we sell our manufactured goods, according to the long established usage of the trade, at 60 per cent of the retail price. The stamp tax of 2½ per cent on the retail price, therefore, equals nearly 4½ per cent on every dollar we receive. Third, we make many small shipments by express, and every express package costs us one cent for war tax. As such shipments reach something like 300 daily we are thus forced to pay $800 or $900 a year tax for the privilege of shipping our goods. Fourth, as we advertise directly with the newspapers (instead of through an agency) we are obliged to make many small payments, and the revenue stamps on our bank checks average $20 each month. We thus are forced to pay a tax of $240 a year for the privilege of paying our small debts. We have been unable to change our price without upsetting our business, and between these four different sets of taxes every dollar of profit in our business is taken by the government. We are simply waiting and hoping for the day when Congress will relieve us of a part of this load. We cannot believe that a free government will insist on crushing a citizen who asks merely the privilege of doing an honest business."

Mrs. Bamberger Convicted.

St. Louis, Mo., March 16.—The jury in the case of Mrs. Henrietta Bamberger today returned a verdict of guilty of the charge of manslaughter and fixed her punishment at five years in the penitentiary. It was charged that she caused the death of Wilhelmina Spoeri, a girl who came to Mrs. Bamberger for treatment.

NEW LAW RULE ON MATRIMONY.

Judge Dunne Decides That a Man and Wife Are Not One in Modern Times.

"Can a man and wife conspire?" was the question which brought out an interesting discussion yesterday afternoon between Judge Dunne and Attorney O. P. Bonney. The attorney held that a man and wife are one in the eyes of the law and cannot conspire. Judge Dunne, however, decided otherwise. The case was a slander suit for $50,000 brought by Mrs. Clara I. Merrell against C. H. Marshall, former President of the Travelers' Preferred Accident association. Mr. Marshall was charged with having said that Mrs. Merrell and her husband entered into a conspiracy to defraud the company. His attorney sought to prove that as such a thing was impossible the complainant had no case in law.

"This case is being tried," said Attorney Bonney, "on the assumption that a woman can conspire with her husband. In the eyes of the law there can be no conspiracy between husband and wife, since they are one, and one party is not sufficient to a conspiracy."

"It may be that if you go back far enough," said Judge Dunne, "you will find that man and his wife were regarded as one, but that is no longer true."

"But it is the expression of the law that they are one," replied Attorney Bonney, "and I still retain the idea of the oneness of man and woman." But Judge Dunne did not and overruled the motion to strike out the evidence that Mr. Marshall had accused Mrs. Merrell of conspiracy with her husband.

The plaintiff's attorney introduced five witnesses who testified that in December, 1896, Mr. Marshall had stated to them that Mrs. Merrell had tried to defraud the company. Mr. Marshall denied the charges in the one count on which the case will go before the jury, the evidence of Mrs. Margaret J. Frawley, a milliner at Ashland boulevard and Madison street. She said Mr. Marshall told her in his office in the Security Building that Mrs. Merrell and her husband had taken out a policy under false pretenses for the purpose of defrauding the company. The other witnesses for the plaintiff were Miss Jennie Moyer, 15 South Kedzie avenue; Attorney J. A. Owens, 849 Garfield boulevard; Conrad Kech, 243 La Salle avenue; and R. H. Pelcher, Custer City, S. D. The arguments in the case will be heard next week.

Mrs. Merrell is the wife of an official of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway and Mr. Marshall has been manager of the Security Building and proprietor of a wholesale dry goods house.

CLASH ON A BOULEVARD.

PROPERTY-OWNERS DEBATE NEW SOUTH SIDE SYSTEM.

"Antis" and Those Favoring the Plan Argue Warmly at an Open Meeting of the Council Committee, but No Settlement Is Reached — Automobiles, Trucks, and Street Cars in Evidence—Progress on the Budget—Other City Hall News.

South Side property-owners clashed in the Council chamber yesterday afternoon over the proposed new boulevard system for this division of the city. An open meeting was held by the subcommittee of the Council Committee on Streets and Alleys South in charge of the ordinance providing for the boulevarding of Prairie and Lake avenues and other streets to provide a driveway from Park row to Jackson Park and South Chicago.

Charges were made that the anti-boulevard leaders were seeking to leave Lake avenue to be gobbled up by a street railway company. It was asserted that clean streets in this district were secured only by property-owners making private contributions to have performed the work which the city authorities failed to do. The "antis" insisted the South Park boulevard system was in a "terrible" condition, that Chicago had boulevards in plenty, that the manufacturing interests in South Chicago were being driven out because a few "owners of property catered to the driver of the automobile."

At times during the session half a dozen men were on their feet, hurling accusations back and forth, and when adjournment was ordered the question was far from settlement. Among those who took part in the oratory were John G. Shortall, William Kelsey Reed, George H. Hess, Frank Wells, Charles F. Atkinson, Alexander Dunlap, E. C. Potter, L. D. Condee, and J. C. Hutchins.

Points in the Debate.

Mr. Reed insisted the ordinance should be recommended for passage, as it would prevent a street railway from grabbing the streets. John G. Shortall asserted Michigan avenue property-owners wanted a new boulevard to relieve traffic on this thoroughfare.

"We are driving out good citizens whom we want to keep here," he said. "because of Chicago's village-like ideas. Uncontrolled smoke and dust and the use of nearly all driveways by heavy traffic teaming have been objects of criticism."

D. K. Cochran asserted the committee must make a favorable report, as the property-owners were to pay the cost of the improvement. Mr. Reed stated the city had been remiss in cleaning streets and that the private subscriptions property-owners made to have these streets cleaned would provide for maintenance. Frank W. Barker, President of the Calumet Bridge company, asserted South Chicago manufacturers could not get material down-town if the proposed boulevard was established. He was answered by George H. Hess, who said "no boulevard, then street cars, and our friend Barker will be driven out of business because he can't reach the city." Mr. Barker finally admitted his teams had not used these streets since 1894.

L. D. Condee led the opposition. He said: "A good deal of buncombe has been talked here. There are people who don't ride bicycles, nor ride in carriages, nor own automobiles, and if they drive wagons for a living they have as much right to the street as the man with the automobile. Sneer at South Chicago manufacturing interests if you will, but if you sneer them out of the city you sneer the wealth out. Lake avenue is the natural right of way for a street car line and not for a boulevard."

The question of holding an election to decide the problem was considered, and another public meeting probably may be held.

Work on the Budget.

The Council Finance committee made little progress on the new appropriation bill. The school budget was considered, President Harris of the Board of Education arguing that his estimate of approximately $10,000,000 should be allowed. Of this amount $2,500,000 is for building. It was insisted that the appropriation should be divided equally for buildings and maintenance. President Harris asserted this would cause trouble, as more money was needed for maintenance. Mayor Harrison also took this position. The sum of $625,000 finally was transferred from the building to the maintenance fund. Had the board insisted on its full share of 5 per cent of the valuation it could have claimed $17,250,000. The new budget further provides for $1,000,000 for time warrants issued for the salaries of teachers during January and February.

On the advice of Corporation Counsel Walker $35,000 borrowed money will be repaid to the Library board.

City Attorney Ryan was before the committee and it is probable a special force of detectives may be allotted to this office to aid in checking frauds in personal injury cases against the city. The committee will begin cutting various items today and a Sunday session may be held, though there is thought to be little chance of having the measure ready for the Council on Monday night.

Other City Hall News.

The Judiciary committee informally considered the ordinance asked by the Chicago Air Line Express company to construct and operate a pneumatic tube system. The rate of compensation was determined practically as 1 per cent annually on the gross receipts during the first five years, 2 per cent during the second five years, and 3 per cent during the remaining ten years. Mayor Harrison will be consulted before any recommendation is made.

C. K. G. Billings and other citizens, who were expected to take examinations for licenses to operate automobiles, failed to appear before the examiners. Among the twenty-one persons who were quizzed were Charles Dickinson of the Chicago Dock company, Fred A. Gardner, J. Holt Gates, Paul Kraemer, W. E. Mack, John H. Shanley, L. F. Wright, and W. A. Sanders, all connected with the manufacture of automobiles. The last examination will be held next week.

Inspector of Weights McGovern caused the arrest of John Wall, driver for the Du Bois Coal company, on the charge of delivering short weights of coal. A six-ton load of coal for D. B. Fisk & Co. was found to be 2,221 pounds short.

City Attorney Ryan held another conference with State's Attorney Deneen relative to the prosecution of the "syndicate" which is said to have defrauded the city through personal injury damage suits. Josef Grabowski and Edward Derra, laborers, have been arrested for alleged complicity in the cases.

"The Wearing of the Green."

THEN

O, Paddy dear, and did you hear
The news that's going round?
The shamrock is forbid by law
To grow on Irish ground;
St. Patrick's day no more we'll keep,
His color can't be seen,
For there's a cruel law against
The wearin' of the green.

I met with Napper Tandy and
He took me by the hand.
Said he: "How's poor ould Ireland
An' how does she stand?"
She's the most distressful country
That ever yet was seen;
They're hanging men and women there
For wearin' of the green.

Then since the color we must wear
Is England's cruel red,
'Twill serve but to remind us of
The blood that she has shed;
You may take the shamrock from your hat
And cast it on the sod,
But never fear, 'twill take root there,
Tho' under foot 'tis trod.

When laws can stop the blades of grass
From growing as they grow,
And when the leaves in summer time
Their verdure dare not show,
Then will I change the color
I wear in my caubeen;
But till that day, praise God, I'll stick
To wearin' of the green.

—Old Song.

NOW

O. Tommy Atkins, 'ave you 'eard
The general horders read
About the Irish shamrock
An' what the Queen 'as said?
You've got to wear a shamrock—
Hit's the horders of the Queen—
An' there ain't no law on earth today
Agin' wearin' of the green.

So every Tommy Atkins,
An' Paddy Atkins, too,
Who's a-fightin' for the hempire
Where fightin's 'ard to do,
Who's a-fightin' of the Dutchmen—
The Dutch who can't be seen—
Will celebrate this Patrick's day
By wearin' of the green.

Hit's the color that you've got to wear
On top of all your red,
While the Dutchmen in the trenches
Is a-firin' at your 'ead;
An' you can't take it hoff your 'at
On this St. Patrick's day,
For 'er 'ighness says to wear it,
An' 'er 'ighness 'as 'er way.

The Dutchmen may wear shamrocks, too,
For reasons much the same,
For McBride's Brigade is with 'em
In their fight for freedom's name.
So from the way things look down there,
As far as can be seen,
They'll be killin' of each other
While a-wearin' of the green.

—JAMES O'SHAUGHNESSY JR.

ENDOW YALE FORESTS SCHOOL.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Pinchot Give University $150,000—C. C. Torrey Appointed Professor.

New Haven, Conn., March 16.—[Special.]—Yale was given $150,000 for the establishment of a "forests school" today. The gift was made by Mr. and Mrs. James W. Pinchot of New York City. Mrs. Pinchot was formerly Miss Eno, and contributed jointly with her husband in making the gift. Their sons, Gifford, '89, and Amos R., '97, were Yale men. Gifford studied forestry in France and Germany, and is now in charge of the forestry department of the United States.

The gift was accepted at a meeting of the Yale corporation this afternoon. Harry S. Graves, Yale, '92, the former Yale quarter back, was formally appointed director of the new forests school.

Since the departure of Professor William R. Harper of Yale to accept the Presidency of Chicago, the professorship of Semitic languages and biblical literature, which he held here, has been vacant. It was filled today by the appointment of Professor Charles Cutler Torrey of the Andover (Mass.) Theological Seminary. He is one of the younger advanced theologians of New England and has held the Taylor professorship at Andover for three years. He will take the chair at Yale next fall.

At the meeting of the corporation the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Burdett Hart, now of Philadelphia, was accepted as a clerical member of the corporation. Dr. Hart retires because of advanced age. He is about 75 years old, and was graduated from Yale in the class of '42.

COLLEGE WOMEN AS EDITORS.

Special Number of the Northwestern University Paper Appears — Another Edition May Be Printed.

The woman's edition of the Northwestern, the college paper of the Northwestern University, was distributed yesterday. Within an hour the first supply of 1,000 copies was exhausted. The women expect to have another edition printed.

The paper contains twenty-one pages of contributions, all written by women connected with the university. An article on "The Dialect Story," by Dean Emily Huntington Miller, leads the issue, which also contains two short stories, "Clement," by Grace Mercer, and "The Freshman," by Ruth Woodley. Articles on different phases of college life are contributed by:

Miss Winnifred L. Chappell, Miss Ethel M. Bates, Miss Hester Benn, Miss Elizabeth Bragdon, Miss Susie Knox, Miss Mirza French, Miss Louise C. Lane, Miss Agnes Seabrook, Miss Ruth Woodley, Miss Abbie F. Williams.

The editors are:

Editor-in-chief—Miss Blanche Ellis Snider.
Associate editor—Miss Anne M. Metcalf.
Managing editor—Miss Helen M. Barker.
Assistant managing editor—Miss Jennie N. Scott.
Athletics—Miss Jennie N. Sturgeon.
Local—Miss Caroline R. McCabe.

In one editorial the condition of the parlor of Woman's Hall is criticised severely and a plea is made to the trustees to furnish larger and better equipped waiting-rooms.

SUBMARINE BOAT WORKS WELL.

Admiral Dewey Receives a Report Praising Highly the Holland Invention.

Washington, D. C., March 16.—[Special.]—Admiral Dewey looks with great favor upon the Holland submarine boat. He indorses the report of his aid, Lieutenant Coldwell, who says the occupation of Manila Bay would have been impossible by the fleet under Dewey's command if a determined enemy had a craft of that type. Representative Foss today received a copy of the report of Lieutenant Coldwell made to Admiral Dewey. In regard to the recent test of the Holland. He says:

"The boat left the navy yard, towed by a tug, about 9 a. m., and arrived on the exercise ground off Mount Vernon shortly after 11, where it cast off from the tug and we went on board. A preliminary dive was made in order to get the boat in proper trim, which was effected by pumping water into the forward and after ballast tanks. The boat then came to the surface and awaited the arrival of the spectators, after which the program laid down in the leaflet issued by the company was carried out.

"Throughout the performance there was no accident or hitch of any sort, and I was particularly impressed with the ease with which every part of the mechanism was manipulated. Each member of the crew had a special station, where he remained during the runs. Although these men were all highly skilled, and showed a confidence due to their long service in the boat, I think the duties could be easily performed by the petty officers of the navy after a short training. The boat did not roll, and its only pitching was the slight inclination made at the time of diving, and it righted immediately after attaining the required depth.

"The torpedo was discharged with the greatest ease, and only a slight shock occurred to the boat when the torpedo was fired. The Captain gave orders to the engineer by the ordinary method of bells and to the torpedo men and pump men by word of mouth. The loud noise made by the gearing of the propelling engine at all times when under way made it necessary for the word to be passed by several men, but at no time was there the slightest confusion or hesitation in obeying orders.

"When submerged the boat was kept at the chosen depth without any difficulty by means of the horizontal rudder. The evenness of the immersion was well shown by the depth gauges, but must also have been apparent from the other vessels from the positions of the flags. It is worthy of note that from the first immersion the water, as seen through the dead lights, was entirely opaque, and at the maximum depth it looked almost black. During the nearly three hours we were in the boat the air was entirely sweet. It is my firm belief that a determined enemy, with a boat of this kind, even in its present condition, could have made impossible the occupation of Manila Bay by the squadron under your command from May to August, 1898."

TRY SUIT ON BOGART'S BOND.

Action to Recover Amount Embezzled by Former City Clerk of Evanston Is Before Court.

The suit of the City of Evanston against Linus H. Brace and Samuel Harrison, bondsmen of former City Clerk George Bogart, to recover $8,583 of Evanston's funds embezzled by Bogart, has been placed on trial. Bogart is also a defendant. The former City Clerk was short $27,000 in his accounts, but restored $18,000. He was sent to Joliet, but is now out on parole.

Bogart had been City Clerk for five years. He fled from Evanston in August, 1897. The bondsmen hold the term of the Evanston City Clerk begins on the third Tuesday of April, immediately upon his election. The bonds of Brace and Harrison were dated and approved on June 1, 1897, and the two bondsmen insist that they should not be held liable for any losses which happened before June 1. They maintain that the repayment of $18,000 was made on and after July 10, 1897, and that the comparatively small amount taken by Bogart after their bond went into operation was more than offset by the payments made. They will endeavor to show that after the bond was approved only $3,700 was taken.

The bondsmen also claim City Attorney Baker knew the inside facts when the bond was signed, and gave them no opportunity to protect themselves.

COURT TAKES THE BOOTH CASE.

Evidence in "Put and Call" Charge Is Given to Judge, Who Will Pass on the Law.

Judge Waterman yesterday took under advisement the case of Alfred V. Booth, a Board of Trade broker indicted on a charge of "contracing to give himself an option." It is a test case, in which "puts and calls" are involved. Mr. Booth made some deals and submitted to arrest in order to take the case to the courts for a decision on the constitutionality of the law against "puts and calls." Evidence showing that the deal was made was presented to the Judge. Mr. Booth did not testify. Judge Waterman will consider whether or not the law is constitutional, and if he holds it is he will impose a fine. Mr. Booth will take the case to the United States courts.

HUNTS RABBITS WITH A SAW.

John Olson's System Causes His Arrest, People Thinking Him Insane, but He Explains Satisfactorily.

John Olson, 50 North Forty-eighth avenue, hunted rabbits with a saw yesterday, and the police at Lawndale thought him insane. Olson would jump around on the board walk and then insert the saw blade in the cracks or shove it under the walk and shake it to frighten the rabbits into a sack placed at the crossing opening in the walk. His actions alarmed the residents, who notified the police, and the latter arrested him. Olson explained his system of rabbit hunting to the satisfaction of the police. He caught twenty-three rabbits during the morning.

HARVARD CHORUS GOES ABROAD

Movement at the University to Give Musical Students Advantage of European Trip.

Cambridge, Mass., March 16.—[Special.]—A plan has been made by graduates connected with the musical interests of Harvard to form a chorus of ten or fifteen to go abroad this summer. The plan has received the provisional approbation of the faculty and the initial steps toward carrying out the idea will be taken at once. The object of the trip is primarily to secure for the men taken exceptional music and social advantages offered by such a trip. The chorus will give concerts, but merely for the purposes of paying expenses, as the trip is not to be in any sense a business venture.

IRISHMEN ARE TO MARCH TODAY.

Wearers of the Green, 10,000 Strong, Will Parade in Honor of St. Patrick.

BOER FLAG IN THE VAN.

Column to Start at 2 P. M. and Traverse West, South, and North Sides.

WEATHER WILL BE IGNORED

St. Patrick's memory will be celebrated by Irish-Americans in Chicago today on a larger scale than for many years. The Shamrock for once will have a rival, and it will be the Boer colors. The Transvaal flag will be carried near the American flag at the head of the parade. The managers of the celebration promise to have 10,000 men in line when the parade starts at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The day's program will be carried out regardless of the weather.

Line of March.

The line of march will be as follows:

Formation in Desplaines street, north of Adams; south in Desplaines to Adams, west to Halsted, south to Jackson boulevard, east to Michigan avenue, south to Twelfth street, countermarch in Michigan avenue, north to Van Buren, west to Clark, north to Indiana, and west to Wells street.

The grand marshal and his aids will review the procession at Indiana and Wells streets. Mayor Harrison and city officials will review the parade from the County Building.

Who the Marchers Will Be.

The formation of the parade will be as follows:

Platoon of police.
Chief Marshal Frank J. Ryan.
Aids to chief marshal.
Adjutant the Rev. J. M. Scanlan.
Officers of the Irish-American council and clergy in carriages.
FIRST DIVISION.
Major L. R. Buckley, commanding.
Band.
Seventh Regiment, I. N. G., Colonel D. J. Moriarity in command.
Patriotic Sons of Father Mathew.
United States Juniors.
SECOND DIVISION.
William J. Fortune, commanding.
Band.
First Regiment, Clan-na-Gael Guards, Lieutenant Colonel J. J. Reilly in command.
Irish Nationalists' clubs and citizens on foot.
THIRD DIVISION.
John Bigane, commanding.
Band.
Divisions 1 to 39, Ancient Order of Hibernians.
FOURTH DIVISION.
John J. Haynes, commanding.
Gaelic Athletic clubs.
Band.
Emmets, Innisfails, Shamrocks, Davitts, Grattans, O'Connells, Sarsfields, Liberators, O'Mahoneys, O'Briens, O'Neil Crowleys.
FIFTH DIVISION.
P. J. Cunneen, commanding.
Total Abstinence Cadets and Total Abstinence societies.
SIXTH DIVISION.
Richard R. Beamish, commanding.
Irish Women's '98 club.
Ladies' auxiliary, A. O. H.
West Side Irish-American club.
Lake View Irish-American club.
Northwest Side Irish-American club.
South Side Irish-American club.
Town of Lake Irish-American club.
Irish Language league.
South Chicago Irish Historical society.
Knights of Columbus and citizens in carriages.

To Surpass All Others.

Every Irish society and organization in the city is exerting itself to have as many men in line as possible. As many laboring-men are idle and as the celebration comes on Saturday afternoon when many of the stores and business houses are closed, the promoters of the celebration predict the largest parade ever held in the city on a similar occasion.

Rivalry between the different organizations which will appear in the procession as to which can present the best appearance or show the most attractive features is strong. Some of the orders have made their plans in secret and many surprises are expected. The West Side Irish-American club will give Beamish's goat the place of honor at the head of the club.

A number of Irishmen have threatened to abandon the shamrock today because Queen Victoria has given her sanction to London and the British Empire blossoming out in a robe of green. The stores, however, have secured their usual stock of green ribbons and silk shamrock peddlers are as many as of yore.

At the ball of the Geraldine club at the Oakland clubhouse, Ellis and Oakwood avenues, last night the hall was decorated with 600 bunches of shamrocks imported from Ireland. A bouquet of carnations decked with the green was sent to the Mayor's office during the day.

Edward M. Lahiff, the Mayor's private secretary, received by mail a little branch of shamrock plucked from Parnell's grave and sent to Mr. Lahiff by John Redmond.

Policeman Steve Rowan received a young pig painted green and decked with a flaring ribbon of the national colors. "President Kruger presents this to 'Big Steve' Rowan," was the inscription on the box.

WRITES OF RED CROSS CORPS.

Captain Bryan Describes the Voyage of the Irishmen Going to the Transvaal.

Captain Hugh B. Bryan, acting Quartermaster of the hospital corps sent to Pretoria through the United Irish Societies of Chicago, tells of the experiences of the corps in the current number of the Chicago Citizen. The members of the corps sailed from New York on La Gascogne on Feb. 15. Captain Bryan's first letter is dated Havre, France, Feb. 24. Much of this letter is devoted to the story of the voyage. Of the ship's company he says:

We have had some distinguished people on board—Count and Countess Boni Castellane, the Lord Bishop of British Columbia, who blessed our whole company and flags, and a great many sisters, who all took a great interest in us.

Talking about Frenchmen, I was asking Tom Murray last night to hand me a glass; he says, "Monsieu, non comprenez vous." And so it is with the rest. Mike O'Hare is as bad as Murray; Will Dwyer is letting his mustache curl, like Count Castellane's; Patrick O'Connors' no longer droops, and now, in the morning, it is "Bon jour, mon Lieutenant"; Ed Healy is letting his whiskers grow; Dan Daly is the French scholar of the lot. The others are all well.

Washington's birthday on Thursday was most fittingly celebrated on board by the corps. The ship was decorated from stem to stern with the American, French, and Irish colors, and in the evening speeches that made the rafters ring and patriotic songs were rendered.

Other letters have been received by Colonel John Finerty from Pauillac, France, dated Feb. 27 and 28. From Havre the sea trip was rough and the steamer Caravellas, of small tonnage, behaved like a cork in the heavy seas.

From Bordeaux the next stop scheduled was at Lisbon, from which port Colonel Finerty hopes to hear from Captain Bryan again.

Smith and Matusek Are Free.

William Smith and Frank Matusek, alias "Milwaukee Dutch," were called for trial yesterday. They were arrested on a charge of riot. It was alleged they were the ringleaders in the riot at Bricklayers' Hall in October, 1896, in which Charles Latimer was killed. There was no one to prosecute the case and the men were discharged. Ex-Deputy Coroner Mandelbaum, the principal witness, is dead.



BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Steevens at Ladysmith.

"From Cape Town to Ladysmith: An Unfinished Record of the South African War." By G. W. Steevens. Edited by Vernon Blackburn. Dodd, Mead & Co.

FRAGMENTARY as is this record of the Natal campaign, it is a brilliant and memorable book. It is also a sad book—sad because of its fun and its brave lightsomeness of heart. No one can read this brief but marvelously graphic account of the early battles of the Boer war without feeling a sense of personal loss at the thought that George W. Steevens died during the siege of Ladysmith with the rich promise of his thirty years left forever unfulfilled.

It is a simple fact that no living man can fill Mr. Steevens' place as war correspondent. He was doing for journalism what Kipling has done for the short story, but Kipling himself could not combine the accurate statement of fact with the same genius for swift and vivid delineation. He was the greatest living master of brilliant descriptive newspaper writing. Americans began to suspect as much when he came here and wrote "The Land of the Dollar," describing Chicago in his jocular way as "the cynosure and cesspool of the world." The judgment was strengthened when he wrote "With Kitchener to Khartum," and his volumes on India and on the Dreyfus case. The final confirmation, if any were needed, might now be found in this volume, "From Cape Town to Ladysmith," the greater part of which was written amid the dangers and sufferings of the siege that finally snuffed out his life.

But there is no gloom in his part of the book. He gives the impression that it is quite a joke to be starved and bombarded and forced to live mostly in holes in the ground. "I know now," he says, "how a fly in a beer bottle feels."

Mr. Steevens reached Cape Town in October and at once began his delightful series of brilliant snap-shot pictures. "The place is not a baby," he wrote, "but it has hardly taken the trouble to grow up." Then he started for the front and set down his impressions in a series of word pictures. When he met the Boers on the way he noted the freeborn air about them and wrote: "A people hard to rouse—and as hard, when roused, to subdue." Then he interviewed a representative Boer and transcribed the slightly broken English thus:

The Boers have no feeling about Cape Colony, but they have about Natal; they were driven out of it, and they think it still their own country. Then you took the diamond fields from the Free State. You gave the Free State independence only because you did not want trouble of Basuto war; then we beat the Basutos—and then you would not let us take Basutoland. Then came annexation of the Transvaal; up to that I was strong advocate of federation, but after that I was one of founders of the Bond. After that the Afrikander trusted Rhodes—not I, though—and so came the Jameson raid. Now, how could we have confidence, after all this, in British government?

If the Transvaal gave the franchise, then the republic is governed by three-four men from Johannesburg, and they will govern it for their own pocket. The Transvaal Boer would rather be British colony than Johannesburg republic.

Well, well; it is the law of south Africa that the Boer drive the native north and the English drive the Boer north. But now the Boer can go north no more; two things stop him—the tsetse fly and the fever. So, if he must perish, it is his duty—yes, I, minister, say it is his duty—to perish fighting.

Mr. Steevens has no word to say against the Boers—a remarkable thing in a war correspondent. Mingling with them on the moist and bloody field after Elandslaagte, where both were seeking their dead, he found the Boers manly and courteous, and drew a picture of the two enemies bivouacking around the same dismal camp fire: "Tommy and the veldt peasant—a comedy of good manners in wet and cold and mud and blood."

The description of the battle of Elandslaagte is wonderfully vivid. One sees it all. The trains draw up and "vomit khaki into the meadow." A little line of dots begins to draw across the veldt, followed by thicker lines, and more of them. They mount the brown hill flanks and top the crest. Suddenly, a hop, a splutter, a rattle, and then a snarling roll of musketry. Then the thunder of galloping orderlies and hoarse yells of command. With rattle and more thunder the batteries tear past and unlimber, while men gather round the guns "like the groups round a patient in an operation." Whirr and scream—a shell dashes into the field between the guns and the limbers. The battle is on in the midst of a terrific rainstorm.

And then, in a twinkling, on the stone-pitted hill-face, burst loose that other storm—the storm of lead, of blood, of death. In a twinkling the first line were down behind the rocks, firing fast, and the bullets came flicking round them. Men stopped and started, staggered, and dropped limply as if the string were cut that held them upright. The line pushed on; the supports and reserves followed up. A Colonel fell, shot in the arm; the regiment pushed on.

They came to a rocky ridge about twenty feet high. They clung to cover, firing, then rose, and were among the shrill bullets again. A Major was left at the bottom of that ridge, with his pipe in his mouth, and a Mauser bullet through his leg; his company pushed on. Down again, fire again, up again, and on! Another ridge won and passed—and only a more hellish hail of bullets beyond it. More men down, more men pushed into the firing line—more death-piping bullets than ever. The air was a sieve of them; they beat on the bowlders like a million hammers; they tore the turf like a harrow.

The pipes shrieked of blood and the lust of glorious death. Fix bayonets! Staff officers rushed shouting from the rear, imploring, cajoling, cursing, slamming every man they could move into the line. Line—but it was a line no longer. It was a surging wave of men—Devons and Gordons, Manchester and Light Horse all mixed, inextricably; subalterns commanding regiments, soldiers yelling advice, officers firing carbines, stumbling, leaping, killing, falling, all drunk with battle, shoving through hell to the throat of the enemy. And there beneath our feet was the Boer camp and the last Boers galloping out of it. There also—thank heaven!—were squadrons of Lancers and Dragoon Guards storming in among them, shouting, spearing, stamping them into the ground. Cease fire!

Then comes the other side of the picture—sudden night, with all those wounded and dying men scattered over the veldt. Men call to each other out of the blackness. One starts to go somewhere and then there is a trip and a heavy stumble and an oath. "Doctor wanted 'ere! 'Elp for a wounded orficer! D—n you there! Who are you fallin' up against? This is the Gordon 'Ighlanders—what's left of 'em." The horrors of that night seem as real as the gust of battle madness that went before. Slowly and gropingly the wounded are brought in. "Slung in a blanket came a Captain, his wet hair matted over his forehead, brow and teeth set, lips twitching as they put him down, gripping his whole soul to keep it from crying out."

The tent was carpeted with limp bodies. With breaking backs they heaved some shoulder high into wagons; others they laid on mattresses on the ground. In the rain-blurred light of the lantern—could it not cease, that piercing drizzle, tonight of all nights, at least—the doctor, the one doctor, toiled buoyantly on. Cutting up their clothes with scissors, feeling with light, firm fingers over torn chest or thigh, cunningly slipping round the bandage, tenderly covering up the crimson ruin of strong men—hour by hour, man by man, he toiled on.

The story of Dundee and of Nicholson's Nek and the huddling of the outnumbered British into Ladysmith—these are less inspiring themes. "A miserable tale is best told badly," says the author. But he tells it graphically, not forgetting to mention how the victorious Boers humanely sent the British wounded back to Ladysmith, having first given them their own blankets, sleeping themselves on the naked veldt. Then come the guns of Rietfontein. Boom! Whirr—whiz—e—e—e—e—phutt! The Boer shells speak their own language.

But the guns that besiege Ladysmith are the most interesting of all. "Good morning," bangs a British gun; "Have you used Long Tom?" "Crack—k—whiz—z—z," comes the riving Boer answer, "We have." Besides the besieged had a name for every Boer gun as well as for their own. Long Tom had a brother, Fiddling Jimmy, who dwelt on a flat-topped kopje three or four miles south. A few days later a third brother, Puffing Billy, made a somewhat bashful appearance on Bulwan. Then there was a gun on Lombard's Kop called Silent Susan—"so-called because the shell arrived before the report—a disgusting habit in a gun." The menagerie was completed by the Pompoms, of which there were at least three.

Mr. Steevens has described in delightfully light-hearted style the sensations of being bombarded and the unutterable weariness of the interminable wait. The bursting shells become familiar and "you see what a prodigious weight of metal can be thrown into a small place and yet leave plenty of room for everybody else." Then for diversion there comes the blood-stirring sound of rifle fire—"tack-tap, tack-tap, tack, tack, tack, tap—as if the devil was hammering nails into the hills." The sun warms the air to an oven; painted butterflies, azure and crimson, come flitting over the stones; and minute by minute, hour by hour, the devil goes on hammering nails into the hills.

Then there are other days too dark and foggy even for the Boers to bombard the town, and these are the dullest of all. Even a bombardment, unless stones actually tinkle on the roof, "is as an egg without salt." "We do nothing but eat and drink and sleep—just exist dismally. We have forgotten when the siege began; and now we are beginning not to care when it ends. For my part, I feel it will never end." The words were prophetic. "To your world and yourself you are every bit as good as dead—except that dead men have no time to fill in. Nothing to do but endure."

A week or two later the writer was stricken with enteric or typhoid fever, and though he began to recover, he was suddenly taken with a relapse and died. His friend, Vernon Blackburn, has written a beautiful "Last Chapter" showing the rare qualities of heart and mind that went to make up the personality of the man. He was a collegian and master of many languages and philosophies, but not all these could spoil the simple and flashing style that puts great scenes before the eye in a single phrase. This book only adds to the regret of his unfulfilled promise.

Reminiscences of Ruskin.

"John Ruskin: A Sketch of His Life, His Work, and His Opinions." By M. H. Spielmann. Illustrated. J. B. Lippincott company.

Mr. Spielmann's position as editor of the Magazine of Art brought him into close personal relations with Ruskin and with his adopted daughter, now Mrs. Arthur Severn, who, with her husband, has inherited the beautiful estate of Brantwood. This fact has enabled him to write an interesting volume of reminiscences bearing alike on Ruskin's private life and on his service to art and letters. At the same time the essay is valuable for its discriminating judgment of Ruskin's opinions, writings, art work, and philosophy.

While Ruskin's art work was limited in extent and rarely completed, Mr. Spielmann says that "for manual skill, microscopic truth of observation, directed and molded by a passionate poetic sense of the most refined and gentle order, he has rarely been excelled." This critic, however, agrees in what must be the final verdict on Ruskin—that his greatness consisted in his mastery of English prose rather than in his philosophy, his drawings, or even his art criticism.

The most interesting feature of the book is found in its abundance of anecdotes and side lights on Ruskin's character. His love of life and beauty was offset by a morbid horror of what was ugly or sad. This trait came out in his steadfast refusal to attend the funeral even of his best friend in his later years. He literally fulfilled his vow that the only funeral he would attend was his own. On the other hand, his love for children and his platonic affection for all cheerful or pretty young women constituted one of the most pleasing sides of his character. His generosity and tenderness of heart are charmingly revealed in much of the correspondence which Mr. Spielmann is able to present in his book, especially in that relating to the artist, Cruikshank.

Ruskin never wearied of denouncing Darwin's evolutionary philosophy, which he represented as teaching "that our fathers were apes and our mothers winkles; that the world began in accident and will end in darkness; that honor is a 'folly,' ambition a virtue, charity a vice, poverty a crime, and rascality a means of all wealth and the sum of all wisdom." Yet he delighted to entertain Darwin himself at Brantwood, and was undoubtedly grateful for the tact of the noted naturalist in avoiding all debatable matters.

Gladstone was Ruskin's special antipathy, and he once commissioned Mr. Spielmann to inform the world to this effect: "There is one political opinion I do entertain, and that is that Mr. Gladstone is an old windbag, who uses his splendid gifts of oratory not for the elucidation of a subject but for its vaporization in a cloud of words." He was surprised to find that this sentiment gave offense to Miss Gladstone, of whom he was fond, and he complained that "now she wouldn't look at him."

Of a similar nature is the story of how Ruskin once wrote a severe criticism of the artistic work of Roberts for publication, at the same time sending him a private note expressing the hope that it might make no difference in their friendship. The artist replied that the next time he met him he would punch Ruskin's head, but hoped that would in no way disturb their pleasant and cordial relations.

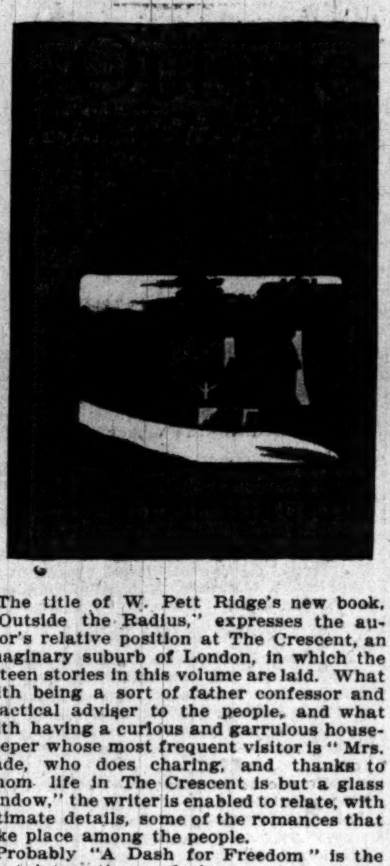
Ruskin's implacable hostility to railroads and to all machinery showed itself in an up-to-date form in a letter to a startled correspondent, who thought to secure his approval of the bicycle as a rival of the railroad: "I not only object," he wrote, "but am prepared to spend all my best 'bad language' in reprobation of bi, tri, four, five, six, or seven cycles, and every other contrivance and invention for superseding human feet on God's ground. To walk, to run, to leap, and to dance are the virtues of the human body, and neither to stride on stilts, wriggle on wheels, or dangle on ropes, and nothing in the training of the human mind with the body will ever supersede the appointed God's ways of slow walking and hard working."

Apropos of the "hard working," it may be remembered that Ruskin learned the art of sweeping a crossing from a knight of the broom, and that during his Slade professorship he took his class of Oxford undergraduates out to play the navvy by constructing the Hincksey road, with pick and spade. The story goes that Andrew Lang was a member of the class, and that his lively sense of the ludicrous led him to take his pickax and drive down to the scene of operations in a hansom cab. However that may be, Mr. Spielmann vouches for it that the road is disgracefully bad, excepting that portion of it upon which Ruskin called in the professional help of his gardener. Just the same, it is scarcely to be controverted that in this case Ruskin's vital creed of "muscle versus machinery" was sound and wholesome on its moral side.

Mr. Spielmann gives a delightful description of Brantwood and its treasures, including half a dozen of Scott's novels in the original manuscript and twenty of Turner's most highly finished watercolors, which Ruskin held to be the finest collection of perfect Turner drawings in existence, with perhaps a single exception. The volume closes with the text of a fragmentary piece written by Ruskin in 1887, entitled "The Black Arts," which was to have been the beginning of a series, but was left incomplete because of the author's failing health and mind. Mr. Spielmann's book is a spirited and worthy contribution to Ruskin literature.

Sparkling London Stories.

"Outside the Radius." By W. Pett Ridge. Dodd, Mead & Co.



The title of W. Pett Ridge's new book, "Outside the Radius," expresses the author's relative position at The Crescent, an imaginary suburb of London, in which the fifteen stories in this volume are laid. What with being a sort of father confessor and practical adviser to the people, and what with having a curious and garrulous housekeeper whose most frequent visitor is "Mrs. Lade, who does charing, and thanks to whom life in The Crescent is but a glass window," the writer is enabled to relate, with intimate details, some of the romances that take place among the people.

Probably "A Dash for Freedom" is the most interesting and characteristic of the stories. Young Mr. and Mrs. Gascoigne, just married, are beginning housekeeping in The Crescent. Their villa costs them £40 a year without taxes, and, as young Mrs. Gascoigne's aunt says, considering what an aristocratic neighborhood it is, you couldn't call it dear. Mrs. Gascoigne's aunt has come to live with them, as has also Mr. Gascoigne's aunt, and the intentions of these two ladies are of the best. The young people are to have none of the worry and fret of housekeeping.

"They'll be company for us and we'll be company for them," concluded Mrs. Gascoigne's aunt. "They won't know what it is to have a dull moment."

"I dare say they'll want livening up a bit at times," said Mr. Gascoigne's aunt.

"I'm a rare one for jokes," said Mrs. Gascoigne's aunt. "And for riddles, why, I used to be asked out to parties because I was so full of 'em."

"I was never one to go out much," said Mr. Gascoigne's aunt. "My own home was good enough for me. You ought to have seen my floors! You could eat your dinner off 'em."

"We had tables," retorted the other lady. "Why, my house was the talk of the neighborhood."

"What was wrong with it?"

"Wrong!" cried Mrs. Gascoigne's aunt indignantly.

In this happy exchange of daily amenities it comes about that young Mrs. Gascoigne does not dare say her house is her own. But the worst sufferer is Martha, the servant.

"Ma-tha! Ma-tha!" Two voices came from the kitchen. "You good for nothing hussy, you, where are you?"

"If there's one thing I can't stand," said Martha to her nominal mistress, satirically, it is being flattered before people. I get as confused as anything."

"Dou you think you're kept in the lap of luxury," cried the distant old ladies, "and fed on the fat of the land that you can go gallivanting up hill and down dale?"

"They spoil me," said the maid, preparing to depart; "that's what they do. There's such a thing as being overkind to anybody. 'Ark to the gentle tones of their voices."

"Are you coming, Martha? or are you not coming?"

"Miserable, you see, fairly miserable if I'm not of their sight a minute."

So things went until Martha, unable to stand it longer, spoke to the master. He spoke firmly but respectfully to the old ladies, each of whom refused to move an inch before the other. "Not for forty thousand million pounds laid right on the table in gold sovereigns" would Mrs. Gascoigne's aunt leave, and Mr. Gascoigne's aunt felt the same way. So it became necessary for Mr. and Mrs. Gascoigne and Martha to go, which they did, quietly and secretly.

There is a strong vein of humor in all the stories, and a few are pathetic. In "Mr. Benscher's Money" that gentleman is a real King Lear, and his daughter, Winifred, a real Princess Cordelia. The hero of "The Young Ambassador" is a bright-haired lad who only dwelt here through the "singing season," but brought harmony and peace to his bickering parents. The whole book is more than ordinarily clever and is worthy of its author.

An Excellent Love Story.

"The Lovely Malincourt." By Helen Mather. Chicago: Charles H. Sergel.

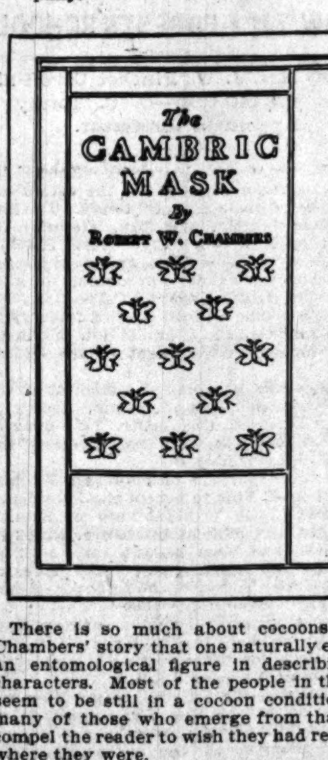
The years have not stolen from Helen Mather's hand its cunning, as "The Lovely Malincourt" will bear witness. It is a fresh, wholesome love story, bright and stirring from first to last. Leslie Malincourt, having jilted half the country and being in a fair way to jilt the other half, is sent by way of punishment to spend a few weeks with her aunt in London. Her father argues that a sight of the life there, with its shams and emptiness, will bring her to her senses, and she will return willing to marry Bob Heatherly, her present fiancé. Being her father's own daughter she is, as he expected she would be, disgusted and tired of it all in a week's time; but that does not prevent a duplicate of the situation as it was down in the country; and both her aunt and her aunt's son, Ronny Kilmurry, a south African hero, are taxed to the end of their strength and wits in keeping her within the bounds of convention.

So arduous and indefatigable is Ronny in his efforts to keep her for Bob that he himself falls a victum to her witchery. When she boxes the ears of a Duke and refuses to acknowledge an introduction to another peer, the offended gentlemen say nasty things about her, to which Ronny chooses to take exception. The result is a duel. Ronny is sorely wounded. His mother and the girl whom she has chosen for his wife come posting over to France, and after weeks of tenderest nursing on the girl's part the invalid in his weakness asks her to marry him. These are sad days for Leslie, who has at last lost her heart to the hero; and they are sad days for Ronny, who, as he recovers, realizes the mistake he has made. The story of how the difficulties are cleared away and everything made straight and satisfactory is intensely interesting.

The characters are lovable, and more good, everyday philosophy is wrought into the story than is usual in those of its class.

About Moths and Murderers.

"The Cambric Mask." By Robert W. Chambers. Frederick A. Stokes company.



There is so much about cocoons in Mr. Chambers' story that one naturally employs an entomological figure in describing the characters. Most of the people in the book seem to be still in a cocoon condition, and many of those who emerge from that state compel the reader to wish they had remained where they were.

The story is chiefly concerned with the efforts of a company of rascals to secure land from an owner, presumably unaware of the rise in the value of his property. After the scoundrels have gained possession of the property they seek to get rid of the man by sending him White Cap notices, and finally by attempting to murder him. The man in question is John Sark, and he is so deeply engrossed in the study of butterflies and moths as to be unaware that he is fluttering dangerously near the flame of love. This torch is represented by Rose Ember, Sarks' assistant, and the daughter of one of the rascals who is plotting against the hero's life. Rose saves the entomologist from one danger, but, of course, he singes his wings in the other flame, and we have, in consequence, some love-making as crude as that of the caterpillars.

Though there are many thrilling incidents in the story, the plot seems to be trumped up, and the only characters who really seem alive are those who are so by virtue of certain unpleasant traits.

Hits at Religious Fads.

"The Seekers." By Stanley Waterloo. H. S. Stone & Co.

A timely but somewhat amateurish story is Stanley Waterloo's "The Seekers." It has to do with some of those people who have broken away from things orthodox, and who, feeling that they must find something unto which they may pin their faith, are kept in a state of perpetual indecision and unrest by all sorts of new organizations.

Kate Vaughn, her invalid sister, Narcissa, and John Yule are the ones in sorest straits. Living at a boarding-house where Christian Science is the prevailing belief, that faith naturally claims their attention first. They give it a fair trial, and are so impressed that John Yule abandons the making of a patent medicine that is making him rich. But as Narcissa fails to improve in health under the treatment it is given up for another, and that one for another, and when the poor girl is done to death by the many "treatments" the two other seekers conclude that after all to "love God and thy neighbor" is the whole duty of man.

The author is fair and impersonal and has nothing condemnatory to say. He simply tells the story of how these benighted ones seek the promised land and return to the altar of their fathers after much bootless wandering. The scenes of the story are laid in and about Chicago.

An Elusive Heroine.

"The Minx." By Mrs. Mannington Caffyn. Frederick A. Stokes company.

The minx is, on the whole, a rather demure little heroine, and not in the least given to ways that are minx-like. There is too much of her, however—and too little to her; and as a character study she cannot be accounted a success.

In the opening chapter we are introduced to the bluff old Squire Hallowes, who is unburdening himself to his wife in regard to the son, Jock, who is expected home after several years' absence at school. Mrs. Hallowes is the squire's second wife, and not the mother of Jock, though she is eager to lavish upon that youth a more than maternal affection, and is herself something of a saint. The squire rails against woman and "her calamitous significance in the disintegration of the social fabric," and he fears that his son may fall into the power of some insufferable minx. But it is a prim little reformer, with eyes like green-grey moss, and with the most aggressive notions about life, who really dominates Jock.

One of Miss Joyce Anstiss' first reforms is directed against fox hunting, a favorite sport of the pleasure loving Jock, but she never seems to get much beyond this. Another man, James Coates, comes into her life, and being, like herself, a philanthropist, he gains a great influence over Joyce. "Her brain was full of James, her heart bursting with Jock, and they were both clamoring within her, and both commanding." She accepted James because he was first upon the scene, but later, after an accident in the mine, where both James and Jock were injured, she transferred her allegiance to the other. The words of Elinor Thorpe, the woman whom James had first loved, best describe Joyce's sentiments and those of the reader of the story: "It is a pretty study in unconscious bigamy." There is a good deal of sparkle on the top of the tale, but there are dregs at the bottom. The sparkle only reveals what the author might do.

Valuable Dictionary of Dates.

"Cyclopedia of Classified Dates, with an Exhaustive Index." By Charles E. Little. Funk & Wagnalls company.

Students of history and all persons who want speedy access to the dates of the chief events in the world's history will find Mr. Little's monumental work invaluable. One can readily understand how it required nine years and a large sum of money to create this volume of 1,462 pages. It is the most comprehensive and usable dictionary of dates thus far compiled. It includes the dates of the chief events from 5,000 B. C. to the beginning of A. D. 1895. These are arranged on an original and praiseworthy plan, which makes each date or event accessible in a moment and at the same time gives the contemporary events at a glance.

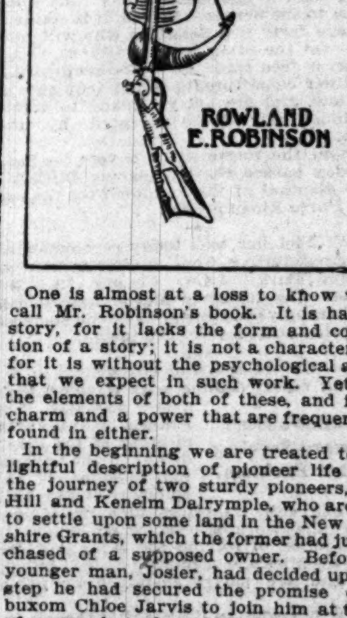
The classification adopted by Mr. Little is threefold—by countries, by dates, and by the nature of the event—and the whole is further made accessible by an elaborate alphabetical index, containing 125,000 entries. The system is such as to answer the threefold question, Where, when, and what? The classification by countries is in alphabetical order, and the events in each country are then classified according to date. A further step in arrangement is made by grouping the events of each year under subheads denoting their nature, such as "Army," "Art," "Births and Deaths," "Church," "Society." This provides thoroughly for the finding of an event if the date is known. If it is the date that is sought the alphabetical index comes into service.

One of the best features of this plan of arrangement is the fact that it shows what contemporaneous events were occurring in other parts of the world at any given date. Thus a glance at the date of the birth of Columbus shows in the adjoining columns what other events were happening in Italy at that time, and by turning to the same date in other countries one may in a short time trace the conditions throughout the civilized world during the youth and manhood of Columbus. Authors need not be told that such a book may save weeks or months of laborious research. Students and writers on historical subjects will find it a friend in need. Nor is its usefulness limited to bookish folks, for it records events of all kinds down to a date so comparatively recent as to be of value to business-men, politicians, lawyers, doctors, and newspaper writers. The later dates have been taken largely from currrent periodical literature, and have not previously been arranged in any similar book.

Typographically the work is all that good printing, bold-faced catch lines, and artistic arrangement can make it. It would be useless to hope that even the well-known carefulness of Mr. Little has eliminated all errors, and a practical test of the volume will undoubtedly reveal errors of omission; but the fact remains that here are 95,000 important historical dates arranged in accessible form. This alone is sufficient assurance of the value of the volume.

A Study of Pioneer Life.

"A Danvis Pioneer." By Roland E. Robinson. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.



One is almost at a loss to know what to call Mr. Robinson's book. It is hardly a story, for it lacks the form and construction of a story; it is not a character study, for it is without the psychological analysis that we expect in such work. Yet it has the elements of both of these, and it has a charm and a power that are frequently not found in either.

In the beginning we are treated to a delightful description of pioneer life and of the journey of two sturdy pioneers, Josier Hill and Kenelm Dalrymple, who are about to settle upon some land in the New Hampshire Grants, which the former had just purchased of a supposed owner. Before the younger man, Josier, had decided upon this step he had secured the promise of the buxom Chloe Jarvis to join him at the end of a year; but when old Dalrymple had been back with stores and returned again he brought bad news to the lonely lover.

"You don't want tu set your heart tu much on women folks, 'cause they're all more deceivin' 'an the wind that blows. I know 'em all through, an' they can't fool me no more."

"You don't mean Chloe?"

"I don't mean her no more'n the rest on 'em—they've all got tu be right'n under your eye tu be sure on 'em," Kenelm responded, bitterly, and continued: "The Widder Ballou give me her word afore we come away last fall, an' wha' d' ye think? Wal, sir, I found her married tu ol' Deacon Wetherbee when I got back. She must ha' took up wi' him afore we was out o' sight on the road. But she's the last."

After this the story becomes fragmentary, though it follows the hero in a more or less detached manner through his various adventures as one of the Green Mountain Boys at the beginning of the revolution. There is a delightful picture at the end of Josier, now known as Gran'ther Hill, supposed to be dying, but awakening to demand of the sad-faced group at his bedside: "What in time be ye all a-gawpin' at?"

If there were more unity to the tale, and if it hung together better, it would take high rank as an artistic production. For nowhere could one find a more accurate and sympathetic interpretation of the Yankee pioneer.

Brief Mention.

In a dainty little volume on "Right Living as a Fine Art" (Revell), the Rev. Dr. N. D. Hillis makes a "study of Channing's symphony as an outline of the ideal life and character." In the assimilation and restatement of Channing's thought, while retaining his own distinguishing manner, not to say mannerism, Dr. Hillis is singularly successful. Despite the somewhat excessive affluence of flowery epigram, a strong and unmistakable depth of earnestness pervades it all.

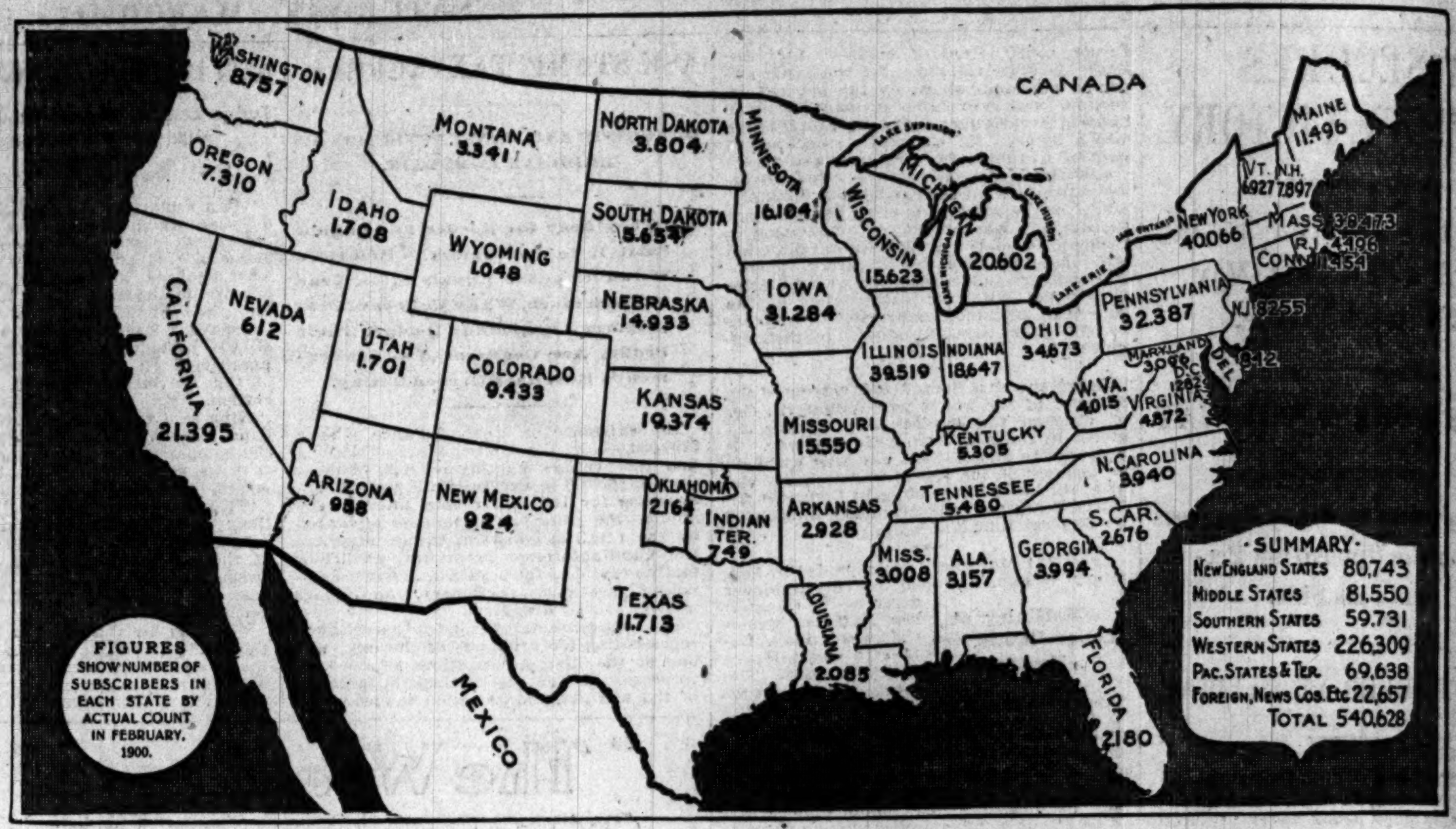
Mrs. Alexander's "Through Fire to Fortune" (Fenno), is full of the cheap tricks that none but the weakest writers employ. A young girl of good birth goes out to service, but is continually pestered by a drunken father, who appropriates her wages. One day there is a fire in the house where she is employed, and although she escapes, the rumor goes abroad that she is lost. This furnishes the opportunity to get rid of her importunate father, and, changing her name, she goes with a retired actress as lady's maid. The rest of the story is a sensational account of how she arrived at distinction by way of the stage, and finally married a nobleman of high degree.

In "Economics and Industrial History for Secondary Schools" Professor Henry W. Thurston of the Chicago Normal School has prepared a well arranged textbook on a novel but excellent plan. His idea has been to mingle industrial history, political economy, and sociology so as to give the elementary student a glimpse of each and teach him all in a way that does not remove the theories too far from the practice. This has been done surprisingly well, the result being a well rounded whole. There is no new information, the rearrangement being the original feature. The book is more entertaining than the average school book and might well serve for general reading, or be used as an introduction into these studies by others than school children. (Scott, Foreman & Co.)

Books Received.

"A Maker of Nations." By Guy Boothby. D. Appleton & Co.
"The Print of the Nails." By T. H. Darlow. Dodd, Mead & Co.
"Outside the Radius." By W. Pett Ridge. Dodd, Mead & Co.
"The Professor." By Charlotte Brontë. Illustrated. Harper & Bros.
"A Danvis Pioneer." By Rowland E. Robinson. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.
"The Prelude and the Play." By Rufus Mann. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.
"Poor People." A novel. By I. K. Friedman. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.
"The Will in Nature." By Arthur Schopenhauer. New York: Peter Eckler.
"Samuel Johnson's Rasselas." Cassell's National Library series. Cassell & Co.
"Joan of the Sword Hand." By S. R. Crockett. Illustrated. Dodd, Mead & Co.
"Cook's Literary and Historical Map of London." London: Thomas Cook & Son.
"John Ruskin." By M. H. Spielmann. Illustrated. J. B. Lippincott company.
"The Northwest Under Three Flags." By Charles Moore. Illustrated. Harper & Bros.
"The Domestic Blunders of Women." By a Mere Man. Illustrated. Funk & Wagnalls.
"Man, Whence and Whither?" By Richard B. Westbrook. New York: Peter Eckler.
"Under the Eagle's Wing." By Sarah Miller. Philadelphia: Jewish Publication society.
"American Newspaper Directory." Thirty-second year. New York: George P. Rowell & Co.
"Man and His Ancestor." A study of evolution. By Charles Morris. The Macmillan company.
"First Days in School." A primer. By Seth T. Stewart and Ida Coe. American Book company.
"Big People and Little People of Other Lands." By Edward R. Shaw. American Book company.
"Doings in Derryville." By Lewis V. Price. Chicago: United Society of Christian Endeavor.
"The Elements of International Law." By George B. Davis. New and revised edition. Harper & Bros.
"Psychiasis: Healing Through the Soul." By Charles H. Mann. Boston: Massachusetts New Church union.
"The Friends and Foes of Railway Labor." By Frank J. O'Rourke. Chicago: Railway Employés' Literary Bureau.
"The International Geography." By seventy authors. Edited by Hugh Robert Mill. Illustrated. D. Appleton & Co.
"Haven's Practical Course in Modern Journalism and General Literature." By Curtis Haven. Philadelphia: The author.
"The Life and Correspondence of Rufus King." Edited by his grandson, Charles R. King. Vol. VI. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

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Boston, Mass.

MAY HIT THE

LOSS IN CASH EXPECT
NEW YORK BANKS U

Forecast of Statement—
Rejects Bids for Refu
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The Chicago and Northwest
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The American Agricultural
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Summary of R

The Colorado Fuel and Iron
January:
1900.
Net ....$ 248,932
For seven months:
Net 1,274,032
Fixed charges for twelve
30, including bonds, interest,
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31 shows:
1899.
Gross $29,230,038
Net 12,230,165
Surplus 2,203,848
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January:
1900.
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Air Power
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American Hide and Leather
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American Wool
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Distilling Company of Americ
Do pfd
Electric Vehicle
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Illinois Electric Vehicle
National Salt
Do pfd
Otis Elevator
Do pfd
Royal Baking Powder pfd
Rubber Goods
Do pfd
Standard Oil
Sales on the Chicago Stock
were as follows:
American Linseed 1,06
Do pfd
American Strawboard
Chicago Edison
Diamond Match
Lake St. Elevated certif.
Metropolitan El. pfd.
National Biscuit
Do pfd
National Carbon pfd.
North Chicago
South Side Elevated
Union Elevated
West Chicago
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New York $191.2
Chicago 21.0
Boston 19.7
Philadelphia 14.2
St. Louis 4.8
Baltimore 2.8
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premium asked.

LIGHT TRADING

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[BY E. W. H
NEW YORK, March 16
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MAY HIT THE RESERVE.

LOSS IN CASH EXPECTED TO CARRY NEW YORK BANKS UNDER LIMIT.

Forecast of Statement—County Board Rejects Bids for Refunding Gold 4s—Dividend Announcements — Railroad and Other Reports—Pullman Company to Control Sleeping Car System of Southern Pacific — Foreign Exchange—Sales of the Day.

It is expected that the surplus reserves of the associated banks of New York will be wiped out by the showing in today's bank statement. The known movements of money indicate a large loss in cash, and as the banks held a surplus of only $5,676,375, according to last week's statement, bankers look for a loss of enough to carry the banks under the legal limits. The operation of the loan item may offset partly the reduction in cash, however. National banks are not borrowing much more, if any, money to buy government bonds.

The forecast sent out from New York last evening said that the aggregate loss in cash, indicated by the known movements of money, is $5,047,168, as against an aggregate loss the previous week of $9,295,779. The banks shipped direct by express to the interior $1,815,809 and received $1,075,641, a loss of $740,168 on the movement. The loss to the New York Subtreasury was $4,307,000.

The previous week the direct shipments amounted to $3,998,000. The receipts then were $1,582,421, and the loss on the movement was $2,415,779. The loss of banks to the Subtreasury that week was $6,860,000.

County Board Rejects Bids.

The Finance committee of the County board rejected yesterday all the bids offered for the $1,150,000 county refunding gold 4s on Monday, and decided to advertise for new proposals. The new bids will be received and opened on April 16. It had been expected that the committee would accept the largest bid, but the commissioners thought they should receive more premium than was offered. The highest bid was submitted by Rudolf Kleybolte & Co. of Cincinnati, who offered $1,220,071, or at the rate of 106.18. At that price the bonds were on an interest basis of 3.30 per cent. The bonds are to run from ten to twenty years, $57,000 being redeemable each year.

Dividend Announcements.

The American Ice company declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on its preferred stock, payable on April 14. Books close on April 2 and reopen on April 16.

The Chicago and Northwestern railway declared a dividend of 1¾ per cent on its preferred stock, payable on April 6. Books close on March 24 and reopen on March 29.

The American Agricultural Chemical company declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 2. Books close on March 23 and reopen on April 2.

The Trenton Potteries company declared a dividend of 2 per cent on its preferred stock, payable on April 10. Books close March 31 to April 11.

Summary of Reports.

The Colorado Fuel and Iron company reports for January:

	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Net	$ 248,932	$101,396	$147,536
For seven months:			
Net	1,274,032	564,711	709,321

Fixed charges for twelve months ending June 30, including bonds, interest, taxes, and preferred stock dividend, aggregate $600,000, leaving a surplus of $674,032.

The pamphlet report of the Canadian Pacific railroad company for the fiscal year ending Dec. 31 shows:

	1899.	1898.	Increase.
Gross	$29,230,038	$26,138,977	$3,091,061
Net	12,230,165	10,475,372	1,754,793
Surplus	2,203,848	1,051,709	1,152,139

Missouri, Kansas and Texas road reports for January:

	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Gross	$1,012,018	$1,007,628	$ 4,490
Net	229,842	321,511	*91,669
Deficit	58,627	152,651	*94,024
From July 1:			
Gross	8,133,384	7,855,022	278,362
Net	2,645,718	2,979,972	*334,254
Surplus	633,396	285,481	*346,915

*Decrease.

A change has been agreed on whereby the Pullman company will control the sleeping car system of the Southern Pacific road in the future. For a period of years the sleeping cars on that road have been operated on what is known as the Pullman association plan. The system was owned partly by the railroad and partly by the sleeping car company, the Pullman company operating the cars for the benefit of the two owners. It is understood that the cars are being appraised now and that the matter will be settled by April 1.

Foreign exchange was steady yesterday, at the following figures in Chicago:

	Demand.	Sixty days.
Sterling—		
Actual	486	482¼
Commercial	485	482
Paris francs—		
Actual	518⅝	521⅛
Commercial	520	523⅛
German marks—		
Actual	94 13-16	94 1-16
Commercial	94⅝	93⅝

Closing Curb Prices.

Closing prices on curb securities in New York yesterday were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Air Power	33	40
Amalgamated Copper	93⅝	94¼
American Bicycle	11	14
Do pfd	40	43
American Hide and Leather	..	31
Do pfd	..	71
American Wool	21	21½
Do pfd	80¼	80⅝
Chicago and Alton subscriptions	108⅛	109
Distilling Company of America	6⅝	7
Do pfd	26½	27½
Electric Vehicle	..	35
Do pfd	..	80
Illinois Electric Vehicle	1¾	2¼
National Salt	48	49
Do pfd	77½	78½
Otis Elevator	23½	25
Do pfd	86	88
Royal Baking Powder pfd	92⅝	93½
Rubber Goods	28½	29
Do pfd	80	81
Standard Oil	538	539

Sales on the Chicago Stock Exchange yesterday were as follows:

	Sales.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Linseed	1,060	13¼	12⅝	13
Do pfd	230	57⅜	56⅝	57
American Strawboard	12	30	30	30
Chicago Edison	125	153	151	151
Diamond Match	756	125	123½	124⅝
Lake St. Elevated certif.	50	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
Metropolitan El. pfd	200	78	77½	77½
National Biscuit	507	36	35⅝	35½
Do pfd	408	91½	90	90⅝
National Carbon pfd	100	84	84	84
North Chicago	51	224	220	220
South Side Elevated	3	99	99	99
Union Elevated	25	96	96	96
West Chicago	5	110½	110½	110½

BONDS.

$200 Lake deb 5s...87½ | $200 Do 87

Clearings at the larger cities yesterday and a week ago were:

	March 16.	March 9.
New York	$191,288,307	$161,947,119
Chicago	21,096,220	19,025,013
Boston	19,731,604	18,221,797
Philadelphia	14,201,309	12,950,907
St. Louis	4,811,640	4,040,596
Baltimore	2,845,356	3,290,719

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: Chicago, 20c discount before clearings, 15c discount after; St. Louis, 25c premium bid, 35c premium asked.

LIGHT TRADING IN STOCKS.

Little Activity on Wall Street, Although There Is a Disposition Toward Improvement.

[BY E. W. HARDEN.]

NEW YORK, March 16.—[Special.]—Irregularity marked the course of today's stock market, as it has marked the course of the market each day during the week. Activity was entirely lacking, the total sales for the day being only a little more than 200,000 shares. As a whole the market showed improvement over yesterday, though the gains in a majority of the stocks were fractional. Third Avenue showed considerable strength, selling up to within 1 point of the highest price it has touched since the break below 50, and closing with a gain of 2½ points from the final figures of yesterday.

So far as Third Avenue is concerned it is so purely a speculative stock and the prices are so entirely the result of manipulation that it cannot be taken as a criterion for the market value as a whole. Insiders may know what is going on in Third Avenue, but the public certainly has no definite information on this subject.

Hugh J. Grant was today made permanent receiver of the road, and this in some measure tended to steady the market for the stock. The appointment of Mr. Grant met with general approval, notwithstanding he is looked upon as being more or less of a politician, and there was no objection raised today to his being assigned the task of putting the road upon a firm footing once more.

In Wall street the story that Charles T. Yerkes is interested in Third Avenue is not given much credence. People who are close to him say that he has no desire to gain control of this property.

During the week the banks of New York have lost to the Subtreasury $4,300,000, and shipments to the interior have been in the neighborhood of $700,000, making a loss of more than $5,000,000 in these two items. Last week's bank statement showed a surplus of reserves of only $5,600,000, so that unless the banks have gained from some other quarters the surplus will be shown to have been nearly or quite wiped out when the statement of the clearing-house banks is made public tomorrow.

The money situation has been somewhat complicated during the week by reason of the payment of the big dividend to the holders of Standard Oil stock, and no one is prepared to say what tomorrow's bank statement will show. There are some who anticipate that loans will show a considerable reduction, and that this reduction may be sufficient to overcome the effect of the loss to the Subtreasury and through shipments to the interior. More than ordinary interest attaches to tomorrow's bank statement, and it is likely to have a considerable effect upon the stock market.

Some idea of the strength of the money market can be gained from the rates in effect today on call loans. From an opening at 4½ per cent demand money was rapidly bid up to 7 per cent, most of the day's loans being made around 5 per cent. Some loans were made, however, at the high figure, this record being made early in the day. The London money market continues strong, and there was reported today a withdrawal of $2,000,000 in gold from the Bank of England for shipment to south Africa.

Foreign investors were not active in today's market. Trading through arbitrage houses was limited, and it was estimated that there was practically no change in the holdings as a result of the day's operations. Sales were practically on a par with purchases, and on neither side of the market were transactions of more than 5,000 shares.

Considerable interest has been manifested by bankers of New York over a report from Chicago that the national banks there will increase their circulation in the neighborhood of $5,000,000. No such increase as this had been anticipated, and if the bankers of New York continue in their present view regarding the desirability of such an increase, they will not follow the example set by Chicago.

A canvass of the banks of New York shows that not a single one has decided up to the present time to take out any circulation in addition to the 10 per cent which may be taken out without the necessity of depositing more bonds. As this will amount to only $2,000,000 it will not have any material effect upon the situation here.

IN THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash and Securities in Wall Street.

NEW YORK, March 16.—Whatever significance attached to today's stock market was of negative character. Trading in the aggregate was on a small scale, and even at that was congested in a few of the specialties. Third Avenue continued to absorb a large share of attention, and was the only stock on the list with any considerable range in the price fluctuation. After an early decline this stock moved upward over 5 points and closed with a net gain of 2⅛. Sugar was active, but showed a comparatively narrow range, and ended the day with a small net gain. People's Gas more than retrieved an early decline, and Pacific Mail was notably weak. Otherwise the dealings were small, price fluctuations narrow, and the list of stocks dealt in a short one. That the general tone was firm was probably due to the fact that the bear traders bought stocks to cover short contracts. Bonds were relatively more active than stocks, some of the dormant high grade issues being dealt in at advancing prices. At other points prices yielded. Total sales par value, $2,075,000.

Money on call firm at 3½@7 per cent; last loan, 3½ per cent; prime mercantile paper, 5@5½ per cent. Sterling exchange soft, with actual business in bankers' bills at 485⅝ for demand, and at 482 for 60 days; posted rates, 483½ and 487; commercial bills, 481⅛@481⅜.

Silver certificates, 60⅛@61¼. Bar silver, 60. Mexican dollars, 47⅝.

Government bonds weak; State bonds inactive; railroad bonds irregular.

NEW YORK STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing— Mch16	Mch15
Am. Sugar	32,400	102¼	100⅝	101⅞	101⅛
Am. Tobacco	4,500	106	104⅛	105⅝	105
Am. Tinplate	700	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼
Am. Cotton Oil	700	33¼	33⅝	33⅝	33¼
Do pfd	50	95	95	95	....
Am. Express	415	150	148	150	....
Am. Smelting	100	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	39
Do pfd	1,100	91⅛	90⅞	90⅞	91⅛
Am. Steel & Wire	2,200	56⅜	55⅝	56⅜	52⅜
Do pfd	100	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛
Atchison	900	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
Do pfd	4,500	67⅝	67⅜	67⅝	67⅛
Am. Steel Hoop	800	35	33⅞	35	34
Do pfd	100	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	....
Anaconda	1,100	46⅛	45⅞	46⅛	46⅛
Am. Linseed pfd	200	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜	57
Am. Malt. Co. pfd	500	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝	24⅝
Am. Car Foundry	3,400	16⅛	16	16⅛	16⅛
Do pfd	300	65	64⅜	65	64⅛
Ann Arbor Ry. pfd	100	44¼	44¼	44¼	....
Am. Ice	600	48	47⅝	47⅞	48
Do pfd	100	74½	74½	74½	76
Bklyn. Rap. Tran.	19,100	68	66⅜	67⅛	67⅝
Balto. & Ohio	1,600	63⅜	63	63⅝	62⅝
Do pfd	900	76⅛	75⅝	76⅛	75⅝
R., R. & P.	200	61	60⅛	61	60
C., B. & Q.	8,500	127	126⅛	126⅝	126⅜
C., M. & St. P.	2,900	123⅜	122⅞	123⅜	122⅞
Do pfd	150	173⅛	173⅛	173⅛	172⅝
C., R. I. & P.	1,600	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	108⅛
Ches. & Ohio	200	28⅛	28	28	28⅝
C. R. R. N. J.	100	115	115	115	115
Con. Gas [N. Y.]	800	178	175⅛	177	178
Chi. Terminal	200	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	....
Do pfd	300	33	32⅜	33	33
Colo. & Southern	2,700	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6½
Do 1st pfd	100	44	44	44	....
Do 2d pfd	300	18	17⅝	18	17⅝
Colo. Fuel & Iron	300	43⅜	43	43⅜	44⅛
C., I. & L.	2,200	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
Do pfd	200	54	54	54	54
Chi. Gt. Western	300	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	13⅝
Cont'l Tobacco	300	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	29⅛
Colo. Mid.	1,000	11	10⅝	11	....
Do pfd	800	28	27⅜	28	....
D., L. & W.	200	177	176⅛	177	....
E. & T. H.	500	54⅛	54	54	54⅝
Erie	100	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	13
Do 1st pfd	100	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	37⅝
Federal Steel	2,000	50	49⅛	50	49⅝
Do pfd	200	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛
Gt. Northern pfd	100	157⅛	157⅛	157⅛	157
Hock. Valley pfd	400	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜	....
Iowa Central	100	14	14	14	14
Intern'l Paper	100	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
Do pfd	200	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	62⅛
K. C., P. & G.	200	12	12	12	12
Louis. & Nash	300	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	81⅜
L. E. & W.	100	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	....
Laclede Gas	50	76	76	76	78
M. St. P. & S. S. M.	100	18	18	18	19
*Manhattan	6,800	93	92	92⅝	93⅛
Met. St. Ry.	12,200	163⅛	160	161⅞	163⅛
Mex. Cent. [Ltd.]	8,400	14⅛	12⅝	13⅝	13
Missouri Pacific	3,300	45⅛	44⅛	45	44⅝
Mex. National	4,000	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅝
Minn. & St. Louis	300	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛
Do 2d pfd	150	94	93⅝	93⅝	94
National Biscuit	100	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	....
Do pfd	100	91	91	91	....
Northern Pacific	500	53⅝	53⅝	53	53
Do pfd	300	74⅛	74	74⅛	74
National Steel	500	45⅛	44⅛	45⅛	45
Do pfd. ex-div.	100	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	97
N. Y. Central	500	134⅛	134	134⅛	134⅛
Norfolk & West.	700	32⅜	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛
Do pfd	600	76	76	76	76
North Am. Co.	1,100	15⅛	15	15⅛	....
N. Y., O. & W.	1,200	23	22⅞	23	23
National Lead	200	24	24	24	24
Do pfd	200	104	104	104	....
National Tube	1,900	52⅝	51⅞	52	....
Do pfd	350	91⅜	91	91⅜	....
People's Gas	8,800	97⅝	96	97⅛	96⅝
Pa. R. R.	1,200	135	134⅝	135⅝	134⅝
Pacific Mail	3,400	37	35⅜	36	37⅛
Pullman	42	185	185	185	185
Pressed Steel Car	100	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	53⅛
P. C., C. & St. L. pfd.	500	81	81	81	81
Peoria & Eastern	80	6	5⅝	5⅝	....
Pacific Coast	100	50	50	50	....
Quicksilver pfd	200	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	....
Reading 1st pfd	3,200	57	56⅝	56⅝	56⅛
Do 2d pfd	200	28⅜	28⅛	28⅜	29
Republic Steel	100	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅛
Do pfd	300	66⅜	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛
Southern Ry	800	13⅛	13	13	13
Do pfd	300	58	58	58	58
St. J. & G. I.	100	6	6	6	6
Southern Pcaific	2,400	38	37⅜	38	38
St. L. & S. W. pfd	200	29⅛	29	29	29⅝
St. P. & D. pfd	15	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	....
S. R. & T.	100	7	6⅝	7	7
Silver	300,000	60⅝	60⅛	60⅝	....
Third Avenue	32,800	69⅝	64⅜	68	65⅝
Tenn. Coal & Iron	700	93⅝	92⅛	93⅛	92⅛
Union Pacific	2,700	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	49
Do pfd	800	74⅝	74⅛	74⅝	74⅛
Un. Bag & Paper	10	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅛
Do pfd	100	74	74	74	73
U. S. Rubber	100	28	28	28	28⅝
Do pfd	20	93	93	93	93
U. S. Leather	800	12	11⅞	12	12⅛
Do pfd	400	71	71	71	71⅝
W. & L. E.	200	10⅛	10	10	10
Do 1st pfd	100	52	52	52	52
Dd 2d pfd	300	27⅛	27	27⅛	26⅝
Wabash	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	....
Western Union	400	83⅛	82⅞	83⅛	83

Total sales, 212,997 shares.

*Ex-dividend 1 per cent.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	114	United States	45
American	147	Fargo	122

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. refd. inc 2s, when issued	106	U. S. new 4s, coup.	135
U. S. 2s, reg	101¼	U. S. old 4s, reg	116
U. S. 3s, reg	111	U. S. old 4s, coup.	117
U. S. 3s, coup	111	U. S. 5s, reg	115¼
U. S. new 4s, reg	135	U. S. 5s, coup.	115¼
		Dis. of Col. 3.65s	119

NEW YORK BOND SALES AND QUOTATIONS —10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

58000 Atch gen 4s ....101⅛@⅜	10000 M K-T 1st 4s 91½
38000 do adjmt 4s ....82⅛@83	3000 do 2d 66
5000 Adams Ex 4s.102½	5000 Mo P con 6s.117½
15000 Ann Arbor 4s. 94½	8000 do tr 5s.... 96½
29000 B-O 3½s....95@⅛	6000 N C-St L 1st 7s....128
18000 do 4s....101⅛	8000 NY C L S 3½s 97¼
9000 Bkln El 1st.. 93	5000 NY C MC 3½s 95½
32000 Cent Ga con 5s....90⅝@½	2000 Norf-So 5s...111½
18000 C Pac 4s...98⅝@⅝	47000 N-W 4s..95⅞@96
11000 C-E I gen 5s.114	3000 N Y C-St L 4s108
12000 C-O gen 4½s. 97	11000 N P 3s....66@⅛
26000 C R I-P 4s106⅛@⅝	10000 do prior 4s..105
2000 C S-P M-O con 6s...135⅝@⅝	5000 N Y G-E 5s.108½
10000 C M-St P cons169	7000 do 4s.... 93¼
2000 do W-M div 5s....120⅝	11000 O S L 6s ....127⅝@128
2000 Col Mid 1st 4s 74	2000 O R-N 4s....102½
1000 C N J gm 5s.123½	5000 P C C-St L 4½s B....116
10000 C C C-St L gm 4s....96	62000 Rdg gen 4s.. 85¼
9000 C B-Q Ill div 3½s....104⅛	6000 R G W 4s..98@¼
218000 D M-M L G 3½s....32@34⅛	15000 St L-I M 5s ....111½@⅝
5000 D-R G 4s.... 85⅛	26000 St L S W 2d ....59⅝@60
3000 E-T H con 5s117⅛	13000 So P 4s..82⅞@83½
23000 E T V-G con 5s....117⅛	49000 So P Cal con stamp.107¼@108
1000 do 1st 7s....102	10000 So Ry 5s..110¼@¼
39000 Erie gen lien 4s....71⅛	19000 S R T inc...15@¼
12000 H V 4½s99⅝@100	1000 St P M-M Dak div....121¼
1000 Ill C 4s 1952.104¼	1000 do Mont C 4s.117
285000 K C P-G 1st tr....70@71⅜	24000 T-O C gm 5s ....99½@100
1000 Lex Av-P F 1st....122	7000 do 1st....112@⅝
4000 L S-M S 3½s.110⅛	2000 T C I debar 1st....106⅝
3000 L-W B Coal con 7s....100	10000 T-N O 5s....103
20000 L E-St L con 5s tr....67⅝@⅞	4000 Ulster-D 1st 5s....106½
1000 Met St Ry 5s118⅝	14000 U P 4s.105⅝@106
1000 M-St L con 5s113¼	53000 U S 3s new.111@¼
4000 do ref 4s..97⅝@½	15000 do 4s 1907...117½
312000 Mex Cent 1st inc....27¼@⅝	37000 do reg....116½@⅝
155000 do 2d inc..12⅝@½	40000 U S 5s.115½@116
9000 Mex Cent con 4s.... 80	18000 do reg....115⅝
	11000 W C 4s.... 90⅝
	1000 Wab 1st 5s..116⅝
	1000 W N Y-P 1st113
	1000 W S gtd 4s reg....112¼

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash and Securities at the Hub.

BOSTON, Mass., March 16.—[Special.]—Coppers were dull and generally weak. Railroads were steady. Call loans, 4½@5 per cent; time loans, 4½@6 per cent; clearing-house rate, 4 per cent.

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Amer. Sugar	4,500	101¼	102½	100⅝	101⅞
Atchison	100	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
Do pfd	200	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝
Arcadian Mining	50	17	17	17	17
Amer. Zinc	100	13	13	13	13
Bell Telephone	5	314	314	314	314
Bost. & Mont. Min.	25	299	299	295	295
Butte & Bost. Min.	200	63	64	63	64
Baltic Mining	1,200	20¼	20½	19½	20¼
Bonanza	200	1½	1½	1½	1½
C., B. & Q.	500	126⅝	126⅞	126⅛	126⅞
Chicago Junction	35	132	132½	132	132½
Centennial Mining	800	17½	17⅝	17½	17½
Cochiti	400	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
Dominion Coal	450	43	43	42⅞	42⅞
Erie Telephone	50	102	102	102	102
Mohawk	800	14	14	13	13¾
Mex. Central	1,000	13¼	14	13¼	14
Mex. Tel.	50	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
Michigan	50	4½	4½	4½	4½
Old Dom. Mining	200	16½	16½	16	16
Isle Royal	50	25⅝	25⅝	25¼	25¼
Santa Ysabel Min.	500	1	1	1	1
Utah	200	28⅝	29	28⅝	29
Tamarack Mining	75	180	180	179½	180
Santa Fe	100	5½	5½	5½	5½
Do pfd	50	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜
U. S. Oil, ex-div	200	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
Wolverines Mining	100	40½	40½	40½	40½

BONDS.

$ 1,000 Utah 4s.... 99⅝ | $10,000 Mex 1st inc. 28
15,000 Mex 4s..... 79

IN THE FOREIGN MONEY MARKET.

Tendency of Cash and Securities in London, Paris, and Berlin.

NEW YORK, March 16.—The Commercial-Advertiser's London financial cablegram says: The markets here were at a complete standstill today, the members devoting their attention to decorating the exchange for St. Patrick's day. Dearer money is feared, as new loans are coming out which have been kept back for the war loan. West Australia announces one for $1,000,000, and the India and London County Councils are coming in for large loans. The war loan was weak today, the premium being 1⅛@1⅜. Transactions in it were heavy. Speculators are disappointed at what they regard as the comparative smallness of the applications. Americans were stagnant with the other departments. Anacondas were still weak on litigation. Paris supported Tintos. The bank lost £300,000 gold engaged for the Cape and £15,010 for South America. It bought £33,000 in bars. Money was steady and the demand fair. Bills were a shade easier. Silver was firm on the French tender of 20,000 kilos. The copper fortnightly statistics show stocks up 233 tons and supplies 53 tons.

LONDON, March 16.—The market for American securities ruled dull and inactive all day with no features. The final tone was dull. Spanish 4s closed at 71⅝. Gold to the amount of £422,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England today and was shipped mostly to the Cape.

Consols for money, 101⅛; do for the account, 101 5-16. Canadian Pacific, 97⅜; Erie, 13⅝; Erie first preferred, 39; Illinois Central, 116⅛; Union Pacific preferred, 76½; St. Paul common, 126⅜; New York Central, 138; Pennsylvania, 69¼; Reading, 8⅛; Northern Pacific preferred, 76¼; Atchison, 24; Louisville, 83⅝; Grand Trunk, 8¼; Anaconda, 9⅝; Rand mines, 36. Bar silver steady, 27⅝d per oz. Money, 3½@4 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 4 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills, 4 per cent.

BERLIN, March 16.—Prices were generally harder on the boerse today. Home funds were in better demand. Spanish 4s advanced considerably in sympathy with the rise in Spanish internals. Americans and Canadian Pacifics were dull. Mine shares were animated and strong.

PARIS, March 16.—On the bourse today prices opened hesitating on London advices, but Spanish 4s and Rio Tintos soon advanced again, favoring the other departments. Kaffirs continued dull. There was much interest manifested in Spanish railroads, especially Andalusian. Towards the close of the market realizations caused a reaction, and Kaffirs were weak on apprehensions of damage to the south African mines.

IN THE MINING STOCK EXCHANGES.

Closing Quotations in the Trading Centers of the Country.

NEW YORK, March 16.—Mining stocks closed:

Cholliar	20	Ontario	825
Crown Point	11	Ophir	73
Con. Cal. & Va.	140	Plymouth	12
Deadwood	60	Quicksilver	150
Gould & Currie	14	Quicksilver pfd	750
Hale & Norcross	24	Sierra Nevada	50
Homestake	5000	Standard	295
Iron Silver	68	Union Con	18
Mexican	22	Yellow Jacket	5

DENVER, Colo., March 16.—[Special.]—Closing mine quotations:

Stock.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Carrie S.	4	4½	5,000
Iron Clad	6	6½	7,000

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., March 16.—[Special.]—Closing mine quotations:

Stock.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Acacia	33½	34½	7,000
Bankers	16⅝	16⅞	5,000
Columbia	10	10⅛	9,000
Cripple Creek Con	22⅝	23	19,000
Dante	16	16¼	21,000
Damon	24½	24½	10,000
Enterprise	22⅝	23	8,000
Flower	4⅛	4⅜	5,000
Findley	18⅝	18⅝	25,500
Gold and Globe	5⅞	6	12,000
Gold Stone	2⅝	2⅞	11,000
Ingham	21	21⅜	5,000
Isabella	130	131	4,300
Kimberley	9½	9⅝	5,000
Los Angeles	6⅛	6⅜	5,000
Lexington	19⅝	19½	10,000
Monarch	17	17¼	18,000
Pharmacist	13¼	13⅝	6,000
Portland	235	240	400
Specimen	10¼	10⅝	6,000
Virginia M	12	12¼	11,000

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts and Shipments of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, March 12	17,701	137	33,071	15,876
Tuesday, March 13	3,770	1,359	28,000	11,255
Wedn'sd'y, March 14	23,311	473	32,609	16,242
Thursday, March 15	8,120	271	30,629	12,494
Friday, March 16	2,500	150	22,000	5,000
Totals	55,402	2,390	146,300	60,867
Same period last w'k	45,909	1,591	142,022	58,781
Same period 1899	44,440	2,499	137,504	73,431
Shipments—				
Monday, March 12	3,709	....	6,587	1,479
Tuesday, March 13	1,411	....	5,071	2,169
Wedn'sd'y, March 14	4,716	1	5,381	1,080
Thursday, March 15	4,796	22	4,193	1,541
Friday, March 16	2,000	....	5,000	1,500
Totals	16,632	23	26,232	8,366
Same period last w'k	15,803	71	32,367	5,834
Same period 1899	17,252	47	40,999	8,765

Combined receipts at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Louis:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Thus far this week	108,000	289,000	110,000
Same period last week	97,000	253,000	108,900
Same period 1899	93,000	243,000	121,000

Today's receipts are estimated at 100 cattle, 19,000 hogs, and 2,000 sheep, against 109 cattle, 23,599 hogs, and 2,051 sheep a week ago, and 76 cattle, 24,059 hogs, and 1,986 sheep the corresponding Saturday a year ago.

Hog prices reached the highest point since July, 1895, a period of nearly five years. Half a dozen loads sold at $5.12½. The top last year was $5.00; in 1898, $4.80; in 1897, $4.65; in 1896, $4.45; and in 1895, $5.70.

This week's receipts of cattle will run out about 55,500, or 3,500 more than the previous largest receipts this year. The quality of the offerings was the poorest in many months, and average prices for the week the lowest in nearly a year. Nothing strictly choice was received, and the top price for the week was $5.65, against $6.00 the previous week and $5.80 the corresponding week in 1899.

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven markets thus far this week, 411,000, or 36,000 more than a week ago, 71,000 more than a year ago, and 100,000 more than two years ago.

Cattle—Receipts at the four leading Western markets this week increased 11,000, compared with a week ago, and 15,000 compared with a year ago. Chicago alone received 9,500 more than a week ago, and 11,000 more than a year ago. Friday's receipts were small and the demand good. Prices ruled steady to strong, with an early clearance. People in the trade say extra prime beeves ought to sell at $6, but the best here this week sold at $5.65, with the bulk at $4.50@5.00. On Friday the top was $5.35, with 980@1,380-lb steers at $3.90@5.25, or 10@15c lower than a week ago. Native cows sold largely at $2.75@3.60; heifers, $3.50@4.15; and bulls largely at $3.25@3.75. Feeding cattle sold largely at $4.20@4.60.

Hogs—Receipts included 1,700 shipped direct to down-town packers and 2,500 to Stock-Yards packers from Kansas City and Peoria. Including 5,000 carried over from Thursday, about 23,000 were on sale, being rather a small supply for the wants of the trade. The market was strong from start to finish and prices advanced 5@10c, reaching the highest point since July, 1895. Packers were good buyers from the start, notwithstanding the fact that they claim to be losing big money in them. Prices closed 15@17½c higher than a week ago. Six loads, averaging 248@330 lbs, sold at $5.12½, with a good many at $5.10, and few below $4.95, excepting 100@120-lb pigs, which sold largely at $4.50@4.70. Quotations follow:

Bulk of sales	$5.00 @5.07½
Selected butchers', 220@270 lbs	5.00 @5.12½
Selected bacon, 150@190 lbs	4.92½@5.05
Mixed grades, 180@240 lbs	4.90 @5.10
Heavy shipping, 200@350 lbs	5.00 @5.12½
Heavy packing, 280@400 lbs	4.97½@5.07½
Rough heavy grades	4.85 @4.95
Poor to choice pigs	4.30 @4.85

Sheep—Receipts were small, with about half of the number consigned direct to slaughterers. The market was without change. A lot of 742 Texas sheep, averaging 74 lbs, sold at $4.50, with 104-lb Westerns at $5.50. Western lambs, averaging 77@96 lbs, sold at $6.95@7.10. Fancy lambs quotable at $7.25@7.35, and choice to extra sheep at $5.75@5.95. Yearlings, $5.90@6.35. Only common lambs sell below $6.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

NEW YORK, March 16.—Beeves—Receipts, 2,088 head; generally steady; common steers, weak; one car of stags unsold; steers, $4.80@5.40; oxen and stags, $4.00@4.75; extra fat oxen, $5.35; bulls, $3.00@4.65; cows, $2.00@3.50; cables slow; exports today, none; tomorrow, 409 cattle and 2,000 qrs of beef. Calves—Receipts, 267; slow and weak; veals, $4.00@7.00; little calves, $3.00@3.25; barnyard stock, nominal. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 3,715; sheep, weak; lambs, slow and lower; 20@30c lower than on Wednesday; several cars unsold; sheep, $4.25@6.00; choice, $6.25; lambs, $6.75@7.85; one car, $7.90; culls, $5.00. Hogs—Receipts, 2,327; none for sale; nominally steady.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 16.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,800 head natives, 100 Texans; choice grades, shade higher; plain grades steady; heavy native steers, $4.50@5.35; lightweights, $4.15@4.65; stockers and feeders, $3.50@5.25; butchers' cows and heifers, $3.25@4.25; canners, $2.50@3.25; feed Westerns, $4.05@4.55; Western feeders, $4.00@4.50; Texans, $3.50@4.05. Hogs—Receipts, 1,700; market active, 5@10c higher; high mark of year reached; heavy, $4.85@5.00; mixed, $4.80@4.90; light, $4.55@4.90; pigs, $4.25@4.50. Sheep—Receipts, 2,800; quality poor, prices averaged steady; Colorado lambs, $6.75@6.90; yearlings, $6.00@6.30; muttons, $5.20@5.65; stockers and feeders, $4.00@6.00; culls, $3.00@4.00.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 16.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,700 head, including 800 Texans; market, steady; no top cattle here; native shipping and export steers worth $4.50@5.85; dressed beef and butcher steers, $4.00@5.00; steers, steadier, 1,000 lbs, $3.50@4.40; stockers and heifers, $3.25@4.70; cows and heifers, $2.00@4.65; bulls, $2.85@3.95; Texas and Indian steers, $3.25@5.00; cows and heifers, $2.25@3.65. Hogs—Receipts, 7,100; market closed weak after an advance; pigs and lights, $4.85@4.90; packers, $4.85@5.00; butchers, $4.95@5.05. Sheep—Receipts, 400; market, active and steady; native muttons, $5.00@5.75; lambs, $5.50@7.00; culls and bucks, $4.00@5.35.

SOUTH OMAHA, Neb., March 16.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,200 head; market 5@10c higher; native beef steers, $4.00@5.40; cows and heifers, $3.25@4.15; canners, $2.25@3.10; stockers and feeders, $3.70@4.90; calves, $3.50@7.25; bulls and stags, etc., $2.75@3.80. Hogs—Receipts, 6,200; market 5@10c higher; heavy, $4.82½@4.92½; mixed, 4.82½@4.85; light, $4.70@4.85; pigs, $4.00@4.75; bulk of sales, $4.82½@4.85. Sheep — Receipts, 3,200; market 10c lower; yearlings, $5.75@6.10; Western muttons, $5.30@5.80; stock sheep, $4.00@5.00; lambs, $6.00@7.00.

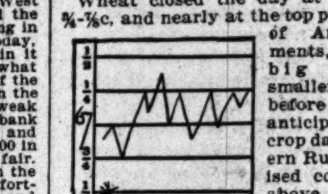
ST. JOSEPH, Mo., March 16.—[Special.]—Cattle—Receipts, 423 head; strong to 10c higher; native beeves, $4.10@4.85; Western beeves, $3.85@4.65; cows and heifers, $2.00@4.35; calves, $4.00@4.50; bulls and stags, $3.00@4.25; stockers and feeders, $3.25@4.85. Hogs—Receipts, 4,563; 5c higher; lights, $3.75@4.90; medium and heavy, $4.85@5.00; bulk, $4.82@4.90; pigs, $3.75@4.40. Sheep—Receipts, 490; steady.

WHEAT PRICES HIGHER.

BULL MOVEMENT GETS HEADWAY FROM EXPORT DEMAND.

Scarcity of Cars Checks Shipments, but Not Speculative Buying—Big Argentine Shipments Do Not Retard Advance, Being Less than Expected—Corn Weak with Continued Realizing, but Regains Lost Ground—Provisions Advance with Hogs.

Wheat closed the day at an advance of ⅝-⅞c, and nearly at the top prices, the result of Argentine shipments, which, though big enough, were smaller than the week before and less than anticipated; rumored crop damage in southern Russia, the promised cold wave, and, above all, of large speculative buying for investors, who may prove good holders.



May wheat range.

The opening was strong at 66⅞c to 67c May, and prices ranged from ⅛c lower to ⅜c above that quotation. May closing at 67¼c sellers and July at 67⅞c to 68c sellers. There was good commission buying and trading was active most of the session, enough buying orders coming from St. Louis to indicate that speculators at that market are not yet ready to withdraw their business from Chicago, in spite of the new commission rule. Northwestern receipts were light, and at the same time the Northwest was a good buyer here. Hulburd-Warren, Milmine-Bodman, and Logan led in the commission buying, while Patten and Dunn were active on that side, the farmers' purchases being estimated at 750,000 bu. Scalpers who sold Thursday in anticipation of Argentine shipments of 4,000,000 bu were compelled to cover, and their efforts added to the impetus of the bull movement. The Argentine shipments came in at 2,538,000 bu and were reported as "moderate," though a month ago they would have caused a sudden slump in prices. The shipments the week before, 3,232,000 bu, made the decrease of 700,000 bu seem favorable to holders by comparison, though 400,000 bu in excess of the last year. Since Jan. 1 shipments from that country have been 17,442,000 bu, compared to 9,456,000 bu the same period last year. Beerbohm reported "further unfavorable crop reports from southern Russia," which stimulated buying. The reported absence of snow protection over a large part of the winter wheat area led shorts to view the announced cold wave with added alarm. Sales of wheat for export were nil, but this did not count as a bear factor, because of the well understood famine in cars. Bradstreet's report of shipments for the week came in too late to affect the market, exports of wheat and flour from this country being 2,727,450 bu, compared to 4,208,758 bu the preceding week and 4,208,758 bu last year. The Northwest received 480 cars, to 552 cars last year, and Minneapolis millers were reported as taking all the wheat they could get at 66c. Local receipts were 39 cars, to 32 cars last year. Primary receipts were 613,647 bu, to 512,228 bu last year, and shipments 116,275 bu, to 205,395 bu. Atlantic and gulf clearances were 87,000 bu, but sales of 144,000 bu at New York were reported. English cables helped a little, Liverpool starting out at a loss, but closing ⅛@¼c higher; London unchanged. Continental markets were unchanged or lower.

Corn Holds at the End.

Corn started out at an advance, the trade apparently believing that if wheat could be bulled on Argentine shipments of over 2,500,000 bu corn ought to boom on shipments of 56,000 bu, compared to 88,000 bu the week before and last year and local receipts of only 388 cars. But the first quotations of 37⅝@37¾c and the high price of 37½c was too great a temptation for long holders, and further realizing sales which forced May to 36⅞c. Stop-loss orders came out at 37c to add to the depression, but they were met by a greater volume of resting orders to buy, and a farther decline prevented. Corn was heavy throughout most of the session, however, and it was not until towards the end that good local buying sent the price up to a close at 37⅝c bid, a gain of a split. There was selling for the Cudahys at the top prices, but some evidence of buying for their account on the soft spots. Bartlett-Frazier and Patten bought corn on the breaks. There were evidences that long holders have been shaken out enough for the present, and that the market may be allowed to advance again. Acceptances here and in Iowa and Nebraska were reported light, and export sales here at 125,000 bu, while one report had 376,000 bu taken for export at New York. Primary receipts were 634,372 bu, to 424,560 bu last year, and shipments 435,065 bu to 647,242 bu last year. Seaboard clearances were 607,763 bu, while Bradstreet's reported clearances for the week from both coasts at 3,729,291 bu, compared to 2,187,824 bu the preceding week and 4,211,320 bu last year.

Provisions were strong and higher, with hogs, which touched $5.15, the highest recorded since July, 1895. There is still room for advance in products, however, as the high price for May pork was $11.17½, and packers figure that every barrel of pork packed with hogs at present prices costs $12.50. There was some outside demand. Cudahy bought May pork and sold July ribs, Armour sold ribs openly, but bought July through brokers, and other packers were buyers. May pork closed at $11.15, an advance of 17½c, and lard and ribs each advanced 5c. Receipts here were 22,000, to 23,000 last year, and 58,000 in the West to 56,000 last year.

Oats showed the same lack of feature which has characterized the market for several days past, fluctuating barely ⅛c. Where floor traders were disposed to take either side the inclination was to sell, but operations on either side were not pronounced. Shipping demand was about as slow as the trade in futures. Clearances as reported were 23,000 bu. Receipts were 330 cars, with 230 cars estimated for today.

Rye was steady and dull, showing little or no feature. No. 2 to go to store sold at 54½c, and No. 2 choice, on track, at 56½c. May was offered at 56c, with 55¾c bid. Barley was decidedly strong at 37c for the bulk of feed offered, some extra bringing 37½c. Low grade malting was firm at 38@38½c, fair to good at 39@40c, and choice 41@43c. All these prices were about 1c higher. Rough timothy seed was 2½@5c lower, with high grades unchanged. Receipts were liberal, and the general market dull. March was nominally $2.42½. Cash lots of clover sold at $7.50@8.00, with contract firm at $8.40. Shorts made themselves felt in flaxseed for the first time in several weeks, and made prices 2@5c higher. No. 1 Northwestern sold to arrive at $1.60, and spot at $1.62½. May advanced from $1.60 early to a closing at $1.63. September sold at $1.12½@1.12. October was offered at $1.10, with $1.09½ bid. Receipts were 23 cars, only 4 of which were inspected.

Futures ranged as follows:

	Closed Thursday.	High.	Low.	Closed yesterday.	Closed Mch. 17, 1899.
WHEAT.					
May	66½	67¼-⅜	66¾-⅞	67¼	66½
July	67⅛	68	67⅛	67⅞-8	65⅝
Sept	67½	68⅛	67⅞	68⅛	....
CORN.					
May	37¼-⅜	37½	36⅞	37⅜	33¼
July	37⅝	37½	37⅜	37⅝	34⅝
Sept	38⅛	38⅜	37⅞	38⅛-¼	35⅛
OATS.					
May	23⅞	23⅞-4	23⅞	23⅞	25⅛
July	22⅝-⅞	22⅞	22⅝-⅞	22⅝-⅞	24
MESS PORK.					
May	10 97½	11.17½	11.05	11.15	9.00
July	10.95	11.10-12½	11.05	11.07½-10	9.12½
LARD.					
May	6.00-2½	6.07½	6.05	6.05-7½	5.32½
July	6.07½-10	6.17½	6.12½	6.17½	5.47½
SHORT RIBS—SIDES.					
May	6.00-2½	6.07½-10	6.05	6.07½	4.67½
July	6.02½	6.10	6.05	6.07½-10	4.80

GRAIN INSPECTION.

	No. 2 and better.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total.
Winter wheat	..	5	..	5
Spring wheat	1	24	9	34
Corn	1	336	51	388
Oats	63	222	45	330
Rye	2	..	1	3
Barley	..	25	47	72
Totals	67	612	153	832

Inspected out—18,916 bu winter and 33,300 bu spring wheat, 38,374 bu corn, 1,285 bu rye.

Cash Produce Transactions.

FLOUR—Dull but steady; demand indifferent. Winter patents, Southern, $3.40@3.60; straights, $3.15@3.30; spring, special brands, $3.80; Minnesota hard patents, $3.25@3.40; soft patents, $3.10@3.20; soft bakers' exports, bags, $2.00@2.25; white rye, brls, $2.80@3.00; dark, $2.70@2.80.

WINTER WHEAT—Scarcely any business. Sales free on board: No. 4 red, 65c; No. 2 red quotably 69@69½c.

SPRING WHEAT—Firm but a little slow. Sales in store and to go: No. 1 Northern, 15,000 bu to millers on p. t.; No. 3, 62@64½c; No. 4, 61c. On track: No. 3, 65c. Free on board: No. 4, 54@61c; No. 3, 62@66c.

CORN—In fair demand at decline of ¼@¼c. Sales in store and to go: No. 2, 26,000 bu for export on p. t.; No. 3, 36c; 100,000 bu for shipment on p. t.; 65,000 bu to arrive on p. t.; No. 3 yellow, 36@36¼c; No. 4, 35¼@35¾c. On track and free on board: No. 3, 36@36¼c; No. 3 yellow, 36@36¾c; No. 3 white, 36⅛@37¼c; ears, 37@37¼c. Billed through: No. 4, 34¼@35¼c; No. 3, 34@35¼c; No. 3 yellow, 34¼@36c; No. 3 white, 36@36¼c.

OATS—Steady under moderate demand; offerings not large. Sales in store and to go: No. 3, 23¾c; No. 3 white, 25¾c; No. 2, 23⅝c. On track and free on board: No. 4 white, 25¼@26c; No. 3, 23¼c; No. 3 white, 25⅛@26¼c; No. 2, 23⅝@24¼c; No. 2 white, 26@27¼c. Billed through: No. 4, 23¼c; No. 4 white, 24⅝@25c; No. 3, 23¼@25¼c; No. 3 white, 25@25¾c; No. 2, 23⅝@23¾c; No. 2 white, 25¼c.

PROVISIONS—Active and higher. Cash lots mess pork, $11.12½@11.15, regular; $10.50@10.55, old. Lard, $6.00@6.02½ regular, $5.97½@6.00 choice old, $5.90@5.95 regular old. Short ribs, $5.95@6.20, according to weight.

COOPERAGE—Quiet at 75c for pork brls, and 85@87½c for lard tierces.

HIGHPROOF SPIRITS—Steady, $1.24½.

HAY—Firm. Receipts, 607 tons. Track sales included: Choice timothy, $11.50@12.25; No. 1 timothy, $10.25@11.50; No. 3 timothy, $9.50; not graded timothy, $8.00@8.50; choice prairie, Iowa, $9.50; fancy, $10.25; No. 1 prairie, Kansas, $9.00; No. 2 prairie, Indiana, $6.00; No. 3 prairie, Indiana, $5.50.

Trade Gossip on 'Change.

Estimated receipts today: Wheat, 30 cars; corn, 340 cars; oats, 230 cars; hogs, 19,000.

Scarcity of cars on practically all the Eastern roads is making a lot of trouble in the grain trade. The furnishing of cars devolves on the buyer, and there are said to be a good many thousands of bushels of grain here which would go to the seaboard in a hurry if any way could be found of getting it there. The worst feature of the case is that in many instances ocean room has been engaged for it since the grain was purchased in this market, and heavy demurrage charges follow a failure to load into ocean hulls at the time agreed. A singular feature is that there is no established schedule on ocean demurrage. It may be a few hundred dollars or it may be much more. One local shipper tells a story of a case where a demurrage charge of $4,000, followed a failure to use ocean room within forty-eight hours of the time agreed on. There was a strong undercurrent in the cash wheat situation, according to the Weare Commission company, who had bids for 250,000 bu with a time limit and could not fill the orders, because cars could not be secured.

John L. Fyffe received letters yesterday from two out-of-town customers protesting against the payment of the new commission rate of ¼c a bu, and claiming that another Board of Trade firm had offered to handle their business at the old rate of 1-16c. "If that is true," said Mr. Fyffe angrily, "the directors ought to hunt down the members of this board who would violate that rule and expel them, no matter who they are." That the directors will use every effort to enforce the rule goes without saying. The letters above referred to are not regarded, however, as a positive evidence of commission rate cutting, as they might be thrown out as bait to catch offers. Other commission houses are understood to have received similar letters.

H. D. Wetmore returned yesterday from a visit to Des Moines, where he attended a meeting of the Iowa Grain Dealers' association. "I met 200 grain dealers there from all over the State," he said, "and never saw such a bullish lot of men on corn. There is none in cribs anywhere in the State, and farmers are bringing in little. Feeders have not paid less than 25c for corn and are now paying 30c. A lot of cattle were brought there to feed, cattle being high and prospects good for cheaper corn on account of a big crop. Now cattle are down and corn up, but the feeding will continue until the cattle are marketed. Chicago usually gets more corn from Iowa than any other State, even Illinois, but we have had little Iowa corn this year, and the farmers are not yet inclined to sell it to us."

The Modern Miller says: "While weather conditions have not been altogether favorable, no complaints have come to hand as yet, and the outlook shows no change. The winter wheat crop, generally speaking, appears to be fully up to the average for this season outside of sections infested by the Hessian fly. Advices from the Southwest in particular are favorable."

The present visible supply of wheat in the chief ports of Argentina is 6,680,000 bu, compared with 6,624,000 bu last week and 2,944,000 bu last year. The visible supply of corn is 184,000 bu, against 184,000 bu the previous week and 256,000 bu a year ago.

Bradstreet's reports exports as follows:

	Wheat and flour, bu.	Corn, bu.
This week	2,727,450	3,729,291

(Continued on thirteenth page.)

A 12½% investment at present price of $8 a share for a stock paying quarterly dividend of 2½% on a par value of $10.

Old Colony Zinc & Smelting Company

8 CONGRESS STREET, BOSTON.

A Final Offering of Treasury Stock at $8 Per Share

BEFORE ADVANCE IN PRICE

MARCH 20, 1900.

Subscriptions must be dated not later than March 20th to secure allotment at above price.

This company owns and is operating some of the richest and most extensive zinc deposits in the Missouri-Kansas District.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Covering Operations of 4½ Months

ENDING FEBRUARY 28, 1900.

INCOME ACCOUNTS.

Received from Mines and Royalties	$37,623.07
Sale of Trustee Stock	7,554.60
Miscellaneous Income	2,026.00
Total Income	$47,203.67

DISBURSEMENT ACCOUNTS.

General Expenses	$2,717.31	
Dividends Paid	16,250.00	
Dividends Accrued, Payable in April	8,358.75	
		$27,326.06
Surplus Over All Expenses, Including Dividends		$19,877.61

There is now held in trust for the benefit of the Company $431,300 (par) of its own stock.

Having examined the accounts of the OLD COLONY ZINC & SMELTING COMPANY for the period of four and one-half months ending February 28th, 1900, I hereby certify that the statements hereto annexed are in strict accordance with its books of account, showing actual earnings at the rate of 14.32% per annum.
Boston, March 7th, 1900.
(Signed) WM. FRANKLIN HALL, Public Accountant.

That eminent authority, W. O. Crosby, Professor of Mineralogy at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has just returned after making an exhaustive examination of the mines of this Company, and he reports in part as follows:

"The Company's Galena Mines have a certainty of a very extensive and continuous production. The Company's Yale Mine has in its working faces the finest developments of zinc ore I have seen in the district, **insuring a certainty of a long continued and heavy production, and makes this property one of the most attractive mining properties in the region.**

"**The mineral value of the ore is as notable as the surpassing extent of the deposit.**

"The Company's 37⅛ acres is unrivaled in the combined magnitude and richness of its ore body and the high grade of its concentrates, **and I believe will pay substantial dividends long after many of the best mines of the present day are worked out and forgotten.**

"**The inexhaustible wealth** of this property is shown by the enormous output of the Rubber Neck Mine for the last eighteen months (single shift) as shown by the certified returns to be over **5,000,000 lbs.** of zinc and **1,000,000 lbs.** of lead, and also by weekly net profits (single shift) of about **$2000** for the Big Four Mine."

A few of the original features of this Company are that it sends upon application:

Certified Financial Report.
Certified copies of past output.
Certified copies of weekly output.
Printed copy of Prof. Crosby's report. Prospectus.

Allotments will be made in the order of receipt.

Make checks payable to Old Colony Zinc & Smelting Company.

LOANS Without Commission
On choice real estate security at 5%, 5½%, and 6%. Quick action.
BAIRD & WARNER,
90 La Salle-st.

ARTHUR R. JONES & Co
(Members Board of Trade of Chicago.)
GRAIN, PROVISIONS, STOCKS, BONDS.
Private Wires to all important points East & West.
27 and 28 RIALTO BUILDING, CHICAGO.

THE TRIPLER LIQUID AIR CO.

GENERAL OFFICES, 11 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CAPITAL STOCK, 1,000,000 SHARES. PAR VALUE, $10.00 EACH.

FULL PAID AND NON-ASSESSABLE.

No Preferred Stock or Bonded Indebtedness.

100,000 Shares for Public Subscription at **$5.00** per Share.

NOW OFFERED FOR THE FIRST TIME.

Stockholders in this Company are absolutely free from liability, and will share in the profits of the various sub-companies to be formed in foreign countries and the United States.

Transfer Agents—International Banking & Trust Co., 149 Broadway, N. Y.

GENERAL COUNSEL:

GOODRICH, VINCENT & BRADLEY, The Rookery, Chicago.

The Tripler Liquid Air Company absolutely controls all the inventions, rights and appliances of Charles E. Tripler for the manufacture and utilization of liquid air. The priority and value of these rights constitute A MONOPOLY OF THE COMMERCIAL FIELD.

The Company has a factory at 121 West 89th-st., New York City, where Liquid Air is being manufactured daily in commercial quantities.

SEND ORDERS FOR STOCK OR REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION TO

BARTLETT, FRAZIER & CO.

WESTERN UNION BUILDING, CHICAGO.

Illinois Trust & Savings Bank

La Salle Street and Jackson Boulevard

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS

$6,000,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS IN BANKING AND SAVINGS DEPARTMENTS

BONDS:
Government, State, County, City and choice Railroad Bonds bought and sold.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE:
Letters of Credit, Drafts, Postal Remittances, and Cable Transfers.

TRUST DEPARTMENT:
Acts as Administrator, Executor, Guardian, Conservator, Assignee, Receiver, Transfer Agent and Registrar; makes investments and acts as agent in the collection and disbursement of incomes. Trust funds and trust investments are kept separate from the assets of the bank.

SAFETY DEPOSIT VAULTS.

Cash Capital One Million Dollars.

STATE BANK OF CHICAGO

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING,
S. E. Cor. La Salle and Washington-sts.

Allows INTEREST on DEPOSITS in its BANKING and SAVINGS Departments.
Issues LETTERS OF CREDIT for Travelers and sells DRAFTS and FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Acts as EXECUTOR, GUARDIAN, and TRUSTEE. Draws WILLS Free of Charge.
Buys and sells INVESTMENT BONDS.

DIRECTORS:
Thomas Murdoch. Chas. L. Hutchinson.
M. J. Wentworth. Henry C. Durand.
John H. Dwight. A. P. Johnson.
Theo. Freeman. H. A. Haugan.
John R. Lindgren.

Edward L. Brewster & Co.,

209 LA SALLE ST.

STOCKS and BONDS

Bought and Sold and Carried upon Margins.

Members { New York Stock Exchange. Chicago Stock Exchange.

First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds for Investors.

Liquid Air.

The splendid outlook for this new industry is universally admitted.

The only liquid air company that has yet paid a dividend is the

American Liquid Air Company

Investors may obtain full particulars by applying to the Company's Agents,

MESSRS. EMMENS & STRONG,
1 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

KNIGHT, DONNELLEY & COMPANY STOCKS AND BONDS
216 LASALLE STREET
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Members Chicago Stock Exchange.
Members Chicago Board of Trade.

Wm. H. Colvin & Co.
STOCK BROKERS,
190 La Salle-st.
Members { New York Stock Exchange. Chicago Stock Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.

THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

Chicago, Ill., March 12, 1900.
ANNUAL MEETING.

The stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting of said company for the election of directors and transaction of such other business as may be presented will be held at the company's office in Chicago, Illinois, on Monday, the 2d day of April, next, at 11 o'clock a. m.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business hours on the 20th inst. and reopened on the 3d day of April next at 11 o'clock a. m.

ALEXANDER MILLAR, Secretary.

PARTNER WANTED.

An experienced manufacturer of a well-known and profitable (80 to 90%) article wishes $40,000 to $50,000 to make a very desirable connection in this line with an established house of 20 years' standing in this city. Bank reference given and expected. An exceptional business opportunity. Address or call

"C——," 1438 Marquette Building.

OFFICE OF FEDERAL STEEL COMPANY,
Empire Building, 71 Broadway,
New York, March 13, 1900.

The Board of Directors of the Federal Steel Co. has this day declared a dividend of 1½% on the Preferred Capital stock, payable April 20 to stockholders of record at the close of business March 30, 1900. The transfer books of the preferred stock will close at 3:00 p. m. Friday, March 30, and open at 10 a. m. Thursday, April 12, 1900.

RICHARD TRIMBLE, Treas.

WANT TO BUY

50 shares	American Cereal Co.
50 "	A. Booth & Co. (pfd.).
100 "	Hartford Deposit Co.
50 "	Congress Hotel Co. (com.).
100 "	Great Northern Hotel Co.
50 "	Oliver Type-Writer Co.
10 "	Elgin National Watch Co.

WANT TO SELL

100 shares	Republic Iron Mining Co.
700 "	Pennsylvania Iron Co. (pfd.).
300 "	Pennsylvania Iron Co. (com.).
50 "	A. Booth & Co. (com.).
100 "	Strowger Automatic Telephone Co.
100 "	Woods' Motor Vehicle Co. (combined stocks).
100 "	Great Lakes Towing (pfd.).
160 "	Security Title & Trust Co.
50 "	Guardian Trust Co.
100 "	Am. Ship Building (pfd. or com.).

INACTIVE SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

OTIS, WILCOX & CO.
186 La Salle-st.
Members { New York Stock Exchange. Chicago Stock Exchange.
Tel. Main 2.

THE MERCHANTS' LOAN AND TRUST CO.

Capital and Surplus, $3,700,000

Accepts Trusts and receives deposits of Trust Funds. Acts as Registrar and Transfer Agent of Stocks.
Buys and Sells Government, Municipal and High Grade Corporation Bonds

OFFICERS.
ORSON SMITH, President.
E. D. HULBERT, Vice-President.
J. G. ORCHARD, Cashier.
F. N. WILDER, Ass't Cashier

DIRECTORS.
Marshall Field, Cyrus H. McCormick,
Albert Keep, John W. Doane,
Augustus H. Burley, Elias T. Watkins,
Lambert Tree, Erskine M. Phelps,
Moses J. Wentworth, Enos M. Barton,
Orson Smith, E. D. Hulbert.

CITY OF CHICAGO BONDS FOR SALE.

Sealed bids will be received at the office of the City Controller of the City of Chicago until 3 o'clock p. m. Wednesday, April 4th, 1900, for twenty-five hundred [2,500] City of Chicago Municipal Bonds of the denomination of one thousand [$1,000] dollars each; said bonds to bear date of March 15th, 1900, and to be payable twenty [20] years from and after their date, and to bear interest at the rate of four [4%] per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, both principal and interest payable in the City of New York in United States gold coin of the present standard of weight and fineness.

These bonds are issued in pursuance of an ordinance passed by the City Council of the City of Chicago on March 5th, 1900. Official Record page 2557.

Bids will be received for the whole issue or any part thereof. A certified check for five [5] per cent of the amount applied for to accompany the offer. The bids must be in envelopes directed to the City Comptroller, and marked: "BID FOR CITY OF CHICAGO BONDS TO BE DATED MARCH 15TH, 1900."

The city reserves the right to reject any and all bids. Any of these bonds may be registered if desired.

WM. D. KERFOOT, City Comptroller.
Chicago, Wednesday, March 14th, 1900.

Vermilye & Co
BANKERS,
NASSAU AND PINE STS., NEW YORK
13 CONGRESS STREET, BOSTON.

Government Bonds of all issues bought, sold or taken in exchange for other securities.
Quotations furnished by wire at our expense.
List of current offerings of Municipal Railroad and other Investment Securities furnished upon application.
Accounts of Banks, Bankers, and Individuals Solicited.

Mason, Lewis & Co.
BANKERS,
CHICAGO. Monadnock Bldg. BOSTON. 60 Devonshire-st.
MUNICIPAL RAILROAD CORPORATION **BONDS**
Choice Issues.
Street Railway and Gas Companies
LIST ON APPLICATION.

ESTABLISHED 1885.

ADOLPH J. LICHTSTERN & CO.
Bank Floor, The Rookery. CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
STOCK AND GRAIN BROKERS
AND DEALERS IN
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Margin 3 to 5 Per Cent.
We buy and sell all listed securities.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

Geo. H. Holt & Co.,
10 WALL ST., N.Y.
BANKERS,
Members of New York Stock Exchange.
Dealers in Investment Securities. Purchase bond issues of solvent corporations, and act as Fiscal and Transfer Agents. Execute orders at the New York Stock Exchange, either for cash or on margin. Daily market letter issued. Correspondence solicited.

We offer to careful investors choice
6% FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS...
Full particulars on application.
Personal interviews invited.
JOHN J. P. ODELL & CO.,
401, 171 La Salle-st.

UNION DEPOT COMPANY.

Kansas City, Mo., March 2d, 1900.

Sealed bids for passenger transfer service to and from the Union Depot for a term of five years will be received until April 3d, 1900. Specifications will be furnished upon application. The Depot Company reserves the right to reject any and all bids. All communications should be addressed to the undersigned.

EDWARD S. WASHBURN, President.

NO COMMISSION. H. O. STONE & CO.,
LOANS ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE. 206 LaSalle-st. 4 Teleph'ns. Ex. 601.

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily, single copy.......................... 2 cents
Sunday, single copy......................... 5 cents
Daily, per week............................12 cents
Daily and Sunday, per week.................17 cents
Daily, per month...........................50 cents
Daily and Sunday, per month................75 cents

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Postage paid in the United States (outside of Chicago city limits) and in Canada and Mexico:

Daily, without Sunday, one year...........$4.00
Daily, without Sunday, six months.......... 2.00
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Daily, without Sunday, one month........... .50
Daily, with Sunday, one year..............$6.00
Daily, with Sunday, six months............. 3.00
Daily, with Sunday, three months........... 1.75
Daily, with Sunday, one month.............. .75
Sunday issue, one year..................... 2.00
Sunday issue, one month.................... .25

Give postoffice address in full, including county and State.

Remit by express, money order, draft, or in registered letter, at our risk.

NEW YORK—164 WORLD BUILDING.
WASHINGTON—40 WYATT BUILDING.

Persons wishing to take "The Tribune" by carrier may order it by postal card or by telephone—Express 667. When delivery is irregular make complaint.

DOMESTIC POSTAGE—Twelve pages, 1 cent; 16 to 24 pages, 2 cents; 28 to 40 pages, 3 cents; 44 to 56 pages, 4 cents; 60 pages and over, 5 cents.

FOREIGN POSTAGE—Twelve pages, 2 cents; 16 pages, 3 cents; 24 pages, 4 cents; 32 pages, 5 cents; 40 pages, 6 cents; 44 to 48 pages, 7 cents; 48 to 56 pages, 8 cents; 60 pages and over, 9 cents.

Note—The laws of the Postoffice department are strict, and newspapers insufficiently prepaid cannot be forwarded.

SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1900.

"PLAIN DUTY" TO PORTO RICO.

[From President McKinley's message to Congress.]

Since the cession Porto Rico has been denied the principal markets she had long enjoyed, and our tariffs have been continued against her products as when she was under Spanish sovereignty. The markets of Spain are closed to her products except upon terms to which the commerce of all nations is subjected. The Island of Cuba, which used to buy her cattle and tobacco without customs duties, now imposes the same duties upon these products as from any other country entering her ports. She has, therefore, lost her free intercourse with Spain and Cuba, without any compensating benefits in this market. Her coffee was little known and not in use by our people, and, therefore, there was no demand here for this one of her chief products. The markets of the United States should be opened up to her products. Our plain duty is to abolish all customs tariffs between the United States and Porto Rico, and give her products free access to our markets.

"UNDER ONE FLAG."

Our flag does not mean one thing here and another thing in Cuba or Porto Rico.—President McKinley to 20,000 Methodists at Ocean Grove on Aug. 25, 1899.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR'S VIEWS.

The highest considerations of justice and good faith demand that we should not disappoint the confident expectation of sharing in our prosperity with which the people of Porto Rico so gladly transferred their allegiance to the United States. We should treat the interests of this people as our own. I wish most strongly to urge that the customs duties between Porto Rico and the United States be removed.—Secretary of War Root in his annual report.

SENATOR HOAR.

A duty on exports is forbidden by the constitution, and the proposed duty of 15 per cent on goods from the United States and Porto Rico would be a violation of that prohibition. —Senator George Frisbie Hoar.

EX-SPEAKER REED.

The attempt to make three-quarter citizens out of the Porto Ricans is certainly original.—Ex-Speaker Reed.

SENATOR DAVIS.

What is the reason that this tariff rate, anomalous, unheard of, unprecedented, and temporary, should be applied to Porto Rico while the other day a bill was passed in the other House appropriating $2,000,000 for Porto Rico from the Treasury?—Senator Cushman K. Davis.

GEN. MILES' PROMISE TO PORTO RICO.

Porto Rico under the American flag will enjoy the same privileges and the same immunities as the citizens of the United States and Territories of the union.—From General Miles' proclamation on invading the island.

OPINION OF EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON.

"I regard the bill (the Porto Rican tariff) as a most serious departure from the right principles."

EX-SENATOR EDMUNDS SPEAKS.

I believe that the Porto Rican tariff bill is clearly unconstitutional and violates all our agreements with and pledges to the Porto Ricans. If I were in the Senate I should certainly vote against it.—Ex-Senator Edmunds.

An Old Story. The London Saturday Review reports that even the smallest Parisian landlord is convinced he will make splendid profits from the exposition. "No matter how mean the site of his property, no matter how far from the Champ de Mars and the boulevards, he is haunted by the idea that foreigners will struggle fiercely among themselves to engage it. Companies who own many streets agitate in the same manner, and their secretaries who sit solemnly in stuffy offices have assumed a pompous air. They cannot make any definite arrangements at once; they must consider. They cannot make out a contract on the spot; all England, all America, will want contracts and pay heavily for them soon." Meanwhile the pensions have put up their prices, even the meanest of them. They have given their regular boarders notice to quit, as their rooms will be needed for visitors. Cheap hotels and boarding-houses are going up in the vicinity of the grounds, and even blocks away from them. It is the old story of the Columbian Exposition over again, and doubtless the dénouement will be the same. The proprietors will read the moral in due time.

Railroad Taxation in Iowa. The plea for reform in the methods of railroad assessments in Iowa made by ex-Railroad Commissioner Frank T. Campbell should have a good effect. In a letter to Governor Shaw he calls attention to the Minnesota laws. The railroads there are taxed directly on their gross earnings, and, with a fraction over 6,000 miles of railway, the revenue under last year's assessment now being paid into the Treasury amounts to $1,500,000, while Iowa railways with nearly 9,000 miles paid $1,400,000, or about $100,000 less taxes on 50 per cent more miles of road, much more expensive in construction and equipment and of vastly greater value. During the last eighteen months the value of the stocks of the Iowa trunk lines has, he says, advanced 100 per cent, while the assessed value has not been increased materially. The laws of Iowa expressly provide that in making the tax levy each year the gross earnings per mile shall be taken into consideration. The Iowa railways in 1890 earned $37,689,553, while in 1890 they earned $46,202,903, an increase of $8,513,350, and yet Iowa railways were assessed in 1899 for $80 a mile less than in 1890. Mr. Campbell insists that the railway property's assessed valuation should be increased 20 per cent. He has appeared before the Executive council, which is now considering the matter, and his arguments are likely to be of weight. Increased taxation of the railroads is favored by many members of the Legislature.

BLOTTING OUT A REPUBLIC.

Lord Roberts in his dispatch to the British authorities announcing the occupation of Bloemfontein was careful to speak of Mr. Steyn as "the late President of the Orange Free State." Inferentially he pronounced a funeral oration over the Free State as "a late republic." His language has been universally so understood in England and he has been commended in influential quarters for the adroitness, diplomacy, and finesse he exhibited in wiping out a free state by a stroke of the pen.

The London Times of Thursday morning last said: "The Orange Free State has ceased to exist as a political entity. Lord Roberts is now ruler de facto and de jure in her Majesty's name at Bloemfontein. He assumed and means to assert this position. Lord Roberts is careful to make it clear that for him the Southern republic has ceased to be."

Sentiments like these grate upon American ears. People who have the real American spirit do not care to read of republics that have "ceased to be" through despotic military acts of greater powers. Even a General so illustrious as Lord Roberts has no right to wipe out a free state with the sword. There is no pretense of justification for denying independence to the Orange Free State such as was alleged against the Transvaal Republic. Only the spirit of military aggression, licentious might, unbridled power, covetousness, and lust of empire can be put forward as defending these acts of cruel rapacity. It is true the Orange Free State united with the Transvaal in the war against Great Britain, but the acts of Lord Roberts, approved by the universal voice of the empire, prove only too surely that the apprehensions of the Free-Staters were justifiable; that they knew the Dutch farmers of south Africa had to make common cause; to hang together or hang separately; that if one republic lost its independence the other must surely do the same. Now it is said that, as the issue of fair war honorably waged, both republics have "ceased to be."

What of the future? Cecil Rhodes, exulting in his arrogance and pride, says that the two republics must for years be governed as crown colonies, which means that they are to be treated as semi-civilized dependencies and to be taxed without representation; that they are to be subjected to the tyranny and despotism which our forefathers successfully resisted and overthrew.

Short will be the life of any American party or administration which associates its name with this scheme of spoliation and plunder. Mr. Secretary of State, not having been in touch with genuine American sentiment for thirty years, may delude himself with the idea that the American people will stand patiently by and permit this great crime against civilization to be accomplished. Mr. Hay may be a good minor poet, but he is not much of a public man.

Men and brethren, these things ought not so to be!

Bad Grammar, but Sound Truths. When Chief of Police Devery of New York was asked the other day what power gave the orders to gamblers to stop doing business last Saturday and why that power should not be held responsible for the fact that they were doing business prior to that day, he replied: "I don't know nothing about gambling and I won't say nothing appertaining to or touching on them matters." Evidently the Chief's knowledge of grammar is not so comprehensive as his knowledge of crime. Had it been so he would have steered clear of the two negatives that make an affirmative. The Chief's bad grammar, however, conveys the truth. He does not know "nothing" about gambling. He knows something, and it is this knowledge not used that is likely to cost him his position.

A CONVENTION IS NOT NEEDED.

The Citizens' association has broken its long silence with an address urging the calling of a constitutional convention. Probably between now and November other estimable but unrepresentative organizations will issue similar addresses in the hope of persuading an unbelieving generation that this State and this country in particular are in urgent need of a new organic law.

For the last ten years there has been an agitation for a new constitution. Some of the men engaged in it—the authors of this latest address, for instance—have been honest in their intentions. Others have been dishonest, working for ends which might benefit them, but not the State and the mass of its inhabitants. Yet in spite of all that has been done to persuade Illinoisans that they are galled by the fetters of an old constitution and that it makes good, economic government an impossibility, they persist in remaining satisfied with the organic law under which they have been living for the last thirty years. One hears the pleading voices of some politicians, some corporation lawyers, and some amiable gentlemen who believe that if certain changes in municipal government which they favor were made Chicago would become a municipal Garden of Eden. But all this time the people are silent.

This was not the case prior to the adoption of the constitution of 1848. Then there was a popular demand for a new frame of government which should put a stop to future internal improvement schemes and State bank schemes, and should provide for the payment of the debts of the State. This was not the case prior to the adoption of the present constitution. Then there was a popular demand for a new organic law which should put a stop to municipal extravagance. Municipalities, large and small, were ruining themselves by voting aid to railroads and incurring indebtedness for other purposes. There was a recognized need of restrictions on indebtedness which are odious to persons who think extravagant expenditures are to be approved of when future generations are made to foot the bills.

Illinoisans have not manifested any desire for a new constitution. There is nothing in the address of the Citizens' association which will awaken such a desire in their breasts. They are not children to be persuaded that a non-partisan, trustworthy convention can be secured by an agreement between the political parties. Such an agreement in Chicago probably would be made between Republican "machine" men and Democratic bosses. A convention whose membership was selected by them might be non-partisan, but its work would be so objectionable the people would reject it contumeliously.

Chicagoans cannot be convinced that legislation really needed for them cannot be had under the present constitution. Some of the whimsical ideas of "reformers" cannot be carried out under it, but it is better for the community that they should not be. Nor do Chicagoans believe that the action of the Supreme Court, holding a particular section of the new revenue law invalid, makes a constitutional convention an "urgent necessity." A new constitution, even if all Illinoisans wish for one, cannot be in operation for three years to come. During that time Chicago must be exposed to the "dangers" of the new revenue law. Those "dangers" are not serious. The people and the next Legislature will look after them. Illinoisans are not to be frightened into having a constitutional convention which they know they do not need.

GOOD IDEAS OF STATE FINANCE.

Governor Scofield's address before the farmers' institute at Delavan, Wis., was interesting not only because of the information he gave but for the way in which he put it. He began by calling attention to the fact that ten years ago public interest in government was so slight that no attention would be paid to an address on State finances, and he then announced that the finances of Wisconsin are in a more prosperous condition than at any time during the last twenty years. The State is out of debt, the general fund in the treasury is not indebted to trust funds, no money has been drawn in advance from the railroad companies, and nothing is owed to banks or individuals.

This state of affairs is ascribed by the Governor not to prosperity but to an improved public sentiment that will not sanction lax business methods. Three years ago the general fund of the State was indebted to the trust funds, the railways, and the banks in the sum of over $500,000. This debt was incurred not because of the inability or indisposition of the people to pay taxes but because for twenty years at least it was considered better policy to go on in this manner than to levy annually the taxes necessary to keep the general fund solvent. Extra levies, he declares, will be needed no longer.

There is one thing, he said, that should be preached and practiced by more State officials, and that is that taxes should not be levied in excess of actual needs. Governor Scofield says truly that the tendency of Legislatures and public sentiment is to increase the public revenues. "I desire to say to you now," said the Governor, "that where there is collected from the public one dollar more than is necessary to carry on the legitimate functions of government, there is danger of extravagance and ultimately worse than extravagance." These are true words and their truth is being proved today in Congress, where men are scheming to find ways to spend the surplus created by a war tax no longer necessary.

POLITICAL LABOR LEADERS.

The Typographical union of Chicago deserves to be congratulated. It has taken the first step towards the abolishment of an abuse which has done more to hurt the influence of labor unions than almost any other one thing connected with their management. At the meeting of the Trade and Labor assembly tomorrow it will introduce a resolution to enforce the rule that no member of any union who is holding political office is eligible to sit as a delegate in the assembly.

As a large number of delegates to the present body are enjoying more or less lucrative positions under the city government, it is to be expected that the resolution expelling them from the assembly will be bitterly combated. At the same time every real friend of organized labor will hope that the resolution may carry. It would seem to be clear that no man who holds a job and draws a salary dependent on the favor of a political party can be expected to act fairly and without prejudice on labor matters which may affect the future success of that party. He is more likely to use his power as the representative of a labor union to please the political bosses, just as he has already used it to secure a political job.

The political labor leader and walking delegate is responsible for most of the deserved criticism which has been passed upon organized labor. He is usually a frothy demagogue who covers his insincerity with a fluent torrent of words. It is his object and chief business to impress on the political bosses the vast influence which he possesses with the workingmen, to the end that he may be able to demand a "good thing" in the shape of a political office. At the same time he takes a conspicuous part in the meetings of the Trade and Labor assembly and does his best to make it appear that he has been chiefly instrumental in obtaining great favors for union labor from the city or State authorities, as the case may be. To both he is apt to misrepresent the facts. Often he has little real influence with the mass of workingmen, and even less with the machine politicians, who use him with a full knowledge that, while he can do little good, he might be able to do some harm.

The professional politician would seem to have no place in the councils of the Trade and Labor assembly. The debates of that body and its decisions should be free from the bias of partisan politics.

"TRUTH" CRUSHED TO EARTH.

A man assuming the inappropriate name of "Truth" was arrested in Boston on Thursday last charged with using the mails for fraudulent purposes. "Truth" claims to be a divine healer. His advertisements set forth that he will heal any one of any disease upon personal application for a fee of $2 and heal any one at a distance for a first payment of $5 for one month's treatment. He is the head of what is called the Divine Healing association, the membership of which is composed of the absent dupes who have been sending him the monthly $5.

Preposterous as the claims of this charlatan are, he has been doing a rushing business. His establishment is fitted up in a handsome manner. He has twenty-three clerks to answer his correspondence and writers and printers to get out his circulars and magazines with which he has been flooding the country. His books show that his business brings him in $30,000 a week regularly and that it has been in operation for six months.

The incident is only one more illustration of human credulity. It was in the same city that the woman banker not long ago fleeced hundreds of victims by promises of enormous interest on their deposits. The victims of "Truth," however, are not confined to Boston. They are scattered all over the country, and in every large city impostors of this kind may be found trading upon popular credulity and enriching themselves. Nor does there seem to be any way of dispelling the credulity or of convincing the dupes that they have been swindled. The real character of these humbugs and the dishonesty of their methods have been exposed over and over again without effect upon the victims, who charge it to persecution. It is probable that if "Truth" were released and allowed to resume operations with his Divine Healing association its membership would be still larger and his profits correspond. Swindlers of this kind thrive on what they call "persecution" and usually court it, so long as they can keep within the law. To convince people that there are no short cuts to health is quite as difficult a task as to convince them of the folly of short cuts to wealth. In either case swindlers have an easy time of it. The human capacities for gullibility are unlimited.

THE FATALITY OF BIG THINGS.

In a lecture on socialism, delivered before the University of Chicago on Wednesday, Professor John Graham Brooks said some pertinent things in regard to the "fatality of big things" as exemplified by the department store evil. Professor Brooks believes that in the industrial sea the big fish do not always consume the little ones and that it is possible for the two to live amicably side by side. Though it is not true of Chicago, it has been demonstrated in other cities, declared the lecturer, that the dangerous phase in the department store may be modified by certain artistic instincts in individuals. That is, a small store whose proprietor betrays some original artistic impulses in the matter of millinery or merely in the tying of a bow could successfully compete with the larger store that did not reveal this gift.

Looking at the matter from the art point of view one is inclined to wonder whether the little store is not often to blame for its own effacement. A walk down one of the outlying business cross streets will reveal many small stores with window wares so slovenly displayed and goods so out-of-date that it is no wonder that people pass by. Yet now and again one will come upon windows gorgeous with fashion's latest fancies and revealing some original thought in the manner of arrangement, and a glance inside will show that these efforts have not been in vain. If some woman of fine taste and dexterity should open a millinery store in a little side street and should exhibit that rarest thing in the world, a tasteful hat, does any one think that this creation would long be allowed to waste its sweetness on a wire frame?

WEARING OF THE GREEN.

Today the green shamrock blossoms in Irish buttonholes and the praises of the good St. Patrick are on every Irish lip. Perhaps, on the veldts of south Africa thousands of Irish soldiers will pin the bit of clover to their khaki uniforms. In Chicago, which is a greater Irish city than Dublin itself, tens of thousands will wear shamrocks, around the roots of which still clings the soil of the green little island. All over the world, wherever Irishmen have made their homes, the three green leaves worn on the coat will typify the one subject on which the Irish race is a unit.

Other peoples observe festal days and honor the memory of their national heroes or the anniversary of some great national event. But no day in any other national calendar is so generally and so enthusiastically observed as is the 17th of March by the Irishman, whether exiled or at home. About St. Patrick's day cluster the tenderest obligations of his religion and the highest aspirations of his patriotism. It is a day of sentiment and of devotion.

Among the peoples of modern times the Irish alone possess a national saint in any real sense. England's St. George was as far as possible from being an Englishman, and the celebration of his day, even in England, is a perfunctory and formal observance. But to the Irishman, wherever he may be, St. Patrick is still the guardian angel of his island, and Ireland without St. Patrick would be a desert indeed.

Today Irish valor in south Africa has won for the Irish Saint's day a new honor. For the first time perhaps in history the day will be generally observed in England. Stolid Britons, who are more used to laughing at Irish enthusiasm, will today be wearing the shamrock, and the demand in London is said already to have created a veritable shamrock famine.

In Chicago, as elsewhere, the day will be celebrated by parades, balls, and patriotic speeches, by means of which new strength will be given to the racial aspiration which looks ever forward to the day when Ireland shall be free.

AN UNRIVALED DIVIDEND.

Wall street contemplates with admiration the $20,000,000 quarterly dividend just paid to the stockholders of the Standard Oil company. The experienced financiers say it is a dividend without a peer—that it is four times as great as any quarterly payment the United States has ever made on its debt. The calculation is made that if the net earnings of the Standard Oil company shall remain indefinitely at the rate of $80,000,000 a year, then in 187 years that company will have earned $15,000,000,000, which is estimated to be the total amount of money now in the world. About that time, if all goes well, its stockholders will include the entire world among their assets.

Nobody takes a lively interest in what may happen 187 years hence. Those now on earth will be sleeping soundly then, and whether the Rothschilds or the Standard Oil company rules the world their slumbers will not be disturbed. But the disposition made of the big dividends which the stockholders of the Standard Oil company are getting is a matter of considerable interest. Are they spending their money in riotous living, or are they using it to get the control of other industries besides the oil industry? It is not so hard to get light on this point, because while there are now about 3,000 Standard Oil stockholders, 80 per cent of the stock is owned by less than a dozen individuals. They have received, therefore, over $16,000,000 of the $20,000,000 just distributed.

The Directory of Directors, a recent New York publication, shows what some of the magnates of the Standard Oil company have done with the proceeds of past dividends. William Rockefeller is a director in the Anaconda Copper Mining company, the Brooklyn Union Gas company, Consolidated Gas Company of New York, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, New York, New Haven and Hartford, and National City Bank. Of course, he is a Standard Oil director. Henry H. Rogers is a director in the Anaconda and other copper companies, the Brooklyn Union and other gas companies, the International Navigation company, the Federal Steel company, and a number of corporations of minor importance.

Mr. John D. Rockefeller is not much of a director. He is on the board of the Standard Oil company, the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and the Chicago Terminal Transfer railroad. It is well known that he has put much money into Lake Superior iron mines and lake vessels. Whether he is interested in copper is not certain, but his business associates are, and there is cause to put faith in the story that they are using their surplus resources to get the same complete control of the copper-producing industry that they have of the petroleum industry. The acquisition of gas companies is natural. They are large consumers of petroleum.

If the able men who have in a quarter of a century made the Standard Oil company what it is were to live forever, there is no telling what they might not do. With their oil dividends, reinforced by their copper and gas dividends, they would become masters of other industries. But those men are not immortal. While they can leave to heirs the money they have accumulated, their business ability will die with them. The business they now manage will pass into other and feebler hands.

STATUS OF PORTO RICANS.

The treaty with Spain declares that the civil and political status of the inhabitants of Porto Rico shall be determined by Congress. Senator Foraker's Porto Rican bill, as reported to the Senate, provides that all the inhabitants except those who elect to preserve their allegiance to Spain shall be deemed and held to be citizens of the United States. The Senator has explained that the committee concluded the inhabitants of the island must be either citizens, or subjects, or aliens. "We did not want to treat our own as aliens and we do not want to have any subjects. Therefore we adopted the term 'citizens.'" But it is understood that Senator Foraker is willing now to change the language of the bill in this respect and call the Porto Ricans "citizens of Porto Rico, and as such entitled to the protection of the United States."

This modification is in deference to the views of Senators who hold that if the Porto Ricans are made citizens of the United States they will be entitled to the enjoyment of all the rights guaranteed to such citizens by the constitution. To use the words of Senator Teller, "You cannot pick out individuals or pick out one section of our common country and say they shall have one kind of rights and privileges and another another. You must extend them over all alike."

Senators Foraker and Teller are agreed that the Porto Ricans are not now citizens of the United States. Others argue that they are citizens now by virtue of the ratification of the treaty, except those who have elected to retain their Spanish allegiance. That is a question which may be determined soon as the result of a suit just begun before Judge Lochren of the United States Circuit Court at St. Paul. Six days after the ratification of the treaty of peace with Spain a Porto Rican cab driver killed an American soldier. He was tried by a military court and sentenced to death. The sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life, and he is now in the Minnesota State Prison. His release on a writ of habeas corpus has been asked for on the ground that he has been deprived of his liberty without "due process of law." It is claimed in behalf of this Porto Rican that he was a citizen of the United States when arrested, and that, as all was peaceful in the island, his trial and punishment by a military commission were illegal.

Perhaps this case will give the Supreme Court an opportunity to determine the status of the Porto Ricans. The question is a novel one. That court never has defined the civil rights of a person who became subject to the jurisdiction of the United States by virtue of a treaty containing a stipulation that his civil and political status should be determined by Congress. There are no precedents to bind or influence the court. It is vain therefore to guess at its conclusions.

In view of the political situation in the First Ward it looks as if Mrs. Paul might be restored to her former street cleaning job without endangering the existence of the republic.

Bets are five to one that winter will stay the limit.

To Mr. Platt of Connecticut: The people are not going to come around.

It may be stated with some positiveness that a few of the servant girls will rebel against any regulation requiring them to work eight hours a day.

Cuban negroes need a Booker T. Washington.

IN A MINOR KEY.

The Amateur Reformer.

The fussy person with the memorandum book and lead pencil tapped him on the shoulder.

"I am taking a straw vote of the train," he explained, "on the question of imposing a tariff on goods imported from Porto Rico. How do you stand?"

"Beg pardon?" responded the passenger whom he had accosted.

"I say I am taking a straw vote of the train on this Porto Rico business. Are you in favor of the tariff or against it?"

"You'll have to speak a little louder."

"I am taking a straw vote of the train," he said, for the third time, with a considerable elevation of the voice. "You have an opinion, of course, about this Porto Rico muddle. Are you in favor——"

The passenger in the seat took his long legs down from their doubled-up position against the back of the seat in front of him and turned to his questioner with a genial smile.

"Yes," he said. "This is a copy of Sheldon's paper. It's a weird affair, but——"

"No, you misunderstand me," interposed the other, still more loudly. "I was asking you about——"

"That's what I was going to say. Mr. Sheldon is a good man, and an excellent judge of chickens, but he can't learn in three days how to run a newspaper."

"O, use a pasteboard funnel, you old muttonhead," said the straw-vote man, in his natural tone, "if you can't hear——"

"What's that?"

"I said," rejoined the man with the voice, raising it again, "I was taking a straw——"

"O, yes, of course it's rather raw, but what could you expect from an editor who has never edited before? I don't suppose, now, you could stand up in his pulpit and preach any better than he could run your livery stable, or your meat market, or whatever it is you follow for a living. It takes all kinds of men to——"

"Hang it all!" roared the statistician, red in the face and uncomfortably conscious that everybody in the car was looking at him. "I'm not talking about Sheldon or his paper! I am trying to get your opinion about this Porto Rico matter."

"That reminds me," said the passenger with the newspaper, gloomily, "of a conundrum I heard this morning: 'If a good buggy horse is a roadster why isn't a horse that shies a shyster?' You'll acknowledge that's pretty good yourself."

Coming a little nearer the straw-voter yelled in his ear:

"What reminds you of that conundrum?"

"Your remark about the weather. Of course, it could be put in a different form. 'What is the difference between a good buggy horse and a bad lawyer? One is a roadster and the other is a shyster.' Only," he went on, with increasing melancholy, "in that case we seem to lose the shying horse. We are shy a horse, as it were."

"Shoot the horse! I—am—taking—a—straw—vote! What—is—your——"

"You are quite right. They're good things, but the operators ought not to run them so fast through the streets in the crowded part of town. Still, the last time I was run over it was by a one-horse delivery wagon, with a one-horse driver acting the part of Phaeton——"

"O, bore your ears out——"

"Glad to know you, Mr. Beersford. My name is Gwilliams. I think I met you once at a downtown laundry where——"

"Blame it, can't you understand? I! Am! Taking! A! Straw! Vote! On! The! Por——"

"Well, that was just like him. I knew a man of the name of Smith who went and caught the measles so he could give them to three men he had a grudge against. He figured it out that their aggregate misery would be three times as great as his, anyhow, and——"

"Once! More!" howled the straw-voter, in his ear. "What! Is! Your! Opinion! About! The! Porto! Rico! Tariff!"

"You are right about that, too. Sometimes you can get a suit at a clothing store for $10 that will answer the purpose just as well as if you had gone to a tailor shop and paid $35 for it. That suit you have on fits you as smoothly as if you had been dipped in it while it was still soft and it had cooled on you."

"I guess I'll have to give it up," said the other, hoarsely, to a grinning passenger on the opposite side of the aisle. "If he's got any opinion about the Porto Rico tariff I can't get it out of him."

"How's that?" asked the long-legged man. "Of course I have an opinion on the Porto Rico tariff. I am not a postmaster."

"O, you have!" exclaimed the straw-vote fiend, huskily. "Well, what is it?"

"None of your business."

And he became absorbed in Sheldon's Topeka Capital again.

CHARLES VILLIERS STANFORD.

Reviver of Ireland's National Music.

SOME of the best known music commonly denominated English has been the work of Irish composers. The "Bohemian Girl," by Michael Balfe, and "Maritana," by William Vincent Wallace, are still the most popular English operas, and the lyrics with which they are jeweled are bound to retain a favorite place forever on concert programs.

The dominating musical personality in England today is a native of Dublin, Charles Villiers Stanford, who has done more than any other since Moore to revive the national music of his country. Dr. Stanford is organist at Cambridge, conductor of the Cambridge University Musical society, and professor of composition and orchestral playing at the Royal College of Music, London. His beautiful home at Kensington is the favorite resort of the musical society of the British metropolis, a society that has always been composed far more largely of foreigners than of natives. For, with the name of the great Handel at the head of the list, foreign musicians have always been a necessity at London to maintain a music standard in that country. It may be said in connection with Irish love of music that, baffled by cabals at London, Handel sought his first opportunity to produce the "Messiah" at Dublin, where it was successfully performed amid the greatest enthusiasm.

Charles Villiers Stanford was born at Dublin on Sept. 30, 1852. His father was a noted amateur in music, whose son became adept on several instruments while young. His first teacher in composition was Arthur O'Leary, the friend of Mendelssohn, the Schumanns, and Moscheles. Moscheles had visited Dublin, and writes in his memoirs: "I am struck by the musical taste and enthusiasm of the Irish nation." He wrote on Irish themes a fantasia which was performed at a concert in the Rotunda.



Dr. Charles Villiers Stanford.

In 1874 Dr. Stanford went to Leipzig and began study with Reinecke. Three years' residence in Germany brought him into the intimate acquaintance of all the foremost composers of the time. He became an admirer of Brahms, whose method and poetic breadth influenced his own growth. When he published his "Songs of Old Ireland" in 1882 the dedication ran: "To Johannes Brahms I dedicate with respect and gratitude these melodies of my native country."

At Cambridge University Dr. Stanford found a larger and more fertile field for music than elsewhere in Great Britain. Its endowment, its well equipped music department, and the independence a fixed stipend would give him for composition and practice attached him to the institution where he graduated with honor in classics in 1874 and subsequently received the master's degree. His first overture, that for the Gloucester Festival of 1877, was played with signal success afterward at the Crystal Palace. His scores became a vogue at the Richter concerts, the severest tests of new instrumental works. It was at the personal request of Tennyson Dr. Stanford wrote overtures, songs, and entr'actes for the poet's drama, "Queen Mary," produced by Sir Henry Irving at the Lyceum Theater in 1876. His reputation rose to great height in consequence of the production of his symphony in B flat at the Crystal Palace in 1879.

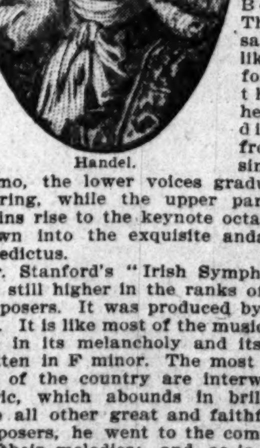


Irish Harp.

Meanwhile the music of his native country was glowing in his memory and its tenderness and beauty in his imagination. At Hanover, in 1881, a German version of his opera, the "Veiled Prophet," after Moore, was presented at the Court Theater. In 1882 his Elegiac symphony in D minor was performed at Cambridge, and the same year at Birmingham a Serenade in five movements, with full orchestra. It was the splendid feature of that year's festival and was repeated the same year at Bristol. He has published a charming series of chamber music compositions, and has set brilliantly songs by George Eliot and Heine.

It was the Apollo Society of Chicago that first performed Stanford's Requiem Mass in the United States.

It was given at the Auditorium with orchestra under the direction of William M. Tomlins, and left a deep impression. Its construction is characterized by originality, suavity, and reverence. Free from blare and empiricism, scholarly, sincere, and elevated, the orchestration charmed by its authenticity, the vocal readings by their nobility. It was a prayer of hope, a fervent plea for mercy, and, unlike too many requiem masses, did not distract the listener from its avowed purpose into the domain of mere musical adventure. The "Dies Iræ," unlike the most familiar Italian setting of the ancient hymn, is majestic, somber, and awesome. The Sanctus, in A major, through C sharp major, F major, and A minor, is certain to become familiar in church choirs. It would be difficult to conceive scoring more ideally apt than that and its tranquil and devout sequence, the Benedictus. The final Hosanna is not likely to be forgotten by those who heard it. It dies away from a fortissimo to a pianissimo, the lower voices gradually disappearing, while the upper parts and the violins rise to the keynote octave, which is drawn into the exquisite andante of the Benedictus.



Handel.

Dr. Stanford's "Irish Symphony" lifted him still higher in the ranks of orchestral composers. It was produced by Richter in 1887. It is like most of the music of Ireland, rich in its melancholy and its joy. It is written in F minor. The most fascinating airs of the country are interwoven in its fabric, which abounds in brilliant color. Like all other great and faithful national composers, he went to the common people for their melodies; and, as is true of the best music of all nations, he found the most lovely to be the most ancient. The modern school has established this so completely that the world owes, on its account, a new debt to the masters of orchestral writing, since it was their demands that stimulated what has become in truth the comparative archæology of music. The day may not be far away when the results of this complex science, like those of comparative philology, will confirm the irresistible inference of the philologists that the Aryan races have come from a single cradle, spoke the same mother speech, and lisped many of the same lullabies. It was Robert Emmet who drew the attention of Moore to the old music of Ireland. While the strains of Moore's melodies are cherished now wherever music is valued, musicians are well aware that the musical setting of Moore was not invariably congruous, and that the words and airs alike suffer in rendition from the excessive strain made upon the average vocal range. What many singers reject as a difficulty was a concession to the unusual range of Moore's voice and the fad of the time for somewhat irrelevant accompaniments. Sparkling lines as all his are would overcome any passing embarrassment; the airs themselves are unsurpassed for intrinsic worth. The ambition of later counterpoint is to go again to the sources of Irish airs and to give them to music in their integrity, as the lapidary removes a gem from a rococo setting, that its inherent quality may be the more completely discerned.

To approach Irish music properly it is necessary to recall that for centuries the Gaelic tongue, in which the airs were enshrined in folk songs, was penal. English statutes banished as felons the native language, the native creed, and conditioned progress in the English language upon acceptance of an alien gospel three-fourths of the people persisted in rejecting. Thus a large aggregate of music was thrust for centuries almost into silence. The silence was broken furtively in secluded spots. The golden chain of melody was carried in quivering links through generations and generations of harpers and bards, who rarely risked putting their knowledge in writing, and whose proficiency passed to their descendants in invincible traditions which penal laws could not reach. It is among the strange phenomena of civilization that some of its most priceless monuments have been preserved by the ear alone. The Homeric poems, it is conceded, could not have been the work of any one poet; a "Homer" may never have lived. When the legends were first written that constitute the Iliad and Odyssey is unknown, nor is it likely ever to be. Music came down the ages without written notes; for the national "ear" of every race has been "true." The popular songs of all lands are the inexhaustible treasury of their music; who their first singers were music itself does not profess to know. But this is certain, that each body of distinct national music possesses traits perfectly individual, and now as easily discriminated as the gems of the mines. "A strain of music once impressed on the popular ear never varies," writes Edward Bunting, in his rare work, "The Ancient Music of Ireland." It is from that work Grove and all other late writers on music have freely drawn. "It may be made," continues Bunting, "the vehicle of many different sets of words, but they are adapted to it, not it to them, and it will no more alter its character on their account than a ship will change its masts on account of an alteration in the nature of its lading. When a melody has once been divulged in any district a criterion is immediately established in almost every ear; and this criterion being the more infallible in proportion as it requires less effort in judging, we have thus in all directions and at all times the utmost accuracy and of unequaled impartiality (for it is unconscious of the exercise of its own authority), governing the musical traditions of the people and preserving the native airs and melodies of every country in their integrity from the earliest periods. It is thus that changes in the actual frame and structure of our melodies have never been attempted unless on the introduction of the altered tunes for the first time amongst those who had never heard them in their original state." So long as the antiquary seeks music in its native districts "he may always be certain of the absolute and unimpeachable authenticity of every note he procures."



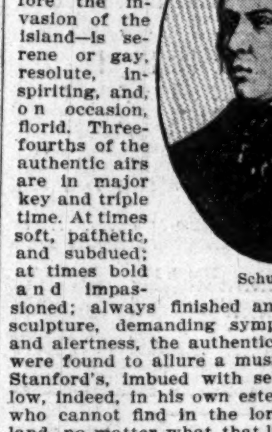
Mendelssohn.

In Queen Elizabeth's "Virginal Book" there were Irish airs. Spenser carried over to England not a little of the gains he made there. Shakspeare introduces Irish music into the fourth act of Henry V., scene 4:

"Callino, castore me."

The song was recognized in due time as "Colleen Oge Asthore," "Young Girl, My Treasure," which is included under that title in Stanford's "Songs of Old Ireland."

Many airs not uncommonly called Scotch have been authenticated as Irish in this way, nor was the error avoidable, as Ireland and Scotland were at one time interchangeably designated "Scotia," and their respective peoples "Scoti." The musical differentiation which has at last disentangled the Irish from all other music is a technical identification—the presence of the submediant or major sixth, the tone of E in the scale of G. Notwithstanding a manifest dejection in so much Irish music, the true spirit of the ancient melodies—that predominant before the invasion of the island—is serene or gay, resolute, inspiriting, and, on occasion, florid. Three-fourths of the authentic airs are in major key and triple time. At times soft, pathetic, and subdued; at times bold and impassioned; always finished and clear cut a sculpture, demanding sympathy, decision, and alertness, the authentic Irish melodies were found to allure a musical genius like Stanford's, imbued with self-respect. For low, indeed, in his own esteem must be he who cannot find in the lore of his native land, no matter what that land, something to value. Pitiable the creature who must needs deny or suppress his ethnical descent, for of all the Aryan races there is none that cannot boast a literature and song.



Schumann.

That the music of Ireland is individual and unique is not debatable. In the Gaelic language, long before English had been spoken in her harpers' halls, there was a complete system of musical instruction and a rounded out code for its interpretation. The Irish system of the harpers and bards borrowed nothing from the Italian language which has supplied terminology to nearly all other music. In arpeggio, for example, the Irish harpers struck the upper first, instead of beginning with the lowest tone of the chords. In a self-taught musical community the acquirements proven in their technical vocabulary are shown to be monumental, whether for composition or execution. The harp was the usual accompaniment of mass before the penal laws in country districts. It was employed with the voice as early as the fifth century.

Alfred Perceval Graves wrote new words to many of the ancient Irish airs found by Dr. Stanford in his researches. These two belong in the group that have accomplished the revival of ancient Irish poetry, art, and music, the best known of the others being William Butler Yeats, Dr. George Sigerson, Dr. Douglas Hyde, and Charles Gavan Duffy. Among Dr. Stanford's more recent compositions is his setting of Browning's Cavalier Songs. Oxford conferred the degree of doctor of music upon him in 1883. He wrote the incidental music for "Œdipus Tyrannus" at Cambridge in 1877. He is understood to be at work upon a new opera. Inducements to come to America have not yet attracted Dr. Stanford, but he is expected next year.

Timely Measure.

Kansas City papers are using their best efforts to destroy the effect of the report that all beverages will be sold at the uniform price of 25 cents during the Democratic National convention. They doubtless realize that credence in the charge would send thousands of Democratic visitors across the river to swell the prosperity of Kansas where prohibition does not prohibit.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Swift Vengeance on Offenders.

One of two things is going to happen soon. Several newspaper kleptomaniacs will cease to steal from this newspaper, or their newspapers will be yanked from our exchange list with a sudden jerk.—Macomb By-Stander.

No Misfit.

For any one who likes Parson Sheldon's daily paper, that is just about the kind of paper we imagine he would like.—Memphis Commercial-Appeal.

ASTOR INCITE

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UNPOPULARI

Is Now Engaged in
the Thames Cons
Refuses to Allow
Coal and Provi
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Man Makes M
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[FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE
UNE BY ARTH

LONDON, March 7
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ASTOR INCITES DISLIKE.

EX-NEW-YORKER CONTINUES TO WIN UNPOPULARITY IN LONDON.

Is Now Engaged in Another Row with the Thames Conservancy Board—Refuses to Allow Ferryman to Haul Coal and Provisions Over His Estate—Prince of Wales Says "That Man Makes Me Tired"—Kept on Fringe of Society.

[FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY ARTHUR L. CLARKE.]

LONDON, March 7.—William Waldorf Astor, despite the fact that he is now a naturalized citizen of Great Britain, continues to make himself unpopular with his new-found countrymen. He is at present engaged in another row with the Thames Conservancy board, which has jurisdiction over the banks of the river.

When Astor first purchased Cliveden he brought down contempt upon his head by refusing the public the right to drive over the roads of the estate, this notwithstanding the roads had been used by the public for centuries. One of these roads leads down to the Thames. The Conservancy board maintains a ferry and a ferryman there for the convenience of the public. The ferry has been an institution there almost since the foundation of the Cliveden estate.

Astor now refuses to allow the poor ferryman to have even his coal and provisions brought to him by cart, since to do so means trespassing on his sacred grounds. In consequence the ferryman is forced to pack all of his supplies, including every ounce of coal, on his back for two miles. This one road Astor has been unable to close to foot passengers. The ferry, which is maintained by the government, must have some outlet, and the government insists that the public shall be allowed to use this footpath whether Mr. Astor likes it or not. Inasmuch as the government is even greater than Mr. Astor, the disgruntled American exile is forced to submit, but he takes his revenge out on the helpless ferryman.

This is only one of many rows Mr. Astor has had with the Conservancy board through his arbitrary acts. Another recent one was caused by Mr. Astor refusing the public the privilege of picnicking on the banks of the river on his estate.

Makes the Prince "Tired."

His English neighbors do not hesitate to speak in anything but complimentary tones of him, and it has been frequently suggested that America was in luck when it lost him as a citizen. Mr. Astor's attempts to break into English society have so far been discouraging. An intimate of the Prince of Wales is authority for the statement that his Royal Highness in speaking of Mr. Astor not long ago said: "That man makes me tired." Since the Prince takes this view of the millionaire it is not strange that the rest of society, which the Queen's first born dominates, at least pretends to share it to the extent of keeping Astor hanging on the fringe.

An English gentleman, whose name is not given, but who is described as "a man of position, great wealth, and exceeding benevolence," has hit upon a rather novel scheme for reformatory work among women. The matter was brought to the attention of the public the other day by the insertion in one of the London morning papers of the following unique advertisement:

IF A YOUNG LADY WHO WAS DINING AT the Criterion Grill Room last Friday at 7:15 (she was accompanied by two gentlemen, one in khaki) will apply to A. B., care of J. R. Newman, Esq., 4, The Sanctuary, Westminster, she will hear of something greatly to her advantage.

Mr. Newman is not the philanthropist referred to, but he is the secretary of the juvenile branch of the Church of England Temperance society, and has that gentleman's confidence. Mr. Newman explains the benevolent gentleman's purpose in this way:

Plan to Rescue Women.

"He is a wealthy man and a good man. He has in an unostentatious way already done a vast amount of good for the poor of London. Recently he turned his attention to the rescue of unfortunate women—not the lower classes, but young women who from a desire for pretty clothes and a few of the luxuries of life are guilty of occasional indiscretions. He believes that by judicious methods he may be able to employ some of his great wealth in this work.

"While dining in the Criterion grill room on the evening of Feb. 23—as explained in the advertisement—my friend saw the young woman referred to. Outward indications led him to assume that she belonged to the class he desires to help. Not wishing to figure personally in the matter himself, he requested me to advertise and carry out any scheme for assistance that he might decide upon. At present there is no stronger inducement from other sources than a place in a home where girls have to wear the garb of menials and do the drudgery of the establishment. Any girl of spirit would, I fancy, resent an offer of the kind, and so we are going to try more desirable methods. Just what form these will take I cannot at present say. It is rather a delicate problem to work out satisfactorily. But you can rest assured that this friend of mine has a deep interest in the work, has sufficient means to do as he pleases, and will find a way to secure the desired results."

Radical Change at Oxford.

Policy of the University Now to Admit to the Course for the Degree of Bachelor of Civil Law Any Person Having a Degree from Another College.

[FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Oxford, Feb. 27.—The university has this week favorably considered in congregation two proposed statutes, first approved by the Hebdomadal Council, which, if enacted by the university in convocation, as there is every reason to believe they will be, will mark two important departures in the policy of the university, and effect changes of especial interest and importance to American students.

The traditional exclusiveness and conservatism of Oxford has hitherto imposed rigid restrictions upon the study of law. Heretofore no student could be admitted to the course for a degree in civil law except after first receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts from this university. Not even the holder of the Cambridge degree in arts could take the course in law at Oxford.

The statute in brief provides for the admission to the Degree of Bachelor of Civil Law of any person who, having attained the age of 21 years, and having obtained a degree in arts in some other university, and having satisfied the Board of the Faculty of Law of these facts; and also that, having received a good general education, he is well qualified to pursue an advanced course of legal study at Oxford, after having matriculated and kept statutable residence for eight terms (two years), during which he shall have occupied himself in hearing lectures or otherwise in the study of law under the supervision and to the satisfaction of the board, shall have entered and obtained honors in the examination for the degree.

The object of the statute is to permit Bachelors of Arts of other universities to proceed to the degrees of B. C. L. and D. C. L. at Oxford, without, however, acquiring a right to vote in congregation or convocation. The degree in arts conferred by the British and leading colonial and American universities will be sufficient evidence of a good general education, but if the Faculty Board of Law should have any doubt as to the value of the degree the statute requires that it should satisfy itself on this point.

The statute was moved in congregation by Sir W. R. Anson, Bart., D. C. L., Warden of All Souls' College, and late Vice Chancellor of the university, which post he resigned in order to stand as a candidate to represent the university in Parliament, to succeed the late "father of the House," Sir John Mowbray, and to which he was elected without opposition. The movement, however, really originated with the Vinerian professor of English law, Professor A. V. Dicey, who has delivered a course of lectures at the Harvard Law School, and is widely known in the United States. Professor Dicey strongly supported the measure in congregation, and it was passed without opposition.

Another measure of general interest passed by the congregation of the university on Tuesday last institutes the degrees of Doctor of Letters and Doctor of Science. The object and details of this proposed statute were explained by Professor E. B. Poulton, Hope professor of zoölogy, who will be remembered in Chicago, where, during the summer of 1897, he delivered a course of twelve lectures at Chicago University. Professor Poulton also delivered a course of Lowell lectures at Boston in 1894, and represented Oxford at the 150th anniversary of the founding of Princeton in 1896.

The institution of these new degrees follows the establishment five years ago of the degrees of Bachelor of Science and Bachelor of Letters, which were then opened to advanced students, who, after attaining the age of 21 years, though not Bachelors of Arts, should pursue a two years' course of special study in science or literature at Oxford. Some fifty students, including some Americans, who could not afford the time required for the degree in arts by a course in science, have availed themselves of the opportunity thus afforded, and the statute now proposed will enable holders of such degrees of five years' standing, without further residence than the two years required for the bachelor's degree, but whose fitness for the second degree shall be evidenced by the publication of papers or books containing original contributions to the advancement of learning or science, to attain the doctor's degree in science or letters. The recognition by this proposed statute of individual research, in lieu of the test of qualification for an Oxford degree by examination, marks another entirely new departure in the policy of this university.

The government of Oxford University is broadly democratic. All proposed statutes must first be submitted to a meeting of the congregation of the university, which is composed of all Masters of Arts of the university who reside within a mile and one-half of Carfax, as the tower at the center of the city is called. A measure may be said to have its first reading and committee stage in congregation. Amendments may be proposed and considered which have been duly reported to council, and, in the form approved by congregation, proposed statutes come for final enactment on a subsequent date before the university in convocation, which includes all Masters of Arts who maintain their membership in the university by the payment of annual dues. It is also by vote in convocation that the two representatives in Parliament and all officers and professors of the university are elected, honorary degrees conferred, the seal of the university authorized (in each particular instance) to be affixed to innumerable leases and other legal instruments, and the business of the great university generally conducted. Full notice of all business to be presented to the respective houses, including the text of all proposed statutes and amendments to be considered, is given in the University Gazette, an official weekly publication.

Among the Americans at present in Oxford may be mentioned Dr. Francis Brown of Union Theological Seminary; Professor Baldwin of Princeton, who is engaged in work on his Dictionary of Philosophy; and Professor Howison of the University of California. Professor Armstrong of Wesleyan University, who was in Oxford during the autumn, has gone to Cambridge. There appears to exist at Oxford a strong sentiment of regard and attachment for the American scholars, who are personally known here or distinguished in their professional work, and the most cordial and fraternal feeling is displayed towards the American educational institutions.

Peddles Dinners Through Berlin.

Caterer Puts Up Plant and Serves Hot Meals to 4,000 Families—May Do Away with Family Cook Stoves and Bad German Food.

[FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY D. B. MACGOWAN.]

BERLIN, March 2.—The City of the Spree is marching at the head of the procession and is in a fair way of realizing one of Edward Bellamy's ideals. It will be recalled the man who looked backward for Bellamy lost no time in abolishing the household kitchen. He had everybody eat in restaurants. Everybody eats in a restaurant more or less frequently here. "German Michel" thinks himself ill used if he is prevented from taking dinner with wife and children away from home on holidays and Sundays.

The prejudice against the family kitchen is of long standing in this country. One is often tempted to believe it is a survival of the stone age or some more distant period, when the European cave dweller consumed his prey in its original physical condition.

There are indeed some people who aver that the average German relapses into ante-Promethean savagery between 5 o'clock tea and theater. His midday meal is usually cooked (cooking and boiling are synonymous in German) several hours longer than an American housewife thinks necessary, and, having eaten it and drank his afternoon coffee, he has no further use for fire.

Sample Bill of Fare.

For supper he has the choice of the following articles:

Raw breast of goose.
Raw ham.
Raw ham "salmon" cured.
Salami sausage.
Cervelat sausage.
Liver sausage.
Blood sausage.
Fourteen other varieties of raw sausage.
Smoked herring.
Pickled herring.
Marined herring.
Raw salmon.
Swiss cheese.
Holland cheese.
Country cheese.
Cream cheese.
Other cheese.
Bakers' bread.

This list is suggestive, not exhaustive. Some families eat cooked ham, corned beef, or cold sliced roast. Fried potatoes, potato "puffers" (pancakes), and egg dishes are not unknown, but they so rarely appear upon the domestic bill of fare that in general one may safely assert the kitchen fire is considered an extravagant luxury after 5 p. m.

The breakfast problem is easily solved. The regulation is coffee (sometimes it really is coffee) and one baker's roll with butter or two rolls without butter.

Universal Kitchen Invented.

The most recent advance toward Bellamy's ideal was recently brought to light—the kitchen for everybody has arrived.

Characteristically enough the new kitchen is an outgrowth of the military organization of the country. Herr L. Hoehnke, the inventive genius who has made the latest onslaught upon the household cook stove, has for twenty-three years operated a field kitchen during the army maneuvers. He regularly feeds the Second and Seventeenth Army Corps for three or four weeks in spring and autumn, and has at times had the contract to supply the First and the Fifth also with hot dinners. To feed 20,000 men has become no task at all for him.

A few months ago it occurred to Herr Hoehnke it would be as easy to deliver hot dinners to the people of Berlin as it is to follow a cavalry brigade. He rented a vacant lot at Weissensee, a suburb in the eastern part of the city, and erected two or three one-story brick buildings.

The floors were laid with tiles, and six of the military kettles were brought from Bromberg and set up in series of three on either side of a large furnace and boiler plant.

Herr Hoehnke then laid in a stock of potatoes, peas, beans, lentils, carrots, turnips, and other winter vegetables, and was ready to begin business. His field delivery wagons only required repainting. They are huge kettles with double walls mounted upon strong two-wheeled trucks. The potatoes (which are an indispensable part of every dinner here), meat and peas, beans or vegetables, are cooked in separate boilers by steam from the same pipes. The savory concoction is ladled steaming hot into the "kettle wagon" and stirred together. The driver mounts the box, two uniformed young men take their places on steps at the rear of the vehicle, and when the last ladleful is in the lids are closed and dinner for 800 men starts on its daily route. Boiling water circulating around the interior kettle keeps the mixture hot.

Herr Hoehnke has one price, no matter what the bill of fare. He sells a liter for 10 pfennige (two and a half cents). His first menu was peas, potatoes, and pork. The next day he had carrots and young peas, potatoes, and beef. Then followed green beans, potatoes, and mutton; barley grits, with plums, potatoes, and smoked meat, and other popular German dishes.

It would be a mistake to infer from the moderate price that Herr Hoehnke is a philanthropist. Workingmen who have had to eat rye bread and sausage or cheese or have their wives fetch their dinner to them have no doubt voted him a benefactor, but his enterprise is purely money-making. He calculates a fair profit, while at the same time using nothing but first-class materials. He buys his meats, potatoes, peas, and vegetables by the carload and has them delivered on the premises by rail from the central wholesale market and the slaughterhouses. Economy in the cooking arrangements enables Herr Hoehnke to prepare dinner for 4,000 people. He is now running five wagons with less fuel than a hundred independent families would require.

The wagons follow a particular route in the east, northeast, and southeast of Berlin and deliver to regular and chance customers like any milk dealer or kerosene peddler. The plant is being enlarged and branch establishments are planned in other sections of the city.

A visitor to the new kitchen can testify that the utmost cleanliness is observed. The dishes are not according to the average American taste, but they are served in quite the same fashion in hundreds of popular restaurants.

Herr Hoehnke is ambitious. He intends to try a number of experiments after the enterprise is well on its feet. He thinks families can be served with four course dinners at 30 pfennige, about 7½ cents, a person.

Another idea is to run wagons with coffee, tea, chocolate, and rolls and sweetcakes during the afternoon. When Herr Hoehnke's enterprise reaches this stage, there will be no further necessity for the cook stove, for the morning coffee can be prepared over a spirit lamp.

Shuts Out German Cattle.

Leipzig Paper Complains that Quarantine Regulations by French Government Will Keep Live Stock Away from Exposition and Are Applied Unfairly.

[FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY CHARLES J. BURT.]

LEIPZIG, March 2.—Leipzeiger Neueste Nachrichten says: "The French government has issued an order that all live stock exhibits for the Paris exposition from Germany must submit to a ten days' quarantine. This order has called forth many loud protests from breeders. It is simply applied for the purpose of giving home breeders an unfair advantage under pretense of sanitary precautions."

German View of Immigration.

Correspondent Sees Cause for Rejoicing Because United States Regulations May Drive Thrifty and Diligent Immigrants Into Their Own Colonies.

[FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY CHARLES J. BURT.]

LEIPZIG, March 2.—Of the interesting difficulties German emigrants meet with in obtaining admission to the United States the Statistische Correspondenz writes as follows: "The United States probably will continue to absorb a considerable part of European immigration. The agents there, who are often entirely conscienceless, will take care of that. But still it is a cause for congratulation from a German standpoint that the Monroe doctrine (America for Americans) has been applied in part to immigration. The American regulations will keep many people from emigrating to the United States. What America loses in this way in thrifty and diligent workmen will in time be directed to the German colonies and will not be lost to the Fatherland."

American Pianist Wins Applause.

Victor Biart of Leavenworth, Kas., Praised by Stuttgart Audience and Papers After Appearance at Concert in the German City.

[FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY PIERRE N. HOLST.]

STUTTGART, March 2.—Victor Bialt of Leavenworth, Kas., played in a concert of the "Liederkranz" last night with success. It was Mr. Biart's first appearance here since the completion of his studies in the conservatory of this place. Following is the criticism of the Tagblatt:

"The piano performance of Mr. Biart, an American, excited the full interest of the audience. The young artist is possessor of an excellent technical dexterity, which satisfies all claims, also of great certainty and agility of execution.

"The A minor Concerto by Schumann, which he played, as he did all the other numbers, from memory, was handled artistically and strongly. The passionate character of the first part, like the fresh passage of the finale, could hardly have been performed more desirably; the poetical intermezzo was charming, also the Romance in F sharp major by Schumann. The Don Juan Phantasy by Liszt, which, as is known, is the most difficult piano piece technically, was played extremely well, so that after enthusiastic applause he played the Mazurka, op. 7, No. 1, by Chopin as encore."

Disease Spread by Books.

Russian Medical Journal Cites Case in Which Nearly All Employés of a Government Office Became Affected Through One Man.

[FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY CHARLES J. BURT.]

LEIPZIG, March 2.—A Russian medical periodical cites a case in which nearly all the employés in a government office became affected with consumption, and in which, on investigation, it was found that a large number of books contained tuberculosis bacilli.

The infection of the books was traced to a former employé. He had the habit of moistening his finger in turning the leaves. Anybody else doing the same was in danger of becoming infected.

Shipping Interests Reversed.

German Boats Prevail in Great Majority at Bangkok, While Formerly the British Vessels Outnumbered Them—Shown by Consul's Report.

[FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY CHARLES J. BURT.]

LEIPZIG, March 2.—According to annual nual report of the British Consul in Bangkok the relative positions of German and English shipping interests have been nearly reversed during the last year at this port. Germany now has 266 ships to England's 161, while last year England had 396 to Germany's thirty-one. The change is to a great extent due to the buying up of several English lines by a German syndicate controlled by the North German Lloyd.

DATE SET IN QUAY CASE.

PENNSYLVANIAN SCORES AN EMPTY VICTORY IN SENATE.

Agreed to Take Up the Question of Seating the Governor's Appointee Early in April, but Important Legislation Blocks the Way and Opponents Have Long Speeches Prepared, Which May Prevent a Vote Being Reached.

(Continued from ninth page.)

funds except carrying them about upon their persons or depositing them in small safes. The committee practically agreed to make a favorable report on the bill and will try to have it adopted without any delay.

Secretary Long is in a quandary in regard to the officers required for service with ships in commission.

Navy's Need of More Officers.

A statement furnished the Secretary shows it will take nearly 2,000 officers, in addition to those on the active register, to fully officer the ships now in commission, in ordinary, or under construction. This does not make a liberal allowance for officers required for shore duty, the most important of which work is that of the inspection of construction work and of material.

The department is considering the advisability of using civilians on this work. Some of the members of the Naval committee have asked why the work of inspection could not be intrusted to civilian experts and officers kept at sea for longer periods. But even with such a system the Navy department will be embarrassed for officers for all the ships. It is likely not less than thirty or thirty-five vessels will be placed in ordinary at the League Island navy yard, some of them of the first-class type.

The question presented, however, is how such ships may be properly officered in time of emergency. As matters stand now, the register of ships is far beyond the capacity of the personnel to properly officer. The torpedo boats and destroyers will have to be laid up, and even for this purpose the government possesses the most inadequate facilities.

There is an appropriation for torpedo boat houses and railways, to be built at the Boston navy yard, but nothing has been done toward building such an establishment.

The plan to graduate the naval cadets prematurely, or at least to place them in active service as officers at the end of the four years' term at the academy, will only partially relieve the department. This plan is likely to be favorably acted upon by the Naval committee.

John W. Ela of Chicago, of the National Business-Men's league, appeared before the House Interstate Commerce committee today and advocated the adoption of the bill providing for a new Cabinet office known as the Department of Commerce and Industries.

Ela Advocates New Cabinet Portfolio.

There are two measures before Congress dealing with this subject, one in the House and the other in the Senate. A favorable report has been made upon the Senate bill, but owing to the press of business and the agitation over the Porto Rican bill there is little prospect of taking that measure up for some time.

Previous to his appearance before the House committee Mr. Ela saw Senators Frye and Spooner and a number of other Senators, and upon inquiry found there was a general sentiment in favor of the establishment of a new Cabinet office. They suggested it would be a good idea for Mr. Ela to urge upon the House committee to amend their bill so as to conform with the Senate measure.

Mr. Ela did so, and the members of the House committee said they would consider the matter at their next meeting and probably adopt amendments so as to make the bills identical. He then pointed out the importance of the legislation proposed, saying the business-men of the country did not consider their interests as well taken care of as they would be if there were a Cabinet officer to devote his attention to matters relating exclusively to commerce and industry. Mr. Ela is confident Congress will adopt the measure before adjournment.

Mr. Ela also appeared before the Senate Foreign Relations committee and urged the ratification of the French reciprocity treaty. He learned, as has already been stated in these dispatches, that there will be considerable delay in ratifying that convention, and it probably will go over until next session, France agreeing to extend the time of ratification. Mr. Ela is of the opinion that if great pressure is brought to bear upon the committee the treaty will be ratified. The manufacturers of the Northwest, particularly those who deal in agricultural implements, are in favor of the treaty, and when Mr. Ela returns to Chicago he will prepare a circular urging ratification, secure a large number of signatures to it, and flood the Senate with appeals for the adoption of the treaty.

Smallpox exists on board the cruiser Newark. The advice comes by mail and is to the effect that the surgeons discovered ten cases of the disease on board the ship when it returned to Manila Jan. 31 after a cruise around the islands.

Smallpox on the Cruiser Newark.

The medical officers were prompt in taking measures which interrupted the spread of the disease among the men on the station who were not informed as to the serious nature of the cases. The surgeons were confident they could keep the disease within bounds, and according to the latest reports they have evidently succeeded in this. The medical department of the navy at Manila has been equipped for any emergency, and the possibility of contagious diseases was anticipated by furnishing the Asiatic fleet with all the medical supplies which were necessary in the treatment of such cases. The smallpox patients on the Newark were immediately isolated and the unused gunboat Mindanao has been converted into a smallpox ship.

"I am in favor of legislation which will build up the American merchant marine," said Representative McCreary of Minnesota. "I have not inquired into the merits of the shipping bill, but I understand the committee has worked hard and has succeeded in eliminating many objectionable features of the so-called Hanna-Payne bill.

McCreary in Favor of Shipping Subsidies.

My understanding is, the Frye bill, which is practically the same as the one pending in the House, will be pushed through the Senate, but, in my judgment, the House will not adopt legislation of this kind at this session."

"My reason for introducing a resolution providing for the printing of the report of the Commission of Awards of the World's Fair," said Senator Elkins this afternoon, "is to get it before the public.

Elkins Talks of World's Fair Resolution.

I understand a great many awards made by that commission have not seen the light of day. I do not know the reasons for this, but have been appealed to by a number of persons in my State to have the report printed. I understand the people of Illinois are greatly interested in this matter."

"No definite agreement has yet been made as to when the Nicaraguan Canal bill will be taken up in the House," said Representative Hepburn of Iowa. "I have made several efforts to secure the consideration of that measure, and will continue until the subject is disposed of. It is a difficult matter to say when and how Congress will do anything, as so many questions are pending, and some of them must necessarily be delayed."

Prospects of the Nicaraguan Canal Bill.

New Foreign Mail Order.

A ruling of interest to banks and large business houses has been announced by the Postoffice department. The order goes into effect about April 1 and directs that mails in the Chicago district be made up for direct dispatch to Austria, the Netherlands, and Russia. At present all late mails are dispatched to New York and are delayed there, so they frequently miss foreign steamers.

WHEAT PRICES HIGHER.

(Continued from eleventh page.)

Last week	4,208,758	2,187,324
Year ago	4,114,046	4,211,326
Two years ago	3,679,056	3,941,874

The Northwestern Miller says: "Reports from Salina, Kas., indicate a good deal of 1898 and 1899 wheat in farmers' hands in that section and good receipts looked for in April and May. An Oklahoma correspondent says there seems to be quite a reserve of wheat in farmers' hands, but holders are not anxious to part with it at present prices. Texas reports crop growing finely on an increased acreage. Conditions are flattering in Oklahoma and Kansas, and at some points in Oklahoma an increase in acreage of 25 per cent is reported. Reports from the Northwest are to the effect that farmers are still holding wheat owing to bad roads and also for higher prices.

PRODUCE INACTIVE BUT STEADY.

Requirements of the Retail Trade Running Extremely Light.

Bad weather conditions were largely responsible for much of the inactivity and depression on South Water street yesterday, attendance of retailers as buyers being light and their requirements also of an extremely moderate character. There was at the same time a movement of certain proportions, such as always characterizes the trade; but buyers had to be coaxed along and concessions in some instances made by sellers. Values were little if any changed except in eggs, which were quite sharply higher under local and shipping demands.

Round lots were quoted as follows:

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Butter, creamery, extra	23½@24c	Eggs, loss off, cases returned	16c
Firsts	22@23c	Strictly fresh, new, cases included	16¼c
Seconds	19@20c	Held fresh	9@10c
Dairies, etc.	19@22c	Cold storage	8@10c
Imitation creamery	18@19c	Cheese, new, twins	11¾@12c
Ladles	17@17½c	Young America	11@12¼c
Packing stock	16½@17c		

POULTRY.

Live turkeys, lb	7@8c	Dressed chickens	9½@10c
Geese, doz	$5.00@6.00	Ducks	8½@11c
Chickens, hens	9@9½c	Geese	8@10c
Dressed turkeys	8½@11c		

VEGETABLES.

Asparagus, Illinois, doz. green	$2.00@2.50	Cauliflower, Cal., crates	$2.25@2.50
White, St. Louis	75@90c	Carrots, La., new, doz	30@40c
Cal., green, doz	$1.00@1.50	Potatoes, mixed, bu	30@35c
Green peas, 4-basket, Cal.	$1.00@1.25	Kings, common to choice	36@39c
Beans, navy, hand-picked, new	$2.08	Burbanks, fair to fancy	38@40c
Medium	$2.05@2.07	Hebrons, common to choice	36@39c
Beets, new, per brl	$1.50@2.00	Rose, for seed	40@42c
Beets, old, brl	$1.35@1.50	Peerless, poor to fancy	36@40c
Cucumbers, hothouse, doz	$1.25@1.35	Rurals	40c
Cabbage, red, per brl	$2.00	New potatoes, Bermuda, brl	$7.00@7.25
Holland	$1.50@2.00	Ill. sweets	$2.50@4.00
Turnips, new, per brl	$2.00@2.75	Spinach, Louisiana, brl	$3.00@5.00
Lettuce, head, bu box	50@60c	Mushrooms, lb	20@30c
Endive, brl	$3.00@4.00	Tomatoes, Mexican, 7-bskt cases	$1.00@2.25
Wax beans, Florida, bu box	$3.00@3.50	Florida, 6-basket cases	$2.00@2.75
Kale, brl	$1.00@1.40	Squash, brls	$1.00@1.25
Celery, Cal., doz	50c@$1.00	Green peppers, 6 baskets	$4.00
Do home-grown, doz	35@45c	Kohlrabi, doz	20@35c
Parsnips, brl	$1.00@1.25	Oyster plant, doz	15@20c
Onions, bu, red	40@45c	Parsley, La., doz	25@35c
Do white	65@75c	Michigan	40@50c
Green onions, 2-3 bu box	$2.50	Radishes, home-grown	40@65c
Brussels sprouts, qt	18c		

FRUITS.

Apples, common to fair, brls	$1.75@2.00	Cranberries, Jerseys, brls	$9.00
Apples, good to choice	$2.50@3.00	Wisconsin bell and bugles	$9.00@9.50
Apples, fancy	$3.25@4.00	Jerseys, 1-bu boxes	$3.00
Strawberries, Fla., qt	35@40c	Lemons, Cal.	$2.50@3.00
Grapes, Catawba, 15-bskt. cases	$2.00@2.35	Grape fruit, box	$2.75@3.00
Malagas, kegs	$5.00@7.00	Cal. navels	$2.50@3.00
Bananas, bch.	$1.00@1.50	Cal. seedlings	$1.75@2.00
		Tangerines, ½ bxes.	$2.50

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of country produce for the last twenty-four hours, as compared with the same time last year:

	Receipts 1900.	Receipts 1899.	Shipments 1900.	Shipments 1899.
Apples, brls	325		889	313
Beans, bu	603	536	1,189	2,913
Broom corn, lbs	1,100		21,740	52,470
Butter, lbs	647,640	696,975	548,401	608,466
Cheese, lbs	379,735	297,607	147,333	55,755
Dried fruits, lbs	157,835	1,180	35,070	29,055
Eggs, pkgs	5,376	4,067	1,515	624
Game, pkgs	22	......	......	......
Hay, tons	607	......	......	10
Hides, lbs	261,359	233,590	341,816	147,383
Hops, lbs	52,059	......	931	......
Potatoes, bu	36,350	46,741	17,400	14,324
Poultry, lbs	42,120	38,025	64,296	14,924
Poultry, coops	169	6	......	......
Wool, lbs	10,035	2,165	22,550	6,100

IN THE FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET.

Closing Quotations in Grain, Cotton, and Provisions in Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, March 16.—Grain—Wheat—Spot firm; No. 1 Northern spring, 6s 2½d; futures quiet; March nominal; May, 5s 9¼d; July, 5s 8¾d. Corn—Spot steady; American mixed, new, 3s 11d; American mixed, old, 3s 11½d; futures quiet; May, 3s 10¾d; July, 3s 10¼d.

Provisions—Hams—Short cut, easy, 48s. Bacon—Long, clear middles, light, dull, 37s 6d; long, clear middles, heavy, dull, 37s; short, clear backs, dull, 35s 6d; clear bellies, dull, 37s 6d.

Turpentine spirits—Strong, 41s 6d. Linseed oil—24s 6d.

The receipts of wheat during the last three days, 136,000 centals, including 94,000 centals American.

Receipts of American corn during the last three days, 172,000 centals.

Cotton—Spot quiet, 1-32d lower; American middling, fair, 5 27-32d; good middling, 5 21-32d; middling, 5 19-32d; low middling, 5 15-32d; good ordinary, 5 9-32d; ordinary, 5 3-32d. The sales of the day were 8,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 7,000 American. Receipts, 16,000 bales, including 15,900 American. Futures opened steady and closed barely steady at the decline. American middling, l. m. c., March, 5 30-64d@5 31-64d sellers; March and April, 5 28-64d@5 29-64d sellers; April and May, 5 25-64d sellers; May and June, 5 21-64d@5 22-64d buyers; June and July, 5 18-64d@5 19-64d buyers; July and August, 5 16-64d sellers; August and September, 5 5-64d value; September and October, 4 39-64d@4 40-64d sellers; October and November, 4 27-64d sellers; November and December, 4 20-64d@4 21-64d sellers; December and January, 4 18-64d@4 19-64d buyers; January and February, 4 17-64d buyers.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST

Closing Quotations in the Trading Centers of the Country.

NEW YORK, March 16.—Flour—Receipts, 15,084 brls; exports, 13,973 brls; sales, 9,100 pkgs. Market was fairly active, firmer, and 5@10c higher on some grades, in line with the strength of wheat. Minnesota patent, $3.75@4.00; winter patents, $3.65@3.90; winter straights, $3.45@3.60; winter extras, $2.60@2.95. Rye flour steady; sales, 500 brls; fair to good, $3.10@3.20; choice to fancy, $3.20@3.60.

Cornmeal—Firm; yellow Western, 85c; city, 83c; brandywine, $2.20@2.30. Rye quiet; No. 2 Western, 63½c f. o. b. afloat; State rye, 58@59c, c. i. f., New York car lots. Barley—Feeding steady, 43@46c, New York; malting, 49@50c, New York. Barley-malt dull; Western, 55@65c. Wheat—Receipts, 60,800 bu; exports, 23,995 bu; sales, 2,100,000 bu futures, 168,000 bu export. Spot firm; No. 2 red, 78c, elevator; No. 2 red, 79¾@80c, f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 79⅝c, f. o. b. afloat prompt; No. 1 hard Duluth, 81c, f. o. b. afloat prompt. Options opened firm on smaller Argentine shipments than expected and bullish home crop news. Realizing at midday led to a setback, but shorts were again forced to cover in the last hour by an advance in corn, so that the market was finally firm at ½c net advance. Sales included No. 2 red, March, closed 77½c; May 73¼@73⅝c, closing at 73½c; July 73 5-16@73⅝c, closing at 73⅝c; September 73⅜@73½c, closing at 73⅝c.

Corn—Receipts, 140,400 bu; exports, 69,338 bu; sales, 40,000 bu futures, 408,000 bu export. Spot firm; No. 2, 44¼c, f. o. b. afloat and 44c elevator. Options opened firm, with wheat, but eased off later owing to free unloading. On reports of a liberal export trade the afternoon market rallied, however, and closed firm at a partial ⅛c advance. May 42¼@42½c, closing at 42⅜c; July 42¼@42⅜c, closing at 42⅜c.

Oats—Receipts, 42,900 bu; exports, 100 bu. Spot steady; No. 2, 28⅝c; No. 3, 28¼c; No. 2 white, 32c; No. 3 white, 31½c; track mixed Western, 29@30½c; track white Western, 31½@35½c; track white State, 31½@35½c. Options quiet but steady.

Feed firmer; spring bran, $16.00@16.75.

Lard firm; Western steamed, $6.35; March closed firm, $6.35; refined firm; continent, $6.60. Pork firm; family, $12.75@13.25.

Freights quiet; cotton by steam, 33c; grain by steam, 3½d.

Coffee—The market for coffee futures opened steady at 5 points advance; further improved partially 10 points on cables which caused some local covering; closed steady at 5@10 points net advance. Total sales were 23,000 bags, including May at 6.85c; July at 6.90c; August at 6.90c; September at 7.00c; October at 7.00c; November at 7.05c; December at 7.25c. Spot—Rio steady; No. 7 invoice, 8¼c; do jobbing, 8⅝c. Mild quiet and steady; Cordova, 9½@14c.

Sugar—Raw strong; refined firm.

Cotton—There was subsiding speculation in cotton today and in a more narrow, less eventful market. With conditions not altogether weak the market began at a decline of 4@11 points. The loss fell chiefly on the old crop positions and was due primarily to the disappointing cables. Following the opening call our market further declined 3@5 points. Later the same parties who inaugurated yesterday's advance commenced to buy. Local shorts, after their recent experience, were easily frightened and turned in as buyers, the result being an advance of 3@17 points from the low figures of the morning. Then the special buying stopped. The market, left to itself, showed a wavering front. The net decline at noon was 7@10 points, having been about four points lower than that at one time. The close was steady at a net advance of one point to a net decline of six points. Spot closed quiet and steady; middling uplands, 9⅝c; middling gulf, 10⅛c; sales, 220 bales. Futures closed steady; March, 9.60c; April, 9.62c; May, 9.59c; June, 9.53c; July, 9.51c; August, 9.42c; September, 8.41c; October, 8.00c; November, 7.88c; December, 7.83c; January, 7.83c; February, 7.85c.

Metals—The principal feature of the metal market today was the irregularity of cables. A decline of 17s 6d for tin in London caused a similar decrease of 25@75 points here, closing easy at nominally $33.25. Copper ruled firm in sympathy with an advance of 10s abroad, closing firm and unchanged, at $16.37½. Pig iron warrants continue dull and nominal. Lead, while quiet, ruled a shade easier, closing with $4.67½ bid and $4.72½ asked. Spelter was weak and lower on liberal offerings, closing weak at $4.55@4.62½. The broker's price for lead was $4.45 and for copper $16.50.

Dried fruits—Orders for evaporated apples were conspicuous by their absence. On the other hand, however, offerings were liberal, together with light receipts and generally unfavorable country advices, tended to create a rather weak undertone. Prices at the close, though, were at the old basis. California dried fruits were quiet and without important features to speak of. State evaporated apples, common, 4½@5½c; prime, 6@6½c; choice, 7@7½c; fancy, 7¾@8½c. California dried prunes, 3½@7c per lb as to size and quality; apricots, royal, 13@15c; Moor Park, 15@18c. Peaches, peeled, 18@22c; unpeeled, 7½@9c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 16.—Wheat—The market was strong this morning; May sold ⅜c above yesterday's close in the first hour of the session; cold weather South helped bull sentiment as much as anything; the market held strong throughout the session; May closed ⅜c higher, at 65c and July at 66c; the demand for cash showed decided strength; trading was brisk at the opening and most of the sales were made early in the session; No. 2 Northern was strong at ½c over to ½c under May; No. 3, 61@63½c.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 16.—Wheat—Higher; No. 2 red, cash, elevator, 72c; track, 73c; March, 72c; May, 71c; July, 67⅛c; No. 2 hard, 66@67c. Corn—Higher; No. 2, cash, 35c; track, 36½@36⅝c; March, 35¼c; May, 36c; July, 36½c. Oats—Firm; No. 2, cash, 25c; track, 25½c; March, 26c; May, 24½@24⅝c; No. 2 white, 27¼@27½c. Rye—Firm; 56c. Flaxseed—Nominally higher; $1.59. Pork—Firm; jobbing, $10.75 for old, $11.50 for new. Lard—Higher; prime steam, $5.75; choice, $5.80. Lead—Firm; $4.57½. Spelter—Firm; $4.40.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 16.—Wheat—May, 63⅝c; cash, No. 2 hard, 54½c; No. 3, 60@64c; No. 2 red, 71c; No. 3, 66@69c. Corn—May, 34⅛c; cash, No. 2 mixed, 35c; No. 2 white, 35½c; No. 3, 36¼c. Oats—No. 2 white, 25¾@26c. Rye—No. 2, 54c. Hay—Choice timothy, $10.00@10.50; choice prairie, $7.25@7.50. Butter—Creamery, 20@23c; dairy, 19c. Eggs—Fresh, 11½c.

DULUTH, Minn., March 16.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 67¼c; to arrive, 67½c; May, 68½c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 66c; to arrive, 66c; May, 67c; July, 67⅞c; No. 2 Northern, 63½c; No. 3 spring, 60¼c. Oats—23½@24c. Rye—52c. Barley—35@38c. Flax—Cash, $1.59¼; to arrive, $1.60. Corn—35c. Receipts—Wheat, 248,500 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 9,975 bu.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 16.—Turpentine—Spirits, 54@54½c. Resin—Steady, unchanged. Crude turpentine—Steady; $2.00@3.25. Tar—Firm; $1.20.

PEORIA, Ill., March 16.—Corn—Easier; No. 3, 36¼c. Oats—Irregular; No. 3 white, 24¾@25⅜c. Whisky—Firm on the basis of $1.24½ for finished goods.

TOLEDO, O., March 16.—Cloverseed—Active; firm; prime cash, old, $5.00; March, new, $5.67½; October, $5.15 bid; No. 2 seed, $4.65@4.90.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 16.—Turpentine—Spirits firm; 54½c. Resin—Firm; unchanged.

New York Poultry Market.

NEW YORK, March 16.—[Special.]—Poultry—Alive—Fowls, Ohio and Indiana, heavy, per lb, 10c; average Western, 9½c; do Southern and Southwestern, 9@9½c; chickens, 9@10c; roosters, 5@6c; turkeys, 10@11c; ducks, per pair, 50@85c; geese, $1.00@1.50; pigeons, 30@35c. Dressed—Fresh packed, turkeys, young hens, average best, 11½@12c; do mixed, average best, 10½@11c; young toms, 9@10c; do Southern and Southwestern, iced hens, 10¼@11c; do toms, 8@9½c; broilers, Philadelphia, 2@3 lb average to pair, 25@30c; do 3@4 lb average, 20@24c; chickens, Philadelphia, large, 15@16c; do mixed weights, 12@14c; do State and Pennsylvania, fair to prime, 11@13c; do Western, dry picked, average best, 10@11c; do scalded, 10@11c; do fair to good, 8@9½c; chickens and fowls, State and Pennsylvania, prime, 10@11c; Western mixed, prime, 9½@10c; do fair to good, 8½@9c; fowls, State and Pennsylvania, good to prime, 9½@10c; do Western, dry-picked, average prime, 9@9½c; do scalded, 9@10c; do Southern and Southwestern, iced, 8½@9c; old roosters, 7c; capons, Philadelphia, fancy, large, 17@18c; do medium weights, 14@16c; do small and slips, 12@13c; do Ohio, fancy, large, 14@15c; other Western, large, 13@14c; do small and slips, 11½@12½c; ducks, average best, 10c; do poor, 7@8c; geese, average best, 8c; do poor, 6@7c; squabs, choice, large white, per doz, $2.50@2.75; do dark, $1.25@1.50; do culls, 60c@$1.00. Frozen—Turkeys, young hens, No. 1, 12@12½c; mixed, young hens and toms, No. 1, 11@12c; young toms, No. 1, 11@11½c; do No. 2, 8@10c; broilers, fancy, dry-picked, 15c; do scalded, 13½@14½c; chickens, fancy, soft-meated, 12@12½c; do average, No. 1, 10@11c; do No. 2, 7@9c; dry-picked, No. 1, 10c; do plain, 9@9½c; ducks, fancy, 12c; do average, No. 1, 10@11c; geese, average best, 9@10c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, March 16.—Dry goods—There have not been any further changes of any moment in bleached cottons. The demand is fair, but most agents are declining to book orders except at value. Wide sheetings are strong. Pepperell and Androscoggin makes advanced 1c per yard. Brown cottons quiet in all makes; no change in prices. Denims and other coarse colored cottons also quiet but firm. Print cloths continue dull. Prints quiet, but firm in staple lines. Ginghams quiet. Linens scarce and against buyers. Burlaps also scarce and firmer in tone.

Condition of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 16.—Today's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption, shows: Available cash balance, $156,781,318; gold, $96,245,197.

Oil and Oil Certificates.

OIL CITY, Pa., March 16.—Credit balances, $1.68. Certificates, no bid or offer. Shipments, 68,402 brls; daily average, 85,372 brls; runs, 96,458 brls; daily average, 88,042 brls.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

A Wise Suggestion.

Chicago, March 13.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Yesterday afternoon between 6 and 7 o'clock I was riding in a O'Neill street car of the Chicago City railway going north. On reaching the railroad tracks before the river the conductor ran ahead and after giving his signal the motorman started the car, but as soon as we were on the tracks the trolley pole jumped the wire. Immediately the car became dark, women began to scream and jump off the car, and the motorman, under the excitement, left the motor and ran to replace the pole, the car meanwhile bouncing over the tracks. It was lucky a man on the platform, who afterward told me he was working for some railroad, got a hold of the motor handle and stopped the car between the two different parts of tracks. Now why cannot the Chicago City railway company have a flagman of their own at such a dangerous crossing and let the conductor attend to the car? JOSEPH WEBB.

Average Methodist Ministers' Salaries.

Barrington, Ill., March 15.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In your paper of Monday it is stated "the average salary paid Methodist preachers in this country is $473 a year." Having doubt of the accuracy of these figures I at once examined the general minutes of 1898, the latest published in full, and find on page 641 our summary for the whole world, including missions and our colored churches, of effective ministers, is 12,756. Then on page 643 of the same minutes is the summary of salaries paid the above named. It is $10,769,216. By simple division it is seen that the average salary for 1898 was $844.24. The supernumerary preachers, 972, and the superannuated, 2,174, who receive none of the above salary, are properly omitted from the divisor. If the foreign work were omitted from the above tables the average salary for men in this country would be much increased. Please correct the error of your paper. I write directly from the official minutes.
I. B. ROBINSON.

Aid the Porto Ricans.

Chicago, March 15.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Allow me as one of the boys who during this last war visited Porto Rico under General Miles to register my protest against the taxation of the Porto Ricans' imports. These people, who came to us with their arms outstretched and cried, "Viva la bandera Americana," and who showed their kindness to our sick boys, are worthy of receiving the same kind greetings that we did. I recall when we marched into Ponce, when our band struck up our national hymns, how these people danced for joy, and at another place a poor woman came forward with some boiled rice and gave her small offering to the sick, and also took a lot of dirty clothes belonging to the same sick and washed and ironed them free of charge. This happened at Adjuntas, Porto Rico. These friends of ours in Washington sitting in their leather chairs do not know of the spirit of these people. The Porto Ricans' cheering when our flag was hoisted at Guanica showed that they loved our flag, which should guarantee them freedom and better times.
A MEMBER OF SIXTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Wishes to Save the Boer Republics.

Aurora, Ill., March 15.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The thought occurs to me that much good might be done by a monster petition signed by at least 5,000,000 American voters to be presented to Congress protesting against the British government destroying the republics of south Africa. Surely, we Americans, who love our institutions and believe it to be the only pure government on earth, a "government of the people, by the people, and for the people," ought not to sit quietly by and see such a government destroyed, root and branch, without a word or a protest. They are our weak sisters, and while, according to the rules of war, the conquerors may compel them to pay heavy indemnities, I can see no reason why the republics should be destroyed. Every new republic must of necessity be weak, and such a government is, as a matter of course, a menace to kingcraft and can be easily overpowered and destroyed, but should not be permitted only with the most vigorous protest from the American people. Let us defend what we love and know to be right. If the Boers have committed a wrong the robbing them of their birthright, that of being a free-born republican citizen, by the British is a greater wrong, and I, for one, British born as I am, protest, and as an American citizen, which I now am, will continue to protest, and shall not feel overproud of my adopted country if she does not vigorously protest, if England should attempt to destroy the republics. WILLIAM GILES.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the standard. A Pure Cream of Tartar Powder. Superior to every other known. Makes delicious cake and pastry, light, flaky biscuit, griddle cakes—palatable and wholesome.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO.

NOTE.—Avoid baking powders made from alum. They look like pure powders, and may raise the cakes, but alum is a poison and no one can eat food mixed with it without injury to health.

Anheuser-Busch Bottled Beers are without a peer—

Budweiser, "The Original"
Black & Tan, "The American Porter"
Anheuser-Standard
The Faust
Michelob
Pale-Lager
Export Pale
Exquisite, "American Pilsener"

The materials used for these brews are the very best obtainable. "Not How Cheap; but How Good" is the motto of the

Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n
St. Louis, U. S. A.

Malt-Nutrine the famous food-drink that physicians recommend to nursing mothers, the convalescent, the aged, the feeble, is made by this association.

OLD MEN QUIT 'CHANGE.

NAMES OF MANY ONCE LEADING BROKERS ON TRANSFER BOARD

Some Who Helped Make the Grain Trade History of Chicago Giving Way to "Young Blood" on the Board of Trade — List of Those Posted at Present — Anecdotes of Once Active Members—Boom Accentuates Change in Personnel.

The appearance of the bulletin board on 'Change devoted to the posting of applicants for transfer of membership indicates an exodus from the Board of Trade. It is simply a change in the personnel of the board, however, accentuated at present by the "boom" in membership certificates, prices in which have advanced from $1,000 to $2,000 in a little over two months. The low point in recent years was $485 and the high point $4,450. Recent advances have been on the prospective adoption of the commission rule which went into effect the first of this week.

As a general proposition it is the "old blood" that is going out of the board; men who made history in their time, but who, or some, at least, have been out of the whirl for dozens of years.

Names on Transfer Board.

The blackboard devoted to transfers bears these names, some of them having been up since Feb. 1:

James R. Vincent, P. D. Armour Jr. estate,
J. N. Friedman estate, Charles A. Pulsifer,
Goudy Mayfield, James M. Sherman,
Jasper T. Robertson, Sanford B. French,
T. D. Crawford estate, Oscar D. Allen,
Willey B. Waters, George N. Sciles,
G. B. Johnston, George Varns,
Eli E. Weare, Charles G. Barth,
Edward F. Pulsifer, Alson E. Clark,
S. A. Harvey, Charles Beazley,
Henry Sayers, Edward L. Brown,
Joseph H. Hurlbut, Lewis H. O'Connor,
Wilfred Massey, William K. Copenhaver,
W. C. Albertson, Grant S. Houghton,
F. F. Danks, William H. Cowles,
Daniel Lacy, Henry H. Shearson,
F. R. Voorhees, William Jones,
Abner M. Lewis, Josiah Stiles,
E. D. Carter estate, Ervin Hopkins,
Jonathan B. Young, Eli G. Randall,
Henry C. Edwards, Frank E. Hooker,
F. Wacker estate, William B. Vance,
John H. Devlin, Charles F. Hately,
Otto J. Valkman, Frederick A. Hill,
Winfield T. Haines, Robert T. Wright,
W. E. Vanderburgh, John F. Phillips,
Millard J. Sheridan, Henry Phillips,
E. B. Strong, Henry A. Blair,
James Hayde, William S. Bowen,
Charles H. Taylor, Norman W. Allen.
Joseph S. Smith,

Anecdotes of Old Members.

There are interesting bits of history about alomst all the "old" men whose names are on the transfer board. There are few of the old set who do not remember Willey B. Waters. He became a member of the firm of S. H. McCrea & Co. when that firm was among the "heaviest" on the floor.

George B. Johnston was the great story-teller of his day. His early business connection was with William H. Beebe and with Martin D. Steevers. Johnston used to draw pictures of anything and everything, and many private offices around "the board" are still decorated with his work.

Edward F. Pulsifer's name was a power in the grain trade years ago. There were few points in Illinois, along the canal, where he was not known. So also was Charles A. Pulsifer.

Joseph H. Hurlbut is one of the old-time members and was once a candiate for President of the institution. Wilfred Massey was one of the founders of the Chicago grain trade. Daniel Lacy was generally known as "Genial Dan," and came here years ago from McGregor, Ia. Jonathan B. Young came here fifty-three years ago and was always connected with the flour trade. He was "brought up" in the office of A. M. Wright, who was President in 1886 and 1887.

Edward B. Strong is one of the old-timers, once a member of the firm of Foss, Strong & Co. Mr. Strong was "Diamond Jo's" righ-hand man at a river town. When Reynolds took an interest with Foss Mr. Strong followed him. He is on the board almost daily, more from force of habit than because of business.

James Hayde has been conected with the grain trade for thirty-five years, first as a grain inspector and later as a member of the board. He was entirely in the sample market—a man of original ideas and opinions and a man of considerable influence. Alson Clark's identity with the board dates back thirty years. His old firm was Hoagland & Clark, a large factor in the shipping and receiving business in the early '80s.

"GET RICH" INVESTORS LEGION

Call by Referee Eastman of Combination Company Brings Lawyers in Crowds.

Sidney C. Eastman, whose offices are in the Monadnock Block, and who has been appointed referee for the Combination Investment and Security company, was enabled yesterday morning to compile a new and fairly complete legal directory for the City of Chicago. The call he had issued for a meeting of stockholders of the "get-rich-quick" company brought representatives of nearly every law firm in the city, who appeared in the interest of investors scattered all over the country. Mr. Eastman was obliged to adjourn the meeting from his offices to the United States Circuit Court rooms. These proved too small. No action was taken and it was announced that on next Wednesday at 9:30 o'clock a meeting would be held to appoint a trustee.

Theowald Naerup Found Guilty.

Theowald Naerup was convicted before Judge Baker yesterday on a charge of embezzlement, the jury fixing the punishment at imprisonment in the penitentiary. Naerup was an agent and collector for the Northwestern Brewery company. It was alleged he failed to account for $920. The case tried charged embezzlement of $21. A motion for a new trial was entered. Naerup's defense was that by his contract the claim was a civil one.

Held on a Butterine Charge.

Patrick Sullivan of 2900 Wentworth avenue was held to the federal grand jury yesterday by United States Commissioner Humphrey on the charge of failing to mark packages of butterine properly and then selling them as butter.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR RECord Friday, March 16, 1900:

Division-st., s w cor Ayers-av., n f, 73x125, March 14 [Mary E. Stephani to Jennie G. Patton] ... $ 2,000
Warren-av., n w cor Hoyne, s f, 76x124, more or less, March 13 [A. W. Wolff et al., by M. in C., to John Eckert] ... 17,000
Austin-av., 100 e of Noble-st., n f, 25x107, March 15 [Henry Wienken to John W. Recktenwald] ... 3,500
Ada-st., s w cor Carroll-av., e f, 73x125, and other property, March 9 [Ole Berg et al., by M. in C., to Henry H. Walker] ... 21,400
Washington-st., 250 e of S. 44th-av., s f, 25x 180, March 12 [Andrew Irie to William S. Sackley] ... 1,650
22d-pl., 126 w of Wood-st., s f, 24x100, March 14 [Catharin Bruebach to Katy Jaenicke] ... 1,900
Page-st., 288 s of 45th, e f, 24x124, March 13 [J. Piotrowski to W. Wolniok] ... 1,500
Greenwood-av., 275 n of 65th-st., e f, 25x 100, incumbrance of $3,500, March 9 [Edwin M. Davis to Louisa M. Buell] ... 4,950
103d-st., n e cor Lowe-av., s f, 71x132, Feb. 15 [James A. Hall to Henry T. Dowle] ... 3,000
Trumbull-av., n e cor Harrison-st., w f, 92 x86, March 9 [Andreas Brisch to Edw. J. Fox] ... 5,500
Premises 3707 Sheridan road, 69¾x150, Feb. 26 [Inda H. Straith to Mary E. C. Lowry] ... 16,000
St. Lawrence-av., 82 s of 66th-st., e f, 20x 122, incumbrance of $2,000, March 5 [George W. Andrews to William R. Humphrey] ... 3,500
Roscoe-st., 341 e of Herndon, n f, 25x126, March 14 [Bertha Manley, by M. in C., to Helfrid Carlene] ... 2,477
Chicago-av., 220 w of Western, n f, 24x 123, March 5 [George Patzcker to Lars H. Rydberg] ... 1,500
Grand-av., 24 w of Desplaines-st., n f, 22x 80, revenue $2.50, Sept. 15, 1899 [Maria Aner to Ottao Bollongino] ... 1
Robey-st., 250 s of 33d, w f, 96 to railroad right of way, March 1 [C. F. Grossherng et al., by M. in C., to G. A. Seaverns] ... 1,195
47th-st., 288 w of Wallace, s f, 24x127, incumbrance of $3,300, March 9 [Catherine Powers to Dominick Kerins] ... 5,000
Evans-av., 166 n of 67th-st., e f, 25x121, March 15 [A. B. McChesney to F. M. Lang] ... 1,500
80th-st., 166 e of Commercial-av., n f, 25x 128¾, Feb. 27 [Benj. F. Logan to Charles Davis] ... 2,000
Madison-st., n w cor Jefferson, s f, 57x100, Feb. 21 [Fannie F. Crittenden and Jno. H., her husband, of Milw., Wis., and Lorena M. Adams of Chicago to Peter McEwan] ... 40,300
Peoria-st., 35 n of 56th, e f, 32x124, March 13 [Michael J. Simon to Frostie P. Bateman] ... 1,500
N. 41st-av., 49 s of Melrose-st., e f, 25x125, March 15 [Albert T. Snow to Laura J. Outerbridge] ... 2,000
Huron-st., s e cor N. 40th-av., 37x81½, Feb. 2 [Estate of C. D. Hill to J. Marsan] ... 1,200
Magnolia-av., 50 n of Francis-st., w f, 25x 125, March 9 [Julia M. Blankenberg to Gesine Gettelson] incumb., $1,400 ... 2,400
Belden-av., 155 w of N. Clark-st., n f, 25x 121, March 13 [Edw. L. Bateman to Michael J. Simon] incumb., $2,000 ... 4,400
Premises 75 Rees-st., 21.91x216.83, Sept. 28, 1899 [Wm. Maunhardt to Louis J. Hunge] ... 1,000
Same property, Sept. 21, 1899 [Franz X. Bleemke et al., by M. in C., to Wm. Maunhardt] ... 1,000

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Springfield-av., 75 s of Ohio-st., e f, 25x125, April 3 [Lewis A. Anderson to Geo. W. Reed] ... 2,400
13th-pl., s e cor Loomis-st., n f, 22x124, March 16 [Russell P. Goodwin to W. W. Brown] revenue, $2.50; incumb., $2,500 ... 1
Premises 626 46th-pl., 49 7½x124, Feb. 17 [Edw. D. Waters to Alex Liddell] incumb., $2,500 ... 4,000
Vincennes-av., 50 s of 42d-pl., w f, 25x150, March 12 [John Dempsey to Wm. S. Proudfit] ... 4,000
Union-av., 75 s of 48th-st., e f, 25x112, March 16 [Russell P. Goodwin to W. W. Brown] revenue, $2; incumb., $3,750 ... 1
Eggleston-av., 299 s of 70th-st., w f, 33x125, Feb. 19 [G. Blankestyn et al. to Wm. Meinke] ... 2,200
111th-pl., 225 e of Princeton-av., s f, 25x124, Feb. 16 [J. A. Hall to J. Yet] ... 1,200
111th-pl., 157 w of Michigan-av., n f, 25x 124, Feb. 1 [F. W. Merchant to John Kriz] ... 1,300
Premises 1018 St. Louis-av., 50x122¼, March 6 [Geo. W. Stoneman to Job Webb] ... 2,400
Premises 882 W. Adams-st., 18x150, March 6 [Job Webb to Geo. W. Stoneman] incumb., $2,500 ... 5,500
Milwaukee-av., 374 s e of Augusta-st., s w f, 25x125, Feb. 20 [Frank G. Krucker to Louisa A. Krucker] incumb., $3,500 ... 5,000
North-av., s w cor N. 48th, n f, 145x120, also 336, more or less, other lots in same subdivision, all lying between North-av. and Hirsch-av. and N. 48th-av. and N. 50th-av., March 10 [Chas. T. Yerkes quit claims to Jesse Spalding], revenue $90.00, valued at $90,000 ... 1

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING BUILDING PERMITS WERE issued by the Building department yesterday:
H. Ahlburg, 1-story frame cottage, 516 School-st. ... $ 1,250
Charles Norling, two 2-story frame residences, 200-2-4 Willow-av. ... 4,500
W. Piszlzek, 2-story brick flats, 1216 Lincoln-st. ... 2,000

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

NEW CORPORATIONS WERE LICENSED BY the Secretary of State at Springfield yesterday as follows:

Gunster's State Band, Carterville; not for profit; pleasure; incorporators, Leo F. Gunster, John Burnett, P. H. Kelly.

The Clinton Ice and Manufacturing company, Clinton; capital, $20,000; manufacturing and dealing in ice; incorporators, Albert A. Parrot, Frank C. Wood, Fred Ball.

The O. I. C. Mining company, Chicago; capital, $100,000; mining and milling; incorporators, Samuel H. Hubbard, Arthur J. Whipple, John Connolly.

The Western Publishing company, Chicago; capital, $5,000; publishing and dealing in books, etc.; incorporators, Harry Goodman, Arthur B. Schaffner, Louis M. Cahn.

The Electric House Lighting company, Chicago; capital, $2,500; dealing in steam, gas, gasoline and electrical machinery; incorporators, Herbert K. Greenman, Edward A. Biggs, Jules Frank.

The Madame Taxis Toilet company, Chicago; capital, $2,500; manufacturing toilet articles; incorporators, Harry L. Miller, William J. Lafferty, Anna B. Lafferty.

The Stone School of Scientific Physical Culture, Chicago; capital, $2,500; educational; incorporators, E. C. Howe, Charles F. McLean, Harris F. Williams.

The Market Barometer Trading company, Chicago; capital, $50,000; brokerage and commission; incorporators, Edward L. Moon, John P. Mercer, William R. Fitzwilliams.

The Sprague Hot Air Treatment Company of Illinois, Chicago, has increased its capital stock from $25,000 to $35,000 and decreased the number of directors from seven to three.

The Wilder-Manning Tanning company, Chicago, has increased its capital stock from $30,000 to $50,000.

The William Eckart company, Chicago, has increased its capital stock from $2,500 to $10,000.

TRIBUNE READY REFERENCE DIRECTORY

Accountants.
FRED'K F. JUDD, Expert, 84 LaSalle. Tel. M. 2027.

Assayers and Refiners.
DICKMAN & MACKENZIE, 1224 Rookery. M. 4515.
GOLDSMITH BROS., 63 Washington-st. Bullion bought and sold. Prompt & accurate assay of ore.

Birds and Taxidermy.
KAEMPFER'S BIRD STORE, 88 State-st.

Buyers of Old Gold and Silver.
LIPMAN, 99 Madison. Cash for all precious metals

Candies.
GUNTHER, C. F. Bonbons and chocolates. Send for wholesale or retail catalogue. 212 State-st.

Cleaners and Dyers.
COOK & McLAIN, 80 Dearborn. M. 3019. Oak. 539.
SCHWARZ, AUG. Ladies' and Gents' Garments. 3 stores: 158 Illinois, 126 Dearborn, 505 W. Mad.

Cut Flowers and Palms.
A. LANGE, Florist, 51 Monroe-st. Tel. C 2522.

Detective Agencies.
Farley's Detective Service, 524, 269 Dearborn-st.
Metropolitan—Ross & Fitzpatrick, 87 Washington.
Mooney & Boland Detective Agency, 110 La Salle.

Fire Insurance.
MAITLAND & McAVOY, 146 La Salle. Tel. M. 2582.

Florist.
JOHN C. SCHUBERT & CO., S. W. COR. Monroe and Wabash-av. Telephone Main 2358.

Gas and Electrical Fixtures.
E. BAGGOT CO., 169-171 East Adams-st.

Gold and Fountain Pens.
Made and repaired by Jenkins Gold Pen Co., Room 812, 103 State-st., Columbus Memorial Bldg.

Hot Air Pumps.
FOR FLATS, RESIDENCES & STOCK FARMS. Rider-Ericsson Eng. Co., 86 Lake. Catlg. T. 1.

Loan Offices.
ABE LIPMAN, 99 MADISON. Private entrance.

Opticians.
BEEK, 22 Washington. Eyeglasses, artificial eyes.
BOERLIN CO., LOUIS, 88 Washington-st.
BORSCH & CO., scientific opticians, 103 Adams.
MANASSE, L., Tribune Building, 88 Madison-st.
$1 BUYS BEST SPECK. F. Morgan, 93 Madison.

Opium, Morphine, and Cocaine Cure.
Dr. J. C. Hoffman, 46 Van Buren; pamphlet free.

Patent Lawyers.
LOTZ, R. W., 163 Randolph-st. Pamphlet free.

Photography.
J. B. WILSON, leading photographer. Studio 389 State; pictures copied, enlarged; open Sundays.

Pianos.
J. A. BRYANT, 144 WABASH-AV.

Picture Frames and Regilding.
F. A. BRYDEN & CO., 331 Wabash. Tel. H. 1957.

Printers and Binders.
RYAN & HART CO., 22 and 24 Custom House-pl.

Razors and Barbers' Supplies.
STRUTZ & CLOTTU CO., 83 5th-av. Razors ground

Rubber Stamps, Seals, Stencils.
C. L. SAFFORD, 177 Madison. Tel. M. 2057. Catalog

Safes.
HALL'S SAFE & LOCK CO., 52 WABASH-AV.

Signs and Letterers.
GROUT, FRANK R., 173 Madison. Tel. 5337 M.

Trunks, Satchels, Etc.
Haskell Bros., cor. Wabash-av & Washington-st.

Trusses, Deformity Apparatus.
DR. WOLFERTZ, 60 5th-av. Ruptures positively cured with my new improved truss. Trusses from $2 to $15. Elastic stockings, etc. Catalogue.

Uniforms, Military Society Goods.
FOSTER, G. F., SON & CO., 174 E. Madison-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED for return of diamond cross taken from apartment house on Schiller-st. JNO. GILLIES, 47 Board of Trade.

LOST—DOWN-TOWN PACKAGE COLLECTION cards for Singer Co. Return and receive reward. 3810 State-st.; studio.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WANTED—INFORMATION CONCERNING Frank Acley, late of Rochester, Minn. Address C V 923, Tribune office.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—LUPUS, ECZEMA, SCIENTIFICALLY cured; no mistake; safe, sure; consultation free. Antiseptic Remedy Co., 1113 Masonic Temple, 1 to 5.

PERSONAL—FAT IS FATAL TO HEALTH AND beauty; when all others fail consult the original obesity specialist, DR. SNYDER, 1314 Masonic Temple, Chicago. Write for a free booklet.

PERSONAL—CREME MARQUISE AND ORANGE Flower Skin Food, from Mme. Qui Vive's formulas; each 35c postpaid. Send for price list. MRS. FRANCIS, Suite H, Central Music Hall.

PERSONAL — GENTLEMEN FURNISHING their own cloth, we will cut, make, and trim suits for $7.50. LAVERY & CO., 301 Times-Herald Bldg.

PERSONAL — PRIVATE INSTRUCTION, NEGlected education, letter writing, literature, mental culture. R. BENNETT, A. M., 26 Van Buren.

PERSONAL—SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, MOLES, etc., destroyed by electric needle; cure guaranteed. MME. A. KALLMAN, 1210 Masonic Temple.

PERSONAL—SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, MOLES, red nose, etc., destroyed by electric needle; book free. N. Y. Electrolysis Co., 1118 Masonic Temple.

PERSONAL—DR. DRACASS, DISEASES OF eye and ear; glasses ground and fitted, gold, $4.90. 108 Washington-st.

PERSONAL—DR. MARGARET E. SIMONS will see her personal friends at 161-163 State-st., 4th floor.

PERSONAL—LADIES WHO DESIRE A BEAUtiful form for particulars write I. C. Mfg. Co., Chicago.

PERSONAL—DR. ROBINSON'S GUARANteed cure for rheumatism. J. L. SECOMB, 204 Warren-av.

PERSONAL—MME. BOWNE, McVICKER'S Bldg., restores gray hair; GUARANTEED; applications and sample bottles free; scalp treatm'ts.

PERSONAL—ROACHES, BUGS EXTERMINATed from premises. F. PERES & CO., 427 State.

PERSONAL — DIAMONDS, WATCHES, ON easy payments. LOFTIS & CO., 103 State-st.

PERSONAL—READ AD. COMMONWEALTH Mexican Plantation ass'n. under Mexican lands.

PERSONAL—ONE OF THE BEST MAGNETIC MENTAL HEALERS. 438, 26 VAN BUREN-ST.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—"ON SPECIAL CREDIT AT CASH PRICES."

"From head to toe" we clothe a single person or a family complete.

"From parlor to kitchen" we furnish a home. We operate a special credit department store for salaried people, and those in moderate circumstances, and invite your inspection.
Established 1886. E. SHOWERS & CO.,
217 and 219 State-st., 2d and 3d floors.

PERSONAL—PREMATURE GRAYNESS IS THE fate of many a young woman. The IMPERIAL HAIR REGENERATOR is the standard hair coloring for gray or bleached hair. Sold and applied by E. BURNHAM, 71-73 State-st.

PERSONAL—WANTED, DRESSMAKERS, LIVing on the outskirts to take home a pound of the best 20c butter; free sample; see more.
HORSERADISH JACK, 68 Randolph-st.

PERSONAL—SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, MOLES, warts destroyed forever by electric needle; eyebrows and foreheads perfectly shaped; ten years' experience. MME. STIVER, 1417 Masonic Temple.

PERSONAL—MARY BARTEAU, MENTAL SCIence healer and teacher. Rooms 18 and 19 Atlantic Hotel, Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Conquest of Poverty, Home Course Mental Science, on sale.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

OVERCROWDED
PIANO
SALESROOMS.
PIANOS RETURNED
FROM RENTAL.

Never in the history of our business have we been able to offer at the price of second-hand pianos so many fine instruments. These pianos have had only enough rental use to do them good.

Come early in the week to secure your choice. Steinway, Knabe, and other well-known makes included.

The attention of close buyers is also drawn to the unequaled bargains offered in used pianos and new odd style pianos.

Among them are:

Almost new Harrington walnut upright, $175; large Chickering upright, thoroughly overhauled, $195; nearly new Knabe, mahogany upright, latest style, $375; Leland walnut upright, $150; New England upright, $100; Hale upright, $85; New York upright, $125; Metropolitan Piano Co. upright, $125; Haines Bros. upright $195; New England upright, $125; Schaaf upright, $75; Fischer upright, $105; Bauer upright, $125; Arion upright, $75; Lyon & Healy upright, $125; Chickering grand, $200; Steinway grand, discontinued pattern, thoroughly renovated, $300; large rosewood Knabe upright, $300; new Steinway mahogany grand, discontinued style, at a bargain; Steinway upright, in very fine order, $275; nearly new Ludwig mahogany upright, best style, $225; fine Steinway square, in perfect order, $150; Marshall & Wendell upright, $90; Decker Bros. upright, very low; Stone square, $15; Bradbury upright, $110; used Mendelssohn mahogany upright, $150; used Steinway parlor grand, intrinsically good as new, $450; Leland mahogany upright, $150; two new Steinway uprights of discontinued style, at a sacrifice; Fischer upright, $100; Washburn walnut upright, $200; Huntington mahogany upright, $175; Norris & Hyde mahogany upright, $175; almost new Knabe upright, mahogany case, very low; fine new discontinued style Fischer, very low; and many others.

Easy installment terms may be arranged by paying simple interest on deferred payments. Handsome scarf and modern stool included. Buyers at a distance should write for special bargain list, and also our schedule of freight rates on pianos. We ship pianos everywhere.

Also, we are closing out some new upright pianos at $130 on easy payments.

Visitors are always welcome.
LYON & HEALY,
Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

ADAM SCHAAF, HIGH CLASS PIANOS OF perfect construction, tone, touch, and finish; cases of handsome designs, durability guaranteed; highest testimonials; moderate price; easy terms; established 1873.

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

Decker Bros. large upright piano, ebonized case, $145.00.

Vose & Sons large upright walnut case piano, practically good as new, $135.00.

Dunham upright piano, mahogany case, good as new, $145.00.

Julius Bauer & Co. upright piano, rosewood finished case, $115.00.

Bradford upright piano, ebonized case, $100.00.

Mathushek upright piano, 7 octaves, $85.00.

Emerson large upright piano, ebonized case, $110.00.

Decker & Son upright piano, $135.00.

Square pianos in thorough repair, $25, $35, $45, to $75 each.

Organs, $15, $25, $35, and $45 each.

$145 buys fine tone new upright piano, large size, walnut, mahogany, oak and rosewood cases, by various makers, fully warranted.

WE SELL ON SMALL MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

TO RENT—$3 and $4 per month, fine new upright pianos; one year's rent allowed if purchased.

Pianos tuned, repaired, moved, stored, and exchanged. ADAM SCHAAF,
147-149 West Madison-st., corner Union-st.

THE BEST GUARANTEE
for any piano purchaser
IS THE PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATION OF MERIT backed by the general satisfaction of previous purchasers.

THE MANY-TONE "CROWN" PIANO invites the most exacting tests and comparisons, as to ITS DISTINCTIVE CAPABILITIES AND CHARACTERISTICS.

IT REPRESENTS THE HIGHEST ATTAINMENTS in scientific pianomaking, EMBODYING IN ITS CONSTRUCTION the best achievements of the past in combination with THE HIGHEST DEVELOPMENTS OF THE PRESENT.

SOLD ON EASY PAYMENTS.

THE ANGELUS ORCHESTRAL piano player enables anybody to play the piano.

GEO. P. BENT, Mfr.
Salesrooms: 209 Wabash-Ave.
249 Washington-Boul.

VOSE PIANOS—
LUDWIG PIANOS.
COMPARE CAPEN PIANOS. COMPARE
PRICES. ARLINGTON PIANOS. PRICES.
ESCHUMAN PIANOS.
PALMER PIANOS.

PIANOS at all prices. When you come downtown looking for bargains just step in and look at ours—then compare prices.

VOSE & SONS PIANO CO.,
MANUFACTURERS, 248 WABASH-AV.

EXTRAORDINARY PIANO BARGAINS—
Our removal to 255 Wabash-av. necessitates the reducing of our large stock of pianos. This month all pianos at factory prices.
Hale upright, used, was $200, now $105.
Barmore square, used, was $75, now $38.
Hallet & Davis upright, used, was $250, now $139.
Steinway upright, used, was $310, now $215.
Lighte & Co. square, used, was $100, now $63.
Arion upright, new, was $225, now $157.
Knabe upright, used, was $235, now $187.
Others in uprights and squares, $27, $49, $57 up.
Estab. 1859. STORY & CLARK, 231 Wabash-av.

WE ARE SELLING THE WONDERFUL NEW Columbia Graphophone for the marvelously low price of $10. This is one of the best talking machines manufactured, and is complete in every detail. Little cost, much pleasure. No trouble; easy terms; $1 down and $1 per week. LOFTIS BROS. & CO., diamond merchants and jewelers, 103 State-st. West Side store, 605 W. Madison-st. Open evenings.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR PROCURing a great bargain in a good standard upright piano; you can select from Steinways, Chickerings, Weber, Fischer, Schumann, and Arions, prices ranging from $90 upwards; $5 monthly payments. Pianos to rent; rent allowed if purchased. Steger Piano Co., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-blvd.

BEFORE PURCHASING A PIANO BE SURE and see the MATCHLESS EMERSON. We will take the greatest pleasure in explaining its fine points. A few genuine bargains in slightly used uprights, fully warranted, are on hand. Cash or installments. EMERSON PIANO CO.,
JOHN W. NORTHRUP, 207 Wabash-av.
Manager.

JULIUS BAUER & CO., 224-226 WABASH-AV.
PIANO MANUFACTURERS.
Legitimate values in new pianos.
Real bargains in used pianos.
Pianos rented, tuned, repaired, and exchanged.
JULIUS BAUER & CO., 224-226 Wabash-av.
Established 1857.

CAUTION—STEINWAY PIANOS! BEWARE OF bogus instruments offered as genuine Steinway pianos. A fine stock of used Steinway uprights at very low prices may be found at LYON & HEALY'S, Wabash-av. and Adams-st., and they are the only authorized Steinway agents in Chicago.

$100 BUYS A GOOD UPRIGHT PIANO HERE this week. $95 an Emerson upright. We also want you to see our beautifully cased, sweet-toned Chase-Hackley and Carlisle pianos, and will make prices that will interest you.
Chickering-Chase Bros. Co., 259 Wabash-av.

SOHMER AND J. O. TWICHELL PIANOS FOR sale by J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

SPECIAL FOR BARGAIN HUNTERS—ONE Arion upright piano, second-hand, $125, with suitable stool and scarf included; fully guaranteed. Steger Piano Co., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-blvd.

UPRIGHT PIANOS TO RENT ON LOWEST possible terms, with privilege of applying one year's rent on purchase of an "EVERETT" piano. THE JOHN CHURCH CO.,
200 to 206 Wabash-av.

$225 BUYS A HALLET & DAVIS MAHOGANY upright piano; latest design and pattern; easy payments. Steger Piano Co., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-blvd.

CHICKERING, GABLER, PACKARD, AND Pease pianos are represented in Chicago solely by CLAYTON F. SUMMY CO., 220 Wabash-av. Send for bulletin of second-hand pianos.

UPRIGHT PIANO WANTED—WHAT HAVE you for $75 spot cash? Address F K 607, Tribune office.

SHONINGER PIANOS AND CHICKERING Bros.' pianos are sold only by Thompson Music Co., 269 Wabash-av. Write or call for catalogue.

BARTER AND EXCHANGE.

GOOD CLEAR PERSONAL PROPERTY FOR stocks of goods. Address S 904, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

WANTED—PARTNER IN ESTABLISHED hardware store; good trade. C V 268, Tribune.

BICYCLES AND BICYCLE GOODS.

WANTED—BICYCLES FOR DIAMONDS AND jewelry; bring wheels. Strohm Bros., 583 Lake-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—AS OFFICE MANAGER, cashier, or bookkeeper, by thorough, up-to-date accountant, married, aged 35; 14 years with large Chicago concerns; quick, accurate, good penman, excellent correspondent; does not use intoxicants; A1 references; guarantee bond. Address S 643, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—CLERICAL POSITION by energetic and temperate young man, 24 years of age; a competent accountant, rapid and accurate, and used to responsibilities; responsible references in regard to character and ability. Address R 938, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED— THOROUGHLY COMpetent accountant and office manager; experienced in credits and auditing; accustomed to handle large office force; highest credentials; salary $1,200. Address R 709, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN OF 20; thorough clerical experience, knowledge of bookkeeping; rapid and accurate; good penman; energetic, willing; sterling references; bond if required; moderate salary. S 869, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NO. 1 DRUGGIST; 20 years' experience; 15 years in city; competent to take full charge and manage; best of references. Address N 526, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EVENING EMPLOYment by bookkeeper, employed during day; remuneration moderate. F K 676, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS OFFICE MAN, AUditor, or correspondent; reliable, active, and capable; best references. Address S 864, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN EXperienced in clothing, hats, and furnishings; best references; can trim. S 840, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—OFFICE MAN AND correspondent; best refs. S 858, Tribune.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED — A1 SALESMAN AND promoter, experience all parts of the world, would like to introduce specialty or invention in all foreign countries. Address R 968, Tribune.

Boys.

SITUATION WANTED—BY BOY OF 18 IN machine shop. Address S 650, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS cylinder pressman; competent to take charge of press room; no objection to leaving city. Address S 841, Tribune office.

House Servants.

SITUATION WANTED—RELIABLE MAN, SINgle, Swedish, age 36, a flower and vegetable gardener, familiar with cattle and horses, in a private family; good references. Address GARDENER, care Mr. Berglund, Western Springs, Ill.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—TEAMSTER, KNOWS all depots, or willing to do any kind of work. Address S 959, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT PORTER or houseman; private house or country club; references for both. BIGGS, 67 Rush-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS meat and pastry cook [chef], French and German, in hotel, clubhouse, restaurant, resort, or private family; best of reference. Address C V 918, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—PRACTICAL GROCERY man desires position as manager and buyer, wholesale or retail; 15 years' experience; unquestionable refs. Address S 912, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—HOUSE OR PORTER, for books or wages or anything of value. Address C T 262, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN speaking English, German, and Bohemian.
A. I., Flat A, 3111 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ELDERLY MAN with good references, as watchman. Address S 868, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN; industrious and of good habits; experience as collector; refs. and bond. R 157, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—PRIVATE DETECTIVE will take any legitimate detective work; member A. D. assn. Address R 608, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—HOUSEWORK BY REspectable German girl; small American family; no cooking. 409 May-st. B. G.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG GIRL WOULD like a nice place in small family; no cooking. GILBERTSON, 39 Keith-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A 1ST-CLASS COLored laundress; housecleaning by day; ref. Address F T 108, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL IN small boarding-house. 2352 Prairie-av.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT WOMAN cook; private family; city ref. 404 Bowen-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CHAMBERMAID; colored. H. G., 1915 State-st., Flat 3.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATION WANTED—
Domestic servants, all nationalities.
Town or country.
Private families and country clubs.
BIGGS, 67 Rush-st.
Telephone, North 100.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY BRIGHT YOUNG stenographer; high school graduate; small remuneration until more experienced. Address O 673, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG LADY, COMpetent, 2½ yrs.' experience; best of refs. Address O 320, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS MAID OR SECOND work; Swedish; ref. 289 43d-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CORPORATION SUCCESSFUL FOR EIGHT years desires capital to purchase machinery to manufacture its product; $35,000 necessary; investor can be treasurer, handling all funds; persons of small capital can subscribe for the stock, present stockholders agreeing to their naming treasurer; principals only; no brokers or promoters wanted. Address R 931, Tribune office.

FOUNDRY WORK WANTED — WE ARE IN shape to take on 8 and 10 tons per day of gray iron-casting job work; send us your specifications and get our prices.
FRANK C. PATTEN COMPANY,
Sycamore, Ill.

WANTED—BY MANUFACTURER WITH ESTablished business, employing 150 hands, an iron foundry and machine plant, or site suitable for one within 30 miles of Chicago postoffice; will buy or lease long term. Address C X 560, Tribune office.

TO GROCERS AND BUTCHERS—A RESPONSIble man, familiar with retail grocery and meat market business, will be given good opportunity to locate in very choice residence district, S. S.; long lease. R. D. HUSZAGH, 112 Clark-st., Room 712.

ROOMING HOUSE: FINEST LOCATION ON W. Madison-st., with good trade; 10 rooms; handsomely furnished, up-to-date; $700 takes this snap; making big money. Particulars, see
LEMON, 122 Randolph-st., Room 710.

WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS-MAN WITH $5,000 to invest in good paying business; will have charge of your own investment; a man who understands knit goods preferred. Address W., 1000 Boyce Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—GROCERY AND FIXTURES; CASH location; can be seen at 786 Lincoln-av. any time.
CHARLES WHITCOMB, Assignee,
24 South Water-st.

FOR SALE — OR RENT—A FIRST-CLASS country hotel; good location; well established, with good business; cheap to right party. Call on or write W. C. DUNN, Sheldon, Ill.

VALUABLE INVENTIONS—HAVE MODELS match boxes, yielding but one match at a time, invented; manufacturers in this line interested. Address A. H. WEDIN, 111 N. Clark-st., Chicago.

SALOON FOR SALE WITHIN TWO BLOCKS of Courthouse; clearing $250 per month; must sell; have other business. Call or address C. A. GRANT, 184 Dearborn-st., Room 12.

ON ACCOUNT OF OLD AGE, WILL SELL MY well-established and good-paying boarding and livery stable on Division-st., Northwest Side; a bargain. Apply Room 1, 182 Dearborn-st., City.

THRIVING MEAT MARKET IN GOOD CITY, 50 miles north of Chicago; reasonable. Call or address Mrs. K. Beyersdorfer, Kenosha, Wis.

BICYCLE AND REPAIR SHOP FOR SALE cheap—Opposite Lincoln Park; pays well; no agents; reason other business. S 940, Tribune.

WANT YOUNG BUSINESS MAN, $1,000 TO $5,000, to enlarge mftg. staple goods. Address S 855, Tribune office.

ESTABLISHED MFTG. BUSINESS WANTS young man with $2,000 to $5,000; orders ahead; references. Address S 856, Tribune office.

PLATING PLANT FOR SALE CHEAP IN large or parts. 194 S. Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—HANDLE BAR MFG. PLANT cheap for cash. 194 S. Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—NEWLY FURN. 8-ROOM FLAT, N. Side, $300 cash; no agents. C V 541, Tribune.

FOR SALE—GOOD PAYING GROCERY AND market Address HAMIL, 1101 Rookery.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE IN LARGE lots; hotels and dealers' stocks. T. P. WALLS, 381 W. Madison-st.

HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR HOUSEhold goods. 258 N. Clark-st.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

WE
HAVE
PURCHASED
THE ENTIRE
STOCK OF
THE CHICAGO SAFE & DESK CO.,
53 & 55 DEARBORN-ST.
And will sell it out at cost this week at the store of that company. This stock includes a full line of office desks and all kinds of office fixtures. Also a large line of fireproof safes of all makes. Call Monday and get good selection.
THE BAKER SAFE & DESK CO.

BOOKS, MAPS, ETC.

OLD BOOKS BOUGHT AND SOLD—LAW, GENeral, medical. GEO. M. BECKWITH,
214 Clark-st., Room 413, S. W. Cor. Adams.

SPOT CASH, CLEAN CASH, AND CASH OF ALL KINDS PAID FOR BOOKS. FALKENAU'S BOOK STORE, 167 MADISON-ST.

PROFESSIONAL.

BANKRUPTCY PROCEDURE $50—SUITS IN all courts; abstracts examined; legal papers drawn; confidential advice on all legal matters. S. D. WEIL, 502, 160 Washington-st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

1,000 CARDS, 50 CENTS; BILLHEADS, ETC., $1.25; letterheads, $1.50; pamphlets, catalogues, and circulars cheap. FANTUS & SON, 183 Clark

PATENTS AND PATENT ATTORNEYS.

L. B. COUPLAND & CO.,
PATENT ATTORNEYS,
84 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES, ETC.

SECOND-HAND BILLIARD AND POOL TAbles; rented tables with privileges of buying. The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., 263 Wabash-av

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER—COMPETENT, AT A BREWery; must speak German; state age, experience, refs., and salary expected. S 932, Tribune office.

MAN—IN DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT OF large house; one who understands his business; state age, experience, and salary expected. Address F K 616, Tribune office.

MAN—YOUNG, ABOUT 21 YEARS OLD, FOR general office work; must be rapid and have fair education; state salary. Address C T 626, Tribune office.

OFFICE MAN AND BOOKKEEPER—THOROUGH; to take charge of department; will pay good wages to a competent, energetic man; no others need apply. Address F K 673, Tribune office.

PHARMACIST—REGISTERED, AT ONCE. 722 Lincoln-av.

YOUNG MAN—IN COLLECTION DEPARTment; $250 required. S. B. WRINGER, 3901 Cottage Grove-av.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

BOOK MEN—WE ADVERTISE ONLY WHEN in actual need of you; we want 3 men; have a winner. Star Publishing Co., 211 Madison-st.

CITY SALESMEN—10, TO SELL A NEW SPEcialty to the cigar trade; sample free. Peerless Mfg. Co., 115 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

LIFE INS. SOLICITORS—INVESTIGATE ALL other plans, then see me. CHARLES S. CLARK, 1614 Ashland Blk.

MAN—TO SOLICIT WHOLESALE ORDERS IN this city for news, manilla, and book paper; one who is acquainted with the city trade preferred; salary or commission will be paid. Address F K 671, Tribune office.

MEN—TO SELL BEST INCANDESCENT VApor Gas Lamps made; no torch; seven styles; 100 candle power; adjustable flame; polished brass; handsome appearance; safe; fully guaranteed; exclusive territory; big profits; catalogue free. Studebaker Light Co., Dept. O, Kansas City, Mo.

MEN—EVERYWHERE, TO TRAVEL; $15 weekly, also expenses and commission; some local; no fake. Address "Sales Department," 3943 Market-st., Philadelphia.

ONE MORE GOOD SALESMAN TO TAKE ORders for men's shoes. Call R. 1012 Medinah Tem.

READ AD. COMMONWEALTH MEXICAN Plantation Association under Mexican lands.

SALESMAN — HIGH GRADE AND HIGH priced, on the most systematic and authentic home study course in the market; prepared by not only the best American but European university and college men; college education not necessary; aggressiveness, intelligence, and good references required; liberal compensation to right man; also good opening for first-class field manager.
THOMPSON, 912 Association Building.

SALESMAN—LEADING JOBBING GROCERY house wants first-class salesman for old established, good paying territory in Illinois and Wisconsin. The right party will secure a permanent position and good salary. State what experience had, age, reference, and salary wanted. Address R 653, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—EXPERIENCED TRAVELING TO visit the general merchandise trade; must have a clean record and be a hustler; no side line. Box 814, Chicago.

SALESMAN—EXPERIENCED CAP SALESMAN to travel in Michigan on commission for an A1 cap manufacturer; no other need apply. Address S 934, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—VISITING ST. LOUIS TO HANdle line of paper; good commission. Address S 873, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—SPECIALTY MAN, WORTH $50 a week; liberal terms. 1506 Fisher Bldg., 10 to 11.

SALESMAN—WHO CAN SELL HIGH-CLASS tailoring at popular prices on satisfactory terms; liberal arrangement. Call 311, 167 Dearborn-st.

SALESMAN—BOOK—CITY OR COUNTRY; LIBeral terms. Room 419, 184 La Salle-st.

SALESMAN—TO SELL STAPLE LINE. Room 51, 125 La Salle-st.

SALESMAN—TO TAKE ORDERS FOR CUStom-made shirts. 31 N. Clark-st.

SALESMEN—CALLING ON THE DEPARTment stores in Chicago and the West to sell a new line of gold and silver plated dress buttons on commission. Address MANUFACTURE, Hotel Brevoort, Chicago.

SALESMEN — WITH CLEAN RECORD; hustler can make $200 per month and expenses; staple line to general merchants; permanent position; reliable house. Box 41, Minneapolis, Minn.

SALESMEN—TO SELL BRAHAM'S PATENT pen; saves constant dipping in ink; good profits; irresistible inducements to buyers; call or write. Room 1219, 153 La Salle-st., Chicago.

SALESMEN—TRAVELING, TO HANDLE THE Magic Darner; big side line. Magic Darner Co., sole mfrs. and distributers, 126 Washington-st. R. 69.

SALESMEN—TWO EXPERIENCED HEAVY hardware salesmen; must move to California. Apply to F. A. Mann, 811 N. Y. Life Bldg., Chicago.

SALESMEN—TO SELL OFFICE SPECIALTIES fine side lines; used by all merchants; catalogue free. Model Mfg. Co. Box 7, South Bend, Ind.

SALESMEN—ON COMMISSION BASIS, FOR best steam and water specialties on the market. Address J. G. DUCK, 42 Pearson-st., Chicago, Ill.

SALESMEN — EXPERIENCED; AWNINGS; good terms to right parties. 6161 Wentworth-av.

SALESMEN—TO TOP-NOTCH SHOE MEN. R. 304, 67 Clark-st.

SHOE SALESMAN—OF EXPERIENCE AND acquaintance to represent us in Iowa. Applications of any but competent men will not be considered. THE CADY-IVISON SHOE CO., Cleveland, O.

SOLICITOR—HONEST, TRUSTWORTHY LIFE insurance or fraternal organizer for home company organizing on its merits in Calumet region; officers and board 100 leading citizens; floaters need not apply. Calumet Life Insurance Co., 9154 Commercial-av., Chicago.

SOLICITOR—ADVERTISING, ON HIGH-CLASS medium; only those who can furnish gilt-edged references need apply; mention references and former connection for interview. S 844, Tribune.

SOLICITORS—FOR A GREAT SAVER IN FUEL, food and labor; required in every house; none but first-class men. Apply the Burley & Earl Company, 106 Lake-st.

SOLICITORS—ON BEST PREMIUM PROPOSItion out. See MR. BARRETT, 607 Ashland Blk.

TRAVELERS—COMMERCIAL, TO TAKE ADvance Metal Polish as a side line; commissions are large; it is of every day use in store, factory, office, and every household; it will add $100 per week to the income of a salesman without interfering with his regular lines. Address for testimonials and terms to salesmen. Advance Chemical Mfg. Co., 208 Olive-st., St. Louis, Mo.

TRAVELING SALESMEN—TO CARRY NEW specialty side line for cigar trade; sample free. Peerless Mfg. Co., 115 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

TRAVELING SALESMAN—CALLING ON THE bar trade and wanting a profitable side line, should address GEO. A. BAYLE, St. Louis, Mo.

YOUNG MAN—TO SOLICIT ADVERTISING FOR a weekly publication. Address S 860, Tribune.

Boys.

BOY—TO LEARN THE DRUG TRADE. 418 E. North-av.

BOYS—16 TO 18 YEARS OF AGE, TO RUN errands and work in stock; must live at home and have good references; wages $3.50 to start. Address F K 615, Tribune office.

BOYS—FROM 14 TO 18 YEARS OF AGE TO sell best 20c butter on market. Horseradish Jack, 68 E. Randolph-st.

Trades.

BOOKBINDER—FINISHER; STEADY WORK for the right man; also a man to make tree calf. P. RINGER & HERTZBERG, 108-110 Randolph.

BRICKLAYERS—PAY UNION WAGES AND work under contractor's rules. Apply Room 1401, 188 Madison-st.

COPPER AND STEEL PLATE ENGRAVER—First-class. Address, with samples of work and salary expected. BROWN & BIGELOW,
St. Paul, Minn.

CUSTOM SHIRT CUTTERS—EXPERIENCED; permanent; highest wages. Metropolitan Shirt Co., 190 Van Buren-st.

DRAFTSMAN—DETAILER ON SALOON AND office fixtures; one who is posted on requirements of working drawings for shop purposes; good position to right man. Address F K 674, Tribune office.

FIRST-CLASS PATTERNMAKERS—ON CORED work, out of town. Address C V 919, Tribune office.

FOUNDRY FOREMAN—STATE FULLY ABILIty, experience, age, refs., and wages expected. Address E R 380, Tribune office.

FUR COAT LINERS—APPLY FUR FACTORY, 5th floor, State-st. MARSHALL FIELD & CO., retail, State and Washington-sts.

INDUSTRIAL TRADES UNION,
152 MICHIGAN-AV.
WANTED:
Bricklayers and stone masons.
—Carpenters.—
Sheet metal workers.
—Laborers.—

MECHANIC—FIRST-CLASS SHOP FOREMAN in assembling and work in brass goods. Standard Gas Lamp Co., 118 Michigan-st.

PAINTER—A FIRST-CLASS WAGON AND carriage painter, immediately. S. E. SNOW, Earlville, La Salle Co., Ill.

PATTERNMAKERS—WAGES $3.50. 136 SOUTH Halsted-st.

PATTERN MAKERS—ON CORED WORK, OUT of town. Address E P 31, Tribune office.

TAILORS—THREE FIRST-CLASS BUSHELmen; steady positions and good wages. 6 E. 47th.

TOOLMAKERS AND MACHINISTS—ALL-round men; wages $2 to $4 day. Machinists' Mfg. Sup. Co., 153 Michigan-av.

TYPEWRITER REPAIRERS — FIRST-CLASS, all-around men; $18 to $20 weekly. TYPEWRITER HEADQUARTERS, 102 Fulton-st., N.Y.

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS—EVERYWHERE; PATENT ALUMInum cases and cards; no springs or perforation; great seller; particulas free. WILENSKY, 555 S. Halsted.

AGENTS—BIG MONEY MADE IN CHICAGO and other towns selling best gasoline lamp out; best terms to agents; retails $5. Standard Gas Lamp Co., 118 Michigan-st.

$3 PER DAY [CASH GUARANTEED] TO agents for selling our high-grade laundry and toilet soaps and perfumes. For particulars write Wolverine Soap Co., Box 65, Portland, Mich.

$125 MONTHLY GUARANTEED RELIABLE agents introducing glass bread board; sample free. Central Supply Co., B 4, Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS—SALARY OR COMMISSION; $25 DAILY guaranteed; 4 new patents everybody uses; sample free. Braham Mfg. Co., B 943, Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS—TO SELL THE NEW $10 COLUMBIA talking machine; $1 down and $1 per week. 605 W. Madison-st.

AGENTS—$50 GUARANTEED MONTHLY AND commissions; investigate. WALLIOR INK WORKS, 193 La Salle-av.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL PROF. C. M. Stevens' new dictionary; retails at 25 cts; big seller. RINGLAND, publisher, Rialto Bldg., Chi.

STARK NURSERY PAYS CASH WEEKLY IF you sell Stark Trees, Louisiana, Mo.

$36.50 WEEKLY SELLING LAMP BURNERS; sample free. P. L. Luther Co., Cincinnati, O.

$300 MONTHLY SELLING SPECIALTY SOAP; outfit free. Lease Soap Co., Cincinnati, O.

WELSBACH AGENTS—LOWEST PRICES ON good mantles, chimneys, shades. 213 Randolph.

AGENTS—"NO MANTLE" GAS BURNERS; RAPID SELLERS. 97 Washington, Room 61.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS, ATTENTION! "THE STORY OF SOUTH AFRICA," by DR. JOHN CLARK RIDPATH and PROF. EDW. S. ELLIS, acknowledged the greatest of ALL LIVING HISTORIANS, is creating a great sensation. A remarkable book by remarkable authors; a magnificent volume; splendidly illustrated; thoroughly reliable; new from cover to cover. Outfits free; credit given. Don't hesitate; rare opportunity to make money. Write immediately. C. W. Slauson Pub. Co., 56 Fifth-av., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—FOUR NEW FAST-SELLing, laughter-producing novelties; 200 per cent profit. The Rubberneck Scarfpin makes everybody laugh. The Klondike Puzzle; biggest puzzle value ever offered. Wonderful Endless Wire, optical illusion. The Mysterious Imp Bottle, lays down and stands up at operator's command. Sample each, 10c, or all four POSTPAID 25c, with circulars; other novelties. SMITH & SMITH, Manufacturers, 225 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

WE WANT FIRST-CLASS, HIGH-GRADE SOlicitors, agents, and representatives in every town and city to present our plan of investment; send for our books and, if interested, call or write us; others have met with great success selling shares; why not you? Commonwealth Mexican Plantation Association, R. 508, 115 Dearborn-st., Chicago. See our ad. under heading Mexican lands.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN, TO introduce "Our Presidents," a magnificent photogravure from the famous $500 oil painting. Shows all Presidents, including McKinley; size 22x28; retails at $1; homes, schools, offices, stores [for show windows], etc., all want one or more. Write for our liberal proposition. SHERK, 171 N. Humboldt-st., Chicago.

SUBSCRIPTION SOLICITORS — GREATEST moneymaker for 1900; $5 to $15 day easily; illustrated History Paris Exposition, similar to our World's Fair History; now ready; greatest seller of the century; apply for territory; enclose 10c in stamps for sample copy and instructions; mention this paper. Address Campbell's Illustrated Journal, Chicago.

AGENTS—HARVEST; EITHER SEX; INTROducing ROYAL ENGLISH SELF-SHINING WATERPROOF SHOE POLISH; russet or black; a necessity, that sells at sight; handsome profits; valuable information and demonstrated samples free. ROYAL ENGLISH CO., 45 Market-st.

AGENTS—ON SALARY OR COMMISSION; THE greatest agents' seller ever produced; every user of pen and ink buys it on sight; 200 to 500 per cent profit; one agent's sales amounted to $620 in six days; another $32 in two hours. Monroe Mfg. Co., X 88, La Crosse, Wis.

AGENTS—WE HAVE TWO OR THREE NEW sets of books in preparation on Collier's Weekly. Bright, active men know what that means; big money for the next three months. We also want one or two deliverers. I. P. ROBINSON, 522 Rand-McNally Bldg.

YOU ARE A CHUMP
if you don't see money in handling our BOOK ON AFRICA and the BOER-BRITISH WAR; do it now; finely illustrated; outfit free for 30c postage. Walker Pub. Co., Dept. A, 134 Van Buren-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—AN $8 CAMERA [TAKES PICTURE 3¼x3¼], and a COMPLETE DEVELOPING OUTFIT, for 20 cents and a little effort; particulars for 2c stamp. Milwaukee Camera Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

BOOKKEEPERS, ADOPT ARITHMACHINE, smallest, fastest, cheapest computating machine; brain-resting, labor-saving; request trial; booklet, testimonials; good agents desired. ARITHMACHINE CO., Roanoke Bldg., Chicago.

GENERAL AGENTS EVERYWHERE; TRAVelers' and cyclists' accident insurance; $1 per $1,000; send $1 for $1,000 policy. For full particulars and territory address Southwestern Registry Co., Kansas City, Mo.

HUSTLERS ONLY—IF YOU ARE TIRED OF working for other people for little money, call and see us or write. We will start you in business that will pay $10 per day. Investigate. CRAMER & CO., 16 N. Canal-st.

RUBBER TIRES FOR ROCKING CHAIRS—ONE man in each town to show them; they sell themselves; no competition; write for our proposition. Sales Department ROCKER TIRE COMPANY, 73-75 W. Jackson-blvd.

AGENTS WANTED—DON'T MONKEY WITH everybody's experiments in gasoline lamps; write today for prices on the only practical vapor gas lamp on the market. Hawks Mfg. Co., 79 5th-av., Chicago, Ill.

LAST MONTH AGENT MADE $220, CANVASSing self-calculating pencil; managers, mail order, salesmen make large incomes, because all deal with principal. Dewey Mfg. Co., 78 La Salle-st., Chicago.

$61.50 WEEKLY INTRODUCING NEW GASlight burners for kerosene lamps; no chimneys, no smoke, fits any lamp; easily sold in every house; sample free. P. D. Perfection Mfg. Co., Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS—MANY MAKE $2,000 ANNUALLY; start mail order business at home; everything furnished; "starter," particulars, bona fide business offer free. C. T. Krueger Mfg. Co., Chicago.

HUSTLING AGENTS—TO SELL OUR M. & M. arc lamp; equals electric arc in brilliancy; cost ¼ cent per hour. MARTIN & MOREHEAD, 57 W. Washington-st., Chicago.

"TWENTY-IN-ONE" SHIRT BOSOM [NOT revolving]; entirely new; 20 changes; complete, stylish fronts; no laundry bills; lightning seller. Sample free. BRYAN CO., C 48, Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS—TO SELL THE SENSATIONAL EDItion of "Sappho," the latest New York sensation; sample, postpaid, 15c. REYNOLDS & CO., 125 Clark-st.

HAVE ROOM FOR A FEW MORE ENERGETic, businesslike salesmen to represent the NO MANTLE LIGHT CO. RICHARD VON HEINE, Gen'l Agt., 97 Washington-st., Room 61.

AGENTS—IN AMERICA, CANADA, AND MEXico. Installment system; no capital required; transportation furnished. Traynor Music Co., Traynor Bldg.

AGENTS—OUR TRIAL OFFER SURPRISES everybody; brings steady customers; failure impossible; regular bonanza. Particulars, address THE HENRY CO., 1221 N. Western-av., Chicago.

Employment Agencies.

THE EDUCATIONAL REGISTER COMPANY.

This name means
THE BEST OF EVERYTHING.
THE BEST POSITIONS.
THE BEST TREATMENT.
THE BEST SYSTEM.
THE BEST RSEULTS.

If you are confident of your ability to fill a good place,
COME AT ONCE!

If you are worth more than you are now earning, let us find the proper place for you.

WE CAN DO IT!

Some particular business-man is looking for you.

You don't know who he is. He doesn't know who you are.

WE KNOW YOU BOTH.

It is our business to put the right man in the right place. If you want to know how well we succeed, ask those whom we have served. We will give you their names at any time.

THE EDUCATIONAL REGISTER COMPANY,
Central Music Hall, fourth floor,
'Phone 1832 Central. Hours 8:30-6:30.

IT IS CHEAPER TO CALL AT OUR OFFICE for a good steady position than to walk the streets for weeks and months looking for work. NOT KNOWING WHERE OR HOW to find positions you will spend time and money foolishly.
WE HAVE BEEN LONG ESTABLISHED.
ARE CONSTANTLY receiving orders.
Have vacancies AT ALL TIMES.
MEN LOOKING FOR WORK OR PEOPLE wanting men for large mercantile houses, banks, railroads, street car lines, etc.
MEN FOR WHOLESALE HOUSES, WAREhouses, shipping, packing, truckmen, watchmen, elevator men, teamsters, etc., $9 to $15 per week.
MEN FOR GENERAL OFFICE WORK, BOOKkeepers, collecting, bill any entry clerk, checkers, callers, stockkeepers, timekeepers, cashiers, floorwalkers, salesmen for dry goods, gents' furnishing goods, shoe department, hardware, grocery clerks, chemists, $7 to $25 per week.
MEN FOR GENERAL WORK IN FACTORIES, machine shops, lathe hands, engineers, oilers, firemen, assistant firemen, bicycle factories, etc., $8, $9, $10, $11, $12, and $15 per week.
JANITORS FOR OFFICE BUILDINGS, FLAT buildings, assistant janitors, men for private places, coachmen, married and single men for farms, gardeners, etc., $20 to $25 per month. Call.
STROUP'S BUREAU,
199-201 S. CLARK-ST., SECOND FLOOR, one block from "The Fair." Tel. Cent. 1395.

MEN CALL TO TODAY.
Man and wife; also janitor.
Coachman $30, all found.
Grocery clerk [German preferred] and handy man in store; young man, care of horse and garden, $25, all found; young colored man, houseman. Call early.
MUTUAL ASSOCIATION.
Room 8, 184 Dearborn.

MEN — TO LEARN BARBER TRADE; $15 weekly guaranteed after only two months' experience with us; two years' apprenticeship saved; busy season now; can earn tuition working for us; best opportunity ever offered; complete outfit of tools donated; beautifully illustrated catalogue mailed free. Moler Barber College, 435 Wabash-av.

FARM HANDS—10; $20, $22, $25 PER MONTH.
GOODE, 119 S. Canal-st.

Miscellaneous.

BELL BOY—
AT WINDSOR HOTEL.

CANVASSERS—TEA AND COFFEE. 3856 Cottage Grove.

FOREMEN, SUPERINTENDENTS AND HEADS of departments can increase their incomes in an easy and legitimate manner by calling on or addressing C. P. KING, 605 W. Madison-st. Open until 10 p. m.

HUSTLERS ONLY—IF YOU ARE TIRED OF working for other people for little money, call and see us or write. We will start you in business that will pay $10 per day. Investigate. CRAMER & CO., 16 N. Canal-st.

MAN—BRIGHT, INTELLIGENT MAN FOR high-class enterprise; useful and popular; pleasant work; good pay; salary and commission. Call this forenoon. 916, 153 La Salle-st.

MAN—IN EARNEST TO MAKE MONEY FOR himself and his employers, apply in person or by letter. Reversible Publishing Co., 414 Rand-McNally Bldg.

MAN—ENERGETIC AND EDUCATED; SALARY or guaranty; call 10 to 12. DODD, MEAD & CO., 518 Rand-McNally Building.

MAN—EXPERIENCED, WALLPAPER AND paint store. Call Sunday, 1391 W. Madison.

MEN—TWO; STRONG, ACTIVE, TO DELIVER books; must be well acquainted with city; reference and bond required; salary. I. P. ROBINSON, 522 Rand-McNally Bldg.

PORTER—
AT WINDSOR HOTEL.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

PRESSERS—TWO FIRST-CLASS MEN, UNderstanding bushelling. 284 31st-st. At once.

RAILROAD PASSENGER CONDUCTOR—Speaking Spanish; reference required; state age and past experience. S 638, Tribune office.

READ AD. COMMONWEALTH MEXICAN Plantation Association under Mexican lands.

SOLICITORS—WILL PAY $10 FOR NAMES OF life insurance applicants. Agent, 189 E. Huron.

TEACHER—MAN TO TRAVEL; SALARY AND expenses. Address S 814, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

YOUNG LADY—GOOD WRITER, FOR OFFICE. Room 401, 52 Dearborn-st.

Domestics.

COOK—GOOD WAGES. APPLY 213 28TH-ST. with reference.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; small private family. 2603 Winchester-av., Ravenswood. Lincoln-av. car. Exchange on Robey.

HOUSEWORK—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework; 3 in family. 4852 Washington-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in private family. 375 Dayton-st.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER—COMPETENT, UNINCUMbered woman, good cook, to go to country near city; must be able to take charge of house and care for family of six grown people. Address S 802, Tribune office.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKERS—WAIST MAKERS AND APprentice—500 Belden-av. H. MANSON.

FINISHERS—ON CUSTOM COATS; FEMALE; at once. 90 Market-st., Room 201.

FINISHERS AND SMALL GIRLS—ON CUSTOM coats. D. KURSNER, 132 5th-av.

FINISHERS—ON CUSTOM COATS; GOOD PAY. 130 La Salle-st., Room 7.

GIRLS—SMALL GIRLS TO MAKE CANVAS; also finishers and edge basters; good pay; steady work. 126 5th-av., 3d floor.

MACHINE GIRLS AND BASTERS ON CUSTOM vests. 42 Wendell-st. MORBECK.

MACHINE GIRLS AND BASTERS—ON CUSTOM vests. 40 Wendell-st. HIGHFIELD.

OPERATORS—50 EXPERIENCED, ON WHEELer & Wilson power machines, for silk waists; good pay; call early. Princess Waist Co., 355-361 Wabash-av.

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Phone 1832 Central. Hours 8:30 to 6:30.

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for a 14-kt. filled case, warranted 25 years, with fine 15 jeweled Elgin movement. Have every modern improvement. This is an exceptional watch for the price. Watch delivered on first payment. STRELITZ BROS.,
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1825 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE FURNISHED front and other rooms, with board.

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South Side.

TO RENT—WOODSTOCK APARTMENTS AND cafe, n. w. cor. Wabash-av. and 28th-st., one block from South Side elevated; single rooms or apartments, furnished or unfurnished; excellent table board, $5 per week. Apply at building or to H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—494 DEARBORN-AV., LARGE SINgle room; heat, hot and cold running water; $2.50.

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South Side.

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TO RENT—S. SIDE—7139 PERRY-AV., 11-ROOM house, furnace heat; 50 ft. lawn; newly papered; $25 month. EMONS & CO., cor. Halsted and 69th.

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West Side.

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North Side.

TO RENT—536 GARFIELD-AV., NEAR LINcoln Park, 3-story stone-front 11-room residence; hot water heat; large side yard; $75 mo. HARRY F. WILLIAMS, 97 Clark-st., Room 620.

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TO RENT—AT HIGHLAND PARK—LARGE house, barn, and lot; recently painted and redecorated throughout. For particulars write M. A. MIHILLS, Highland Park, Ill.

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WANTED—TO RENT—A STRICTLY MODERN 10-room house, located east of Cottage Grove-av., between 43d and 51st-sts., with a view to buy at the right figure. Address S 660, Tribune office.

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South Side.

TO RENT—NEW AND MODERN FLATS—Steam heat, hot water, janitor service.

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Finest flats in the city. $75, $80, $85, $90, $95, and $100 per month. 8 rooms, from 12x14 to 17x22, all outside light. Woodwork, mahogany, ebony, and white enamel finish. Agent at premises daily, including Sundays.
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TO RENT—7-ROOM FLATS, OVERLOOKING South Park, cor. S. Park and 55th-st.; steam heat, hardwood floors. DRAPER & KRAMER, cor. 55th and Indiana.

TO RENT—FLATS FROM $12 UP, N. W. COR. Wabash and 23d, "The Follansbee." S. e. cor. State and 23d, "The Palo Alto." Office 174 23d. Phone S. 1172.

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TO RENT—FINEST APPOINTED 7-ROOM steam flats in Hyde Park; all south exposure; rent reasonable. 5227 Woodlawn-av.

TO RENT—FLATS FURNISHED COMPLETE for housekeeping. 98 36th-st., 1st bell.

TO RENT—FLATS, 7 AND 8 ROOMS, 2942-46 Groveland-av.; 7 rooms, 106 29th-st.

TO RENT—MODERN 9-ROOM APARTMENTS. 3812 Vincennes-av., owner, 1st apartment.

TO RENT—3, 4, AND 5 ROOM MODERN STEAM-heated flats. 63 E. 39th-st., near the lake.

TO RENT — APARTMENTS, $10 UP; STEAM heat, hot water, gas ranges, etc. 2829 Calumet.

TO RENT — FINELY FURNISHED 5-ROOM flat; $25. 351 Bowen-av.

TO RENT—YALE AND 64TH, ENGLEWOOD—Nice 6-room flat; steam, hot water, range, janitor.

West Side.

TO RENT—FINE NEW 7-R. 2D FLAT, STEAM h. and all modern conveniences, 1257 Fulton-st., $28. A. S. TERRILL & CO., 95 Washington-st.

North Side.

TO RENT— THE MANHATTAN APARTMENTS, N. w. cor. Deming and Hampden-ct. 5, 6, 7 ROOMS. A. HANNAH, Agt., Hotel Brevoort, 143 Madison.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, FAIRFAX APARTments, 404 E. Erie-st., most desirable 7-room modern apartments on the North Side; walking distance. GEORGE K. OWSLEY, 22 Times Bldg.

TO RENT—ELEGANT APARTMENTS, 430 E. Superior-st.; 7 and 8 rooms; every modern convenience. See janitor, premises, or owner, T. J. SHAY, 284-6 E. Madison-st.

TO RENT—1625 BRIAR-PL., 7 ROOM FLATS; modern; marble entrance. Inquire of janitor or S. RICHARDSON, owner, 142 La Salle-st., Room 2 Otis Block.

TO RENT—MODERN, LIGHT 6-ROOM FLAT, hardwood floor, gas ranges, etc.; $18. 1607 Buckingham-pl.

TO RENT—ELEGANT, NEW 8-R. FLAT, $27.50; 6 r., $22; 2-flat bldg., 50 ft. lot, 2579 N. Robey-st. A. S. TERRILL & CO., 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—2D AND 3D FLAT, LARGEST AND finest in Chicago; 334 Hampden-ct.; modern. Apply 3d flat.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES ALL OVER the city. Call or send for printed list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY YOUNG COUPLE, without children, flat of five rooms, steam heat, hot water, gas range, North Side or Humboldt Park location; responsible tenants with reference; not to exceed $20. Address S 845, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—STORE, 5530 STATE-ST., INCLUDing 4 living rooms. Apply to J. S. MEYER, 56 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—STORE— 54 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—HALF OF STORE, WITH LIVING rooms, 50 cents a day; call at once. 62 31st-st.

TO RENT—STORE, 163 EAST 43D-ST.; ALSO loft. Apply at 165.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—838 39TH-ST., NEAR WALLACE-st., a large store, fitted up for saloon, in a fine stone-front building; rent, including fixtures, $25 mo. H. F. WILLIAMS, 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT—STORES—2924 COTTAGE GROVE-av., $20; and 3983 Cottage Grove-av., $30. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

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TO RENT—STORE—AT PRESENT OCCUPIED as grocery; present tenant will sell fixtures cheap; giving up May 1 account sickness; No. 2 Kendall-st., near Polk and Robey-sts. J. A. CAMPBELL, Agent, 701, 145 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—888 AND 890 MILWAUKEE-AV., near Division-st.; 3-story and basement building, 40x100, suitable for department store. H. F. WILLIAMS, 620 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st. C. P. DOSE & CO., 890 Milwaukee-av.

TO RENT—STORES, 424 AND 426 OGDEN-AV., $20 each; also 6-room flat. C. H. MULLIKEN, 108 Dearborn-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—299 MOHAWK-ST., CORNER WISconsin-st.; store in brick building; good location for saloon or grocery; cheap rent. H. F. WILLIAMS, 97 Clark-st.

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TO RENT—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION; FINE suite of offices in Association Bldg., containing about 1,200 sq. ft. best lighted space in Chicago; has 2 large vaults and other desirable accessories; specially adapted for fire and life ins. cos., architects, financial agts.; will divide to suit; liberal terms made on lease expiring May 1, 1901; option can be secured for longer term. Phone W. 437, or see R. A. CANTERBURY, R. 901, 155 La Salle-st.

TO RENT— OFFICES IN THE ADAMS EXPRESS BLDG., 183 and 189 Dearborn-st. Choice location; rapid elevator service; light offices and reasonable rent. JOHN C. McCORD, Room 400.

TO RENT—OFFICES; SINGLE, $10 AND $15; suites, $20 to $30; modern and best kept bldg. in Chicago. BONBUER, 42 River-st., cor. Wabash. Janitor service, electric lights, etc.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE OFFICES AT 196 LA Salle-st. SEYMOUR MORRIS, 142 La Salle-st.

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FOR SALE— 8-room brick residence on 46th-pl., 300 feet east of Grand-blvd.; hardwood floors, modern plumbing, newly decorated, etc.; lot 16 2-3x125. This house will be sold at a great bargain. Owner leaving city. Address F K 608, Tribune office.

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Calumet-av., nr. 37th-st., 2 flats, modern..	5,000
6 frame flats, want house, same value......	4,000
2-story br'k store and flat, 12th and Loomis	7,500
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2-story store, flat & barn, V. Buren & Center	12,000
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LIFE INS. POLICIES PURCHASED; LOANS ON same 6% interest; endowment, tontine, and distribution policies discounted at 6%; real estate loans, 4 to 6% int. JOHN V. FOX, 108 Dearborn-st.

CAN PLACE $100,000 ON ABSOLUTELY FIRST-class farm security near Chicago; net you 5½ per cent; investigate. Address S 608, Tribune office.

U. S. NEW-LOAN OFFICE, 110 MONROE, NEXT to Columbia Theater; money positively at lowest rates; cash for old gold and coins. Open to 9 p. m.

TO SALARIED PEOPLE—MONEY LOANED ON easy payments at lowest rates; strictly confidential. Call 100 Washington-st., Room 901.

ABE LIPMAN, 99 MADISON-ST., INTER Ocean Building, loans on all valuables at lowest rates; ESTABLISHED 1858.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE AND retail merchants without security; special inducements. TOLMAN, 1622 Masonic Temple.

WILL LOAN TO SALARIED PEOPLE AT LOWest rates. Address P 428, Tribune office.

MISS PADDON, 142 LA SALLE-ST., ROOM 2—Private loans to school teachers only.

READ AD. COMMONWEALTH MEXICAN Plantation Association under Mexican lands.

LOANS TO HONEST SALARIED PEOPLE AT ½ the usual rate. R. 16, 86 Washington-st.

FINANCIAL.

LOANS— PRIVATE PARTY LOANS SALARIED PEOPLE $15 AND UPWARDS ON DAY OF APPLICATION. NO SECURITY OR MORTGAGE NECESSARY. WE MAKE NO INQUIRIES OF YOUR EMPLOYER OR FRIENDS, AND CAN THEREFORE GUARANTEE ABSOLUTE PRIVACY. COMPARE OUR RATES AND TERMS BEFORE PLACING YOUR LOAN. INQUIRE IN TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, ROOMS 708-709, FORT DEARBORN BLDG., 134 MONROE-ST.

CUT RATES
ON CHATTEL MORTGAGE LOANS.
SUITE 309 FORT DEARBORN BLDG., Cor. Monroe and Clark-sts.

MONEY LOANED TO SALARIED EMPLOYES. 72, 121 La Salle-st

PERSONAL PROPERTY LOANS.

MONEY TODAY— MONEY TODAY—
DO YOU WANT MONEY? IF SO CALL ON
ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.
You can borrow any amount you want on
EASY TERMS, AT LOWEST RATES,
ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL.
ALSO TO SALARIED PEOPLE WITHOUT MORTGAGE.
Payments arranged to suit convenience of borrower; partial payments can be made at any time, reducing interest accordingly. No charges taken out in advance. You get the full amount of the loan in cash. You can deal with me quickly, privately, satisfactorily, and confidentially. It will be to your advantage to call at my office before borrowing elsewhere.
ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.
TELEPHONE CENTRAL 2721.

MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.
MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.
MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.

ARE YOU IN NEED OF MONEY? If so, call on the oldest, largest, and only incorporated loan company in Chicago. You can borrow any amount you wish, from $20 to $1,000 on the following security, located anywhere in Cook County: Household furniture, pianos, horses, carriages, wagons, warehouse receipts, or any valuable security, the property to remain undisturbed in your possession. You can get the money the day you make application and with no publicity; loans can be paid back in any installments that suit the borrower, and each payment so made will lessen the cost of the loan. Please remember we make no inquiries of your neighbors or employer.
MAIN OFFICES OF
THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
175 DEARBORN-ST., ROOMS 216 AND 217.
West Side Branch Office, 161 W. Madison-st., Haymarket Theater Bldg., Room 12.

I WILL MAKE LOANS ON FURNITURE PIANOS, ETC., AT LOWEST POSSIBLE RATE, AND LOWER THAN CAN BE OBTAINED ELSEWHERE. PARTIAL PAYMENTS ALLOWED AT ANY TIME AND INTEREST REDUCED PROPORTIONATELY. NO COMMISSION TO PAY. PLEASE CALL AND GET TERMS. L. F. HOPKINS, 167 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 504. LAKE VIEW BRANCH OFFICE, 555 LINCOLN-AV. [UPSTAIRS]. LAKE VIEW OFFICE IS OPEN 8:30 A. M. TO 8:30 P. M.

AMERICAN LOAN CO.,
ROOM 75 HARTFORD BUILDING, 140 DEARBORN-ST., CORNER OF MADISON.
$10 UP LOANED TO SALARIED EMPLOYES with responsible concerns on your plain note; also on household furniture, pianos, etc.; you retain full possession; loans made simply for the interest; NO OTHER UNNECESSARY CHARGE WHATSOEVER; loans on diamonds, watches, jewelry, sealskins, etc.; our rates are about ⅓ the usual charge; quick service; honest and honorable dealing with all. Office hours, 8 a. m. until 7 p. m.

RELIANCE LOAN CO., 100 Washington-st., Room 504. Title and Trust Building. SOUTH SIDE OFFICE— 110 W. 47th-st., corner State-st. WEST SIDE OFFICE— 567 W. Madison-st., Room 2, corner Ogden-av. Loans made on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons. Property left in your own possession. Our South and West Side offices are open evenings until 9 o'clock, to accommodate people living on South and West Sides. Lowest rates in city.

FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 134 MONROE-ST., FIFTH FLOOR. 301 W. 63D-ST., COR. WENTWORTH-AV., ENGLEWOOD. 9215 COMMERCIAL-AV., SOUTH CHICAGO.

LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL.

SOUTH SIDE LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, etc. I am a private party, loaning my own money, at low rates; loans paid up at any time; everything confidential; office open evenings. ALFRED W. HOPKINS, 528-30 W. 63d-st.

$25 $50 $75 $100 $125 $150 $200 Private loans on furniture and pianos without removal; lowest rates; payments arranged to suit; confidential and courteous treatment; long established and reliable firm. Please call. EAGLE LOAN CO., 70 LA SALLE-ST., SUITE 84, OPPOSITE CITY HALL.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY ON FURNIture, pianos, horses, carriages, without removal, at lowest rates. If you want money and a friend, too, call on me. Live and let live is my motto. Time and payment to suit borrower. A. H. WILLIAMS, 89 Dearborn-st., Room 28.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE! Loans on furniture, papers free; you will do yourself justice when you call on me. S. RICHARDSON, 142 La Salle-st., Room 2 Otis Block.

MONEY AT ONCE—EASY TERMS; CONFIDENTIAL; no extras. LOGUE, McVicker's Theater Bldg., 3d floor. Take elevator.

LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, ETC., AT rates so low I can't afford to advertise. F. G. WRIGHT, 164 Dearborn-st., Room 409.

MINES AND MINING.

CAPE NOME—ST. LOUIS AND CAPE NOME Mining Co.—Capital stock, $100,000; $50,000 shares in treasury; we are selling $20,000 shares at $1 per share; claims on Adams and Dexter Creeks. Address F. A. CORNELL, Pres., or C. L. STILES, Sec., 1410 Fisher Bldg., 285 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—MAN AS FOREMAN IN JOPLIN mine; must have $1,000. Fadner, 150 La Salle-st.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

DR. KINGSTON HANNA— GRADUATE OF EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND. Not connected with any other down-town office. My ONLY address is 78 STATE-ST., ROOM 32, THIRD FLOOR. Practice limited EXCLUSIVELY to all diseases and complications of women, which are treated by me PERSONALLY by improved and scientific methods. Elegant and strictly private home for ladies remaining under my care. Special attention given to CONFINEMENTS. Also tumors, cancers, misplacements, chronic inflammation, ovarian troubles, leucorrhœa, etc., successfully cured, WITHOUT the use of the knife. Letters receive my personal attention. Confidential advice and consultation free. Hours, 9 to 6; Sun., 10 to 1.

78 STATE-ST., 2D FLOOR, ROOM 26. Hours, 9 to 6. Sundays, 10 to 2. CHICAGO'S OLDEST PRACTITIONER. JOHN F. BIGELOW. Attend the RELIABLE HOME SANITARIUM. Positively guarantee cure all ailments and diseases of women. No matter what form or gravity, speedy and prompt relief in every case undertaken, without operation, pain, or danger. NO CURE NO PAY. Private accommodations for ladies needing our personal care, safe home before and during confinement, with kind and motherly attention to everybody. Parties of limited means can work for board. Lady physician. Consultation free. Correspondence solicited.

STATE MEDICAL DISPENSARY, 76 EAST MADISON-ST. These specialists cure under guarantee all skin, blood and nervous diseases, eczema, cystitis, blood poisoning, NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, with symptoms of nervous weakness, debility, gravel, irritation, and sediment, varicocele, LOSS OF MEMORY, etc. Examination and consultation free. 10-4 p. m., 6-8 p. m. Sundays, 10-12 only. Write for particulars.

STRICTLY PRIVATE— BEST MEDICAL SERVICE. Home for ladies before and during confinement; regular physician in attendance. MRS. CZARRA, 279 W. Adams-st.; Telephone 951 Ashland.

CONSULT OUR EXPERT PHYSICIANS ON ANY diseases peculiar to women at our handsome parlors. Relief guaranteed. Consultation free. Renaud Drug Co., 161-163 State-st., 4th floor.

DR. WOOD, 121 LA SALLE-ST., ESTABLISHED 30 years; successful treatment guaranteed in all female troubles; private home retreat for confinement cases; confidential advice free. Hours 9 to 5.

DR. H. L. NAHIN, 155 STATE-ST., 3D FLOOR. Skillful, scientific treatment diseases of women. Relief guaranteed in the most complicated case.

DR. MARGARET E. SIMONS WILL CONTINUE the practice of diseases of women at 161-163 State-st., 4th floor.

DR. EMMA HELLEWIG, 351 WELLS-ST., graduate physician, formerly Berlin, Paris; female diseases; private home; success guaranteed.

PRIVATE HOME FOR LADIES BEFORE AND during confinement; best attendance; reasonable; advice free. MRS. HUGHES, 1725 Armitage-av.

LADY PHYSICIAN TAKES LADIES AT HER private residence; also successful treatment at office. For particulars, 182 State-st., 5th floor.

PALMER SANITARIUM— 182 STATE-ST., ROOM 50½. Confinement; care and treatment; lady physician.

IDA VON SCHULZ, 493 N. CLARK-ST.—SANItarium for ladies in delicate condition and special attention given all cases.

MRS. YANNE TAKES LADIES BEFORE AND during confinement; elegant private home for patients; 30 years' experience. 2500 Wabash-av.

MRS. M. KUMPFER, 2700 INDIANA-AV., takes confinement cases.

DR. O. S. STEWARD, 84 ADAMS-ST.—LADIES' physician; hours 6 to 7. Sundays 10 to 5.

WESTERN SANITARIUM, 109 N. CLARK-ST.—Home for ladies before and during confinement.

LADIES TREATED FOR $5 BY DR. BRINEY at 195 State-st. Suite 304; consultation free.

TYPEWRITERS.

$3 PER MONTH RENTAL—ALL STANDARD machines, Remington, Smith-Premier, Oliver, etc. Ribbons and oak stands free. Machines sold half price. A. P. LITTLE, 161 La Salle-st.

TYPEWRITERS FOR RENT, SALE, OR EXchange; easy terms; first-class machines only. F. S. WEBSTER & CO., 139 E. Madison-st.

SOME SECOND-HAND TYPEWRITERS; PREfer Remingtons; must be cheap; name your price. Address S 945, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD TYPEWRITER, NO. 2 REMington preferred; state price. S 664, Tribune.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

PROF. H. W. BAKER, THE WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS AND GREATEST MEDIUM AND CLAIRVOYANT. THE MARVELOUS TESTS HE PERFORMS prove the magnitude of his strange and wonderful power. He stands at the head of his profession and does not wish to be measured by any other standard than his own. His experience and knowledge of life is broad, deep, and profound, and, when united with most marvelous powers of mediumship, it makes him all that he claims to be, "the peer of all mediums and life readers." He gives full names, dates, and facts concerning your affairs and unerring advice upon matters of business, social, and domestic relations, journeys, old estates, speculation, love, marriage, divorce, etc. TELLS YOU WHOM AND WHEN YOU ARE TO MARRY. Hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. daily and Sunday. 2925 Cottage Grove-av.

DR. GRANT— NO CHARGE UNLESS SUCCESSFUL. READINGS 50 CTS. HOURS 9 TO 6 DAILY. OTHER HOURS BY SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT. SUITE 23, 182 AND 184 DEARBORN-ST.

GYPSY FORTUNE TELLER AND PALMIST—Gents, 50c; ladies, 25c. 189 W. Madison-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOW TO BECOME QUALIFIED GRADUATED physicians; short time. Address People's Institute, Chicago.

"USEFUL THINGS FOR PROGRESSIVE PEOPLE." Catalogue free. Address The Foster Supply Co., 335 W. Monroe-st., Chicago.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE— TWIN SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE TO PLYMOUTH [LONDON], CHERBOURG [PARIS] AND HAMBURG.

A. Victoria......April 5	Columbia......April 19
K. Friedrich.....April 12	F. Bismarck......May 3

TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE TO PLYMOUTH [LONDON] AND HAMBURG. Also N. Y.-HAMBURG direct.

Palatia.......March 17	G. Waldersee...March 31
Patricia......March 24	Phœnicia.......April 7

PARIS HOTEL ACCOMMODATION reserved for Company's passengers on application.
TO THE LAND OF THE MIDNIGHT SUN. Cruise to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN by Twin Screw STEAMER AUGUSTE VICTORIA FROM N. Y. JUNE 21, from Hamburg July 4. Apply HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, N. w. cor. Randolph and La Salle-sts. Chicago.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD— FAST EXPRESS SERVICES. SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Lahn..........Mar. 20	*Kaiser Wm.d.Gr. Apl. 10
*Kais. Mar. Th...Mar. 27	*Lahn..........April 17
*Saale.........April 3	*Kais. Mar. Th...Apl. 24

Departure 10 A. M.
*Calls at Cherbourg for Paris.
Twin-Screw Passenger Service. SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Fr. d.Gr....Apl. 5, 10 AM	Bremen....Apl. 26, 2 PM
Rhein....Apl. 19, NOON	K. Luise....May 3, 2 PM

Mediterranean Service. GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Trave.........March 24	Werra.........April 14
Aller.........March 31	K. Wm. II.....April 21
Ems...........April 7	Trave.........April 28

Departure 11 A. M.
OELRICHS & CO., NO. 5 BROADWAY, N. Y. H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., General Western Agents, 90 and 92 Dearborn-st.

AMERICAN LINE— NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON [LONDON]. Sailing Wednesday at 10 a. m. Shortest and most convenient route to London. Excellent connections at Paris.

SS. Kensington.March 21	SS. St. Louis....April 11
SS. New York....Mar. 28	SS. New York....April 18
SS. St. Paul....April 4	SS. St. Paul....April 25

PHILADELPHIA-QUEENSTOWN-LIVERPOOL. Sailings every Saturday.

SS. Belgenland.March 31	SS. Rhynland....April 14
SS. Pennland....April 7	SS. Waesland....April 21

RED STAR LINE NEW YORK TO ANTWERP. Sailing every Wednesday at noon.

SS. Kensington.March 21	SS. Friesland....April 4
SS. Noordland..March 28	SS. Southwark...April 11

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY. Telephone Central 1111. 143 La Salle-st.

CANADIAN PACIFIC— Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver to JAPAN, CHINA, AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Empress of Japan	April 16
Empress of China	May 7
Empress of India	March 26

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, NEW ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA.
Miowera........May 4 | Warrimoo........April 6
For rates apply 228 S. Clark-st., Chicago.

RAILWAY AND STEAMSHIP TICKETS at LOWEST rates.
AMERICA, EUROPE, and PARIS EXPOSITION. SEVENTY PERSONALLY CONDUCTED Parties to PARIS and the PASSION PLAY. $145 to $1,100
THOS. COOK & SON, 234 So. Clark-st. Est. 60 years. 200 Branch Offices.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS— NEW YORK, GLASGOW, LONDONDERRY.

Ethiopia...Noon, April 7	Anchoria..Noon, April 21
Astoria...Noon, March 24	C. of Rome..Noon, May 5

Astoria..........June 9, July 14
City of Rome..........June 2, June 30
Furnessia..........May 19, June 23, July 28
RATES QUOTED TO PARIS DIRECT. Or with tour embracing Scotland, England, and Ireland. Berths must be reserved now for best accommodation. ANCHOR LINE GENERAL OFFICE, 176 Jackson-blvd. Tel. Main 1505.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE. FRENCH LINE—NEW YORK TO HAVRE—PARIS IN ONE WEEK. Sailing every Thursday at 10 a. m.

L'Aquitaine....March 15	La Touraine....March 29
La Gascogne....March 22	La Bretagne......April 5

Fast express steamers. Company's special vestibuled train Havre-Paris in four hours. Cabin reservations now ready for Paris exposition. Low rates. Unexcelled service. M. W. KOZMINSKI, G. W. Agt., 71 Dearborn-st.

CUNARD LINE— Established 1840. Fast Express Passenger Steamers New York to Liverpool.
Campania 24 Mch., 21 Apr., 19 May, 16 June, 14 July
Lucania... 7 Apr., 5 May, 2 June, 30 June, 28 July
Etruria....14 Apr., 12 May, 9 June, 7 July, 4 Aug.
The company's books are now open for advance engagements; early applications recommended. Cunard Line Record: 5 Days, 7 Hours, 23 Minutes. F. G. WHITING, Mgr., Dearborn and Randolph.

GAZE'S HIGH CLASS TOURS—57TH YEAR—Specially fine vacation party leaves Boston June 20 by magnificent S. S. New England; 52 days, $345; 59 days, $415; 73 days, $530; many other high-class tours via New York and Boston; programs free; tickets for all ocean lines and European railroads. Tourist Gazette, 100 pp., on travel, 5c stamp. HENRY GAZE & SONS, 220 S. Clark-st.

SHORT ROUTE TO THE PARIS EXPOSITION. HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE. New York, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer. 3½ hours distant from either Paris or London. New twin-screw steamers Potsdam, Statendam, and Rotterdam. Rates, 1st-class, $50 and up; 2d-class, $37. Other steamers carry one class of cabin passengers, $37 and upward. Holland-American Line, 86 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

BEAVER LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS. St. John-Halifax to Londonderry and Liverpool. Lowest rates in all classes. From St. John—Lake Huron, Mar. 21; Arawa, Mar. 28. Shortest route to the Paris Exposition. Tourist tickets from $100 and upward for the round trip on sale, including all expenses. New twin screw steamships. C. F. WENHAM, General Agt., 186A S. Clark-st.

JAPAN-CHINA—PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—VIA HONOLULU. Pacific Mail S. S. Co., Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co., and Oriental S. S. Co. From San Francisco: GAELIC, March 23; HONGKONG MARU, March 31; CHINA, April 7. For rates, freight, or passage apply to W. G. NEIMYER, Agent, 238 Clark-st., Chicago.

AZORES, NAPLES, AND GENOA— BY PRINCE LINE'S NEW STEAMERS. CABIN $65 AND UPWARDS.

Tartar Prince.March 31	Spartan Prince..May 12
Trojan Prince..April 21	Tartar Prince....June 2

C. B. RICHARD & CO., 61 Broadway, N. Y. Romano & Schiarone, G. W. Agts., 355 S. Clark-st.

WHITE STAR LINE— NEW YORK, QUEENSTOWN, LIVERPOOL.

Oceanic........March 21	Oceanic........April 18
Teutonic.......March 28	Teutonic........Apr. 25
Germanic.........Apr. 4	Germanic.........May 2

S. TENNEY FRENCH, General Western Agent, Tel. Central 139. 94-96 Dearborn-st.

DOMINION LINE— FAST TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE BOSTON—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL. S. S. NEW ENGLAND, 11,600 TONS, APRIL 25. PORTLAND—HALIFAX—LIVERPOOL. S. S. VANCOUVER, MARCH 24. Richards, Mills & Co., 69 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

Lake Navigation.

GOODRICH LINE FOR MILWAUKEE AND Racine, 8 p. m. daily; fare $1.00. Ticket office and docks, foot of Michigan-av. Tel. Central 76.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO AND ALTON—UNION PASSENGER Station, Canal-st., bet. Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office, 101 Adams-st. 'Phone Cent'l 1767.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Prairie State Express	* 9:00 am	9:15 pm
The Alton Limited—St. Louis	*11:00 am	4:30 pm
The Alton Limited—Peoria	†11:00 am	4:30 pm
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 3:00 pm	1:00 pm
Joliet Express	† 5:00 pm	7:45 pm
Joliet and Dwight Accom.	* 5:30 pm	10:00 am
Kas. City, Denver & Calif'a	* 6:00 pm	8:45 am
Peoria Fast Mail	† 6:00 pm	1:00 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	* 9:00 pm	7:15 am
Kas. City, Colo. & Utah	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
St. Louis Midnight Special	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
Peoria Night Express	*11:30 pm	7:15 am

WABASH RAILROAD — DEPOT, DEARBORN Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket offices, 97 Adams-st. and 221 Michigan-av. Telephones—City office [except Sunday], M. 1619; depot, H. 755.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Vestibule Limited	*11:00 am	* 4:55 pm
Peoria and Springfield Ex.	† 2:30 pm	† 3:05 pm
St. Louis Limited Express	* 9:15 pm	* 7:30 am
Peoria and Texas Limited	*11:00 am	* 4:55 pm
Peoria and Texas Express	* 9:15 pm	* 7:30 am
Forrest Accommodation	* 4:35 pm	* 9:50 am
Montpelier Accommodation	* 7:05 am	*10:55 am
Detroit, N. Falls, & N. York	* 3:15 pm	* 9:30 pm
Detroit, N. Falls & Bost. Ex.	*11:00 pm	* 7:15 am
Toronto, Mont., & Can. Ex.	* 3:15 pm	* 9:30 pm
Cont. Lim., N. Y., Boston	*12:02 n'n	* 2:40 pm

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RY.—Trains leave Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn. Ticket office, 109 Adams. 'Phone Cent. 2037.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg & Fort Madison	† 7:28 am	† 5:02 pm
Kansas City, Oklahoma, Tex.	† 7:28 am	....
Streator, Pekin, Monmouth	† 1:00 pm	†12:35 pm
Streator and Joliet	....	* 9:50 am
Lemont, Lockport & Joliet	† 5:08 pm	† 8:42 am
K. City, Colo., Utah & Tex.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:30 am
K. City, Calif. & Mexico	*10:00 pm	* 9:00 pm

The California Limited leaves Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 8 p. m.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL RY. CO.—CITY OFFICE, 250 S. Clark-st. 'Phone Har. 2357. Depot, 12th-st. and Park row. *Daily. †Except Sunday.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Oshkosh, Eau Claire, Ashland, Ironwood & Pacific Coast	* 2:45 am	* 9:45 am
	* 6:15 pm	*11:05 pm
Duluth and Superior	* 6:15 pm	* 9:45 am
Waukesha, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah	† 8:25 am	† 1:10 pm
	† 5:30 pm	† 6:25 pm
Chippewa Falls & Eau Claire	† 8:35 am	* 6:25 pm
Waukesha Local	† 4:00 pm	*10:15 am

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY. Ticket office, 193 Clark-st. Tel. Express 721. Oakley-av. and Wells-st. Station.

	Leave.	Arrive.
"The Colorado Special" Co. Bluffs, Omaha, Denver	*10:00 am	*8:30 pm
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Denver	* 6:00 pm	*6:55 am
Portl'd, D. Moines, Sx. City	*10:30 pm	*7:42 am
Cedar Rapids, Des Moines	* 6:00 pm	*7:42 am
Dixon, Sterling, C. Rapids	†12:35 pm	†2:25 pm
Black Hills & Deadwood	*10:30 pm	*7:42 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis	* 6:30 pm	*9:30 am
Duluth Limited	*10:00 pm	*7:00 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Mad.	* 6:00 am	*7:30 am
Eau Claire	*10:15 pm	*9:45 am
Winona, La Crosse Madison	† 8:00 am	†6:05 pm
Winona, La Crosse & Western Minnesota	† 3:00 pm	†12:45 pm
	*10:15 pm	*7:30 am
North Iowa and Dakotas	† 6:00 pm	c9:02 am
Sioux City	* 6:00 pm	*9:02 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, Green Bay	† 9:00 am	*6:10 pm
	†11:30 am	†1:15 pm
Oshkosh, Appleton Jct.	* 5:00 pm	*1:15 pm
Green Bay and Menominee	k 3:00 pm	†4:00 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood & Rhinelander	† 3:00 pm	c7:30 am
	* 5:00 pm	*9:30 am
Oshk'sh, G. Bay, Men'minee	a 3:00 am	†9:30 pm
Marquette & L. Superior	† 8:00 pm	†9:30 am
Green Bay, Florence, Hurley	*10:30 pm	*7:30 am

Davenport, Rock Island—Lv. *10 a. m., †12:35 p. m., *10.30 p. m.
Rockford and Freeport—Lv. †7:25 a. m., s8.45 a. m., †10:10 a. m., †4:45 p. m., s6:45 p. m., †11:40 p. m.
Rockford—Lv. *3 am., †9 am., s2:02 pm., †6:30 pm.
Beloit and Janesville—†8.00 a. m., s4:00 a. m., *9:00 a. m., †3:27 p. m., †4:45 p. m., †6:30 p. m., *10:15 p. m.
Janesville—†5:02 p. m., *6:30 p. m., *10:00 p. m.
Milwaukee—Lv. †3 a. m., s4 a. m., †7 a. m., *9 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †2 p. m., *3 p. m., *5 p. m., *9 p. m., *10:30 p. m. *Daily. †Ex. Sun. sSun. kDly to G.Bay. cEx.Mon. ‡Ex.Sat. aDly to Menom

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY.— Ticket office, 95 Adams-st. Tel. 2190 Central. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison-sts.

Trains—	Leave.	Arrive.
Rockford, Beloit, Janesville	* 8:20 am	* 5:55 pm
Milwaukee, St. Paul, Mpls.	* 9:00 am	* 9:45 pm
Milwaukee	* 9:00 am	*11:15 am
Wausau, Tomahawk, etc.	† 9:00 am	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee, Mad., and West.	†11:30 am	† 4:00 pm
Rockford, Beloit, Janesville	† 2:00 pm	† 1:45 pm
Cedar Rapids, K. City, Dub.	† 2:00 pm	† 1:45 pm
Milwaukee, G'n Bay, Mad.	† 3:00 pm	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee, Portage	† 3:00 pm	† 1:10 pm
Milwaukee	* 3:00 pm	* 6:05 pm
Rockford, Beloit, Janesville	† 4:00 pm	†10:25 am
Mad., P. du Chien & West.	† 5:00 pm	† 9:30 am
Milwaukee	† 5:00 pm	† 6:30 pm
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dakota	‡ 5:15 pm	‡ 8:35 am
Rockford and Beloit	* 6:15 pm	* 8:35 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs, S'x City, Des Moines	* 6:15 pm	* 9:35 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls. The Pioneer Limited	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Milwaukee, St. Paul, Mpls.	* 9:55 pm	* 8:10 am
Green Bay, Iron Mountain, H'ghton, Calumet, Marq'te. The Copper Country Lim.	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Wausau, Minocqua, etc.	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Ced. Rap.—K.City—S'x City	‡10:35 pm	¶ 7:15 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn., Dakota	‡10:35 pm	¶ 8:25 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Denver	‡10:35 pm	¶ 7:15 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. ¶Ex. Mon. §Sun. only.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RY. Passenger Station: Van Buren, near Clark-st. City ticket office, cor. Adams and Dearborn-sts.

Trains—	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Mail to Des Moines	* 2:50 am	† 4:45 pm
Illinois & Davenport Mail	* 9:00 am	† 7:50 pm
Des Moines and Iowa Mail	† 9:00 am	† 2:00 pm
Peoria	† 9:00 am	† 2:00 pm
Washington and Oskaloosa	† 9:00 am	† 4:45 pm
Joliet Express	*11:45 am	† 3:45 pm
Joliet Accommodation	* 4:10 pm	† 9:45 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 4:00 pm	*10:45 am
Cedar Rapids & Sioux Falls	* 4:00 pm	* 7:59 am
Peru Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	† 8:40 am
K.City, St.Joseph, L'v'nworth, Atch., Colo. & Tex. Exp.	* 5:45 pm	* 9:55 am
Peoria	† 5:45 pm	† 4:45 pm
Des Moines and Omaha	* 6:30 pm	* 2:00 pm
Local to Davenport	† 1:00 pm	* 7:50 pm
Big Five to Denver, C.Spr'gs, Pueblo, via Omaha and Lincoln. Composite Lib'ry Buffet Car, Dining Car Service	*10:00 pm	* 7:50 am
Cedar Rap., St. Paul & Min.	‡10:00 pm	§ 7:00 am
Kas. City, Atch., St. Jo, Des Moines, Omaha, Tex. & Col.	‡11:30 pm	§ 7:00 am
Peoria & Davenport	*11:30 pm	* 7:00 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Ex. Sat. §Ex. Mon.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park Row. Trains for the South [except fast mail] can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, and 63d-st. stations. Tickets at city ticket office, 99 Adams-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Orleans, Memphis Spec.	* 8:30 am	* 9:20 pm
N. Orleans & Memphis Lim.	* 5:30 pm	*11:40 am
Monticello, Ill. & Decatur	* 5:30 pm	*11:40 am
St. Louis Diamond Special	* 9:10 pm	* 7:35 am
St. Louis Daylight Special	*11:20 am	* 7:00 pm
Springfield and Decatur	*11:20 am	* 7:00 pm
Cairo Day Train	† 8:35 am	† 7:00 pm
Springfield and Decatur	* 9:10 pm	* 7:35 am
Fast Mail—Memp., N. Orl'ns	* 2:50 am	* 4:00 am
Bloomington & Chatsworth	† 5:30 pm	†11:40 am
Southern Express	* 8:40 pm	* 7:00 am
Kankakee & Champaign	* 3:15 pm	*10:00 am
Omaha Limited	* 8:15 pm	*10:20 am
Dubuque, S'x City, S'x Falls	* 8:15 pm	*10:20 am
Omaha Express	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C.	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Rockford Passenger	† 1:40 pm	*10:00 am
Dubuque, Ft. Dodge & Lyle	†10:05 am	† 7:20 pm
Rockford & Dubuque Exp.	† 3:00 pm	† 1:30 pm

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

BURLINGTON ROUTE—TEL. NO. 3831 MAIN. Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local to Burlington, Ia.	† 8:20 am	† 2:00 pm
Ottawa, Streator & La Salle	† 8:20 am	† 6:10 pm
Rochelle, Rockf'd, Forreston	† 8:20 am	† 1:35 pm
Local points in Ill. & Iowa	*11:30 am	† 2:20 pm
All points in Texas	*11:30 am	* 2:20 pm
Galesburg & Quincy	*11:30 am	* 2:20 pm
Clinton, Moline, Rock Island	*11:30 am	* 2:20 pm
Denver, Utah, California	*11:30 am	* 2:20 pm
Fort Madison & Keokuk	* 4:00 pm	* 2:20 pm
Ottawa and Streator	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Sterling, Rochelle, Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Nebraska	* 5:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Kansas City & St. Joseph	* 6:10 pm	* 8:50 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis	* 6:30 pm	* 9:25 am
Quincy and Kansas City	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis	‡10:55 pm	†10:20 am
Omaha, Lincoln, Denver	*11:00 pm	* 7:00 am
Quincy, Keokuk, Ft. Madison	*11:00 pm	* 7:00 am
Salt Lake, Ogden, California	*11:00 pm	* 7:00 am
Deadwood, Hot Springs, S. D.	*11:00 pm	* 7:00 am

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Saturday.

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 182 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex, and Dearborn Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute & Evansville	† 8:00 am	†5:40 pm
St. Elmo and Marion	† 8:00 am	D†9:15 pm
Ind.Min.Spgs. & T. Haute.	D†11:05 am	†1:45 pm
N. Orleans & Florida Spec.	D* 1:50 pm	D*9:15 pm
Chicago & Nashville Lim.	* 7:00 pm	D*8:09 am
Terre Haute & Evansville	*11:34 pm	*9:03 am

D—Dining cars on these trains.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.—MAPLE Leaf Route, Grand Central Station, 5th-av. and Harrison-st. Office, 115 Adams-st. 'Phone 2380 M.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Minneapolis, St. Paul, Dubuque, K. City, St. Jos., Des Moines, Marshallt'n	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
	† 6:45 am	†10:00 pm
	*10:30 pm	* 2:30 pm
Sycamore & Byron Local	* 3:10 pm	*10:25 am

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINE — CHICAGO Union Passenger Station, Adams, Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket offices at station, at 248 S. Clark-st., corner Jackson, and at Auditorium Hotel. Through trains run as follows:

From Chicago to	Leave.	Arrive.
Mansfield and Pittsburg	† 7:30 am	*7:45 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	*10:00 am	*5:10 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	*10:00 am	*5:10 pm
The Keystone Express	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Columbus and the East	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Mansfield and Pittsburg	* 3:00 pm	*8:45 pm
Baltimore and Washington	* 3:00 pm	*8:45 pm
Philadelphia and New York	* 3:00 pm	*8:45 pm
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Pittsburg and Washington	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:15 pm	*7:15 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 8:15 pm	*7:15 am
Columbus and the East	* 8:15 pm	*7:15 am
Youngstown and Newcastle	*11:30 pm	*6:45 pm
Pittsburg and the East	*11:30 pm	*7:45 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R. AND B. & A. Rys.—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket offices, 119 Adams St. and station, 12th St. and Park Row, 22d St., 39th St., Hyde Park, 63d St.

Nov. 19, 1899.	Leave	Arrive
Mail and Express	† 6.45 am	† 6.05 pm
Grand Rapids and Muskegon	† 7.15 am	† 1.30 pm
New York and Boston Special	*10.30 am	* 3.00 pm
Grand Rapids Express	†12.00 n'n	† 5.00 pm
Fast Eastern Express	* 3.00 pm	* 8.55 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4.20 pm	†11.10 am
Grand Rapids Express	† 5.00 pm	†10.50 pm
Detroit Night Express	* 9.35 pm	* 6.30 am
Atlantic Express	*11.30 pm	* 7.50 am
Saginaw and Bay City Sleeper	‡11.30 pm	§ 6.30 am
Grand Rapids Express	*11.50 pm	* 7.05 am
Muskegon Sleeper	‡11.50 pm	§ 7.05 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. §Ex. Monday.

THE LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN Ry., N. Y. C. & H. R. and B. & A. Rys.—Station van Buren-st. and Pacific-av. [on Elevated Loop], and 22d-st. City ticket office, 180 Clark-st.

*Daily. †Ex. Sun.	No.	Leave.	Arrive.	No.
Day Express	..	....	† 7:15 pm	7
Limited Fast Mail	6	* 8:30 am	* 7:50 am	3
N. Y. & Bos. Spec.	10	*10:30 am	* 3:00 pm	15
Eastern Express	14	* 3:00 pm	* 9:00 pm	23
Lake Shore Lim.	22	* 5:30 pm	* 4:30 pm	19
Elkhart Accom.	176	† 5:43 pm	†10:30 am	175
N. Y. & Bos. Ex.	28	* 9:00 pm	* 7:10 am	37
Fast Mail	32	* 3:00 am	....	...

MONON ROUTE — DEPOT, DEARBORN STAtion. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st. and principal hotels.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	* 2:45 am	*12:00 n'n
Lafayette & Louisville	* 8:30 am	* 5:55 pm
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	† 8:30 am	† 5:55 pm
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	*11:45 am	† 8:40 pm
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	....	‡ 5:30 pm
Lafayette Accommodation	* 3:20 pm	*10:35 am
Lafayette & Louisville	* 8:30 pm	* 7:23 am
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	* 8:30 pm	* 7:23 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sunday only.

ERIE LINES [CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILroad]—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Auditorium Hotel. Dearborn Station. 'Phone 965 Main.

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Local	†7:30 am	† 6:25 pm
New York and Boston	*3:00 pm	* 5:20 pm
Jamestown and Buffalo	*3:00 pm	* 5:20 pm
Rochester Accommodation	*4:10 pm	*10:00 am
New York & Boston	*9:20 pm	* 7:35 am
Columbus & Norfolk, Va.	*9:20 pm	* 7:35 am

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS, 12TH-ST. AND Park Row and 22d, 39th, 53d, and 63d-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	*9:00 am	*5:30 pm
Lafayette & Louisville	*9:00 am	*5:30 pm
Cincinnati & Washington	†1:00 pm	†9:30 pm
Lafayette & Louisville	*8:30 pm	*7:15 am
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	*8:30 pm	*7:15 am

BALTIMORE & OHIO—DEPOT, GRAND CENtral Passenger Station. Ticket office, 244 Clark-st. and Auditorium. No extra fare on limited trains.

Trains—Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Y. & Wash. vest. limited	10:20 am	9:00 pm
N. Y., Wash. & Pitts. vest. lim.	3:30 pm	9:00 am
Columbus & Wheeling Exp.	7:00 pm	7:30 am
Cleveland & Pittsburg Exp.	9:30 pm	7:30 am

NICKEL PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis R. R. Depot, Van Buren-st., near Clark-st., on Elevated Loop. All trains daily.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York and Boston Express	10:20 am	9:15 pm
New York Express	2:55 pm	4:40 pm
New York & Boston Express	10:15 pm	7:20 am

City ticket office, 111 Adams-st. and Auditorium Annex. 'Phone Central 2057.

EDUCATION IN FRANCE.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES LAG BEHIND THE GERMAN AND ENGLISH.

Under the Present Political Regime State Educational Institutions Are Hotbeds of Atheism and Infidelity—Sanitary Conditions a Disgrace to a Civilized State—Americans Advised Against Sending Children to Receive Education at Present.

[FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY GRACE CORNEAU.]

PARIS, March 8.—It is palpably evident that a great effort is being made in France to attract young American students to Paris. Jealous of the success of German institutions in securing the bulk of the American student clientèle, France has resolved to make an endeavor to turn the tide of American collegiate patronage. M. Leygues, the Minister of Public Instruction and Beaux Arts, accepted with "empressement" the invitation to assist at the American Washington birthday dinner, and he found the occasion an excellent one upon which to laud the French colleges and universities, only natural upon the part of a French Minister of Public Instruction and politician.

It is particularly as a politician that M. Leygues shines. He has been clever enough as such to keep in the good graces of all the political parties of every political color from the Cabinet Brisson down.

So much for his political career. As Minister of Public Instruction, however, he has been a complete failure. Under him the universities and colleges have gone from bad to worse and the national theater and opera have fallen into such a state of decadence that even the French press has taken up the matter, and when the French press gets around to feeling there is something wrong one may generally conclude things are in a bad state.

It does not suffice for M. Leygues to indicate the superiority of French universities to warrant the American youth to change his foreign alma mater from Germany to France.

Mediocrity of French Schools.

The present mediocrity of French state universities and colleges is notorious—so notorious, in fact, that a man like Sarcey, thoroughly au courrant with both defects and qualities, sent his sons to England to be educated.

French people who do not care whether their boys are functionaries or not imitate Sarcey's example. The state colleges and universities are inferior to the private institutions. The fact is so well known that it has been a theme in Parliament for several years.

Aside from the religious question involved, that private institutions in charge of the Jesuits are hotbeds of reaction and inculcate anti-republican ideas, there is no question of the superiority of these private institutions, and the best proof of this is that boys educated in them pass their bachelor degree examinations more creditably and in greater numbers than boys educated in the state colleges.

Sanitary Conditions a Disgrace.

The sanitary conditions prevailing in the State lycées or colleges is a disgrace to a civilized country. The filth of the Lycée St. Louis—where eight boys died of typhoid fever in a week—cannot be written. M. Leygues knew of the condition of the building, but took no steps whatever to bring about an improvement of the sanitary condition until a panic started among the students of the college and the daily press devoted columns to its filthy condition.

State Schools Atheistic.

Morality is not taught in the state institutions, which are the foyers of infidelity and atheism, presenting a real danger to young men, who are taught disrespect for religion and Christianity itself. This is hardly the influence American parents desire for their sons, whose educational surroundings must influence the formation of both their minds and character.

In Germany and England the colleges are, as a rule, Christian. Boys learn respect for religion and respect for the proper authority. The influence is wholesome, and young men run less danger of going wrong than in France, where the reckless lack of restraint and lack of principles has brought so many of the young American students to grief.

Surroundings during the period of college education have much to do with the forming of the future young man. Environment during such a time has a lasting influence upon the character.

Then there is the question of the education itself, what are the real advantages of French collegiate education that at the present moment France is so anxious to offer young Americans. Save for art students, it is difficult to see what these serious advantages are.

French College Education.

The French college education is a "cram system," rarely thorough—an excessive development of intellectuality without a corresponding development of force. It produces men who know a great deal, perhaps, but who have not the force to use their knowledge.

Instability is the crying defect in French institutions and in the French character. It is contagious and would be sure to have a bad influence upon the young people of America.

Another dangerous defect in the French system of education is the tendency it has to break down all ideas of legitimate authority. What made France great in the past—the striving for individual liberty—is ruining France today, where everybody wants to think and act and rule the country in his own fashion. No one wants to submit to proper authority and even the government makes and breaks laws to suit personal political exigencies.

This system in vogue with the present coterie of politicians now ruling France is fast driving the French ship of state towards destruction.

Far Behind Germany.

In choosing colleges and universities for its future citizens it is well that it is understood in the United States exactly what are the influences under which the young men will come if sent to France to be educated, and it may be fairly stated that, other considerations left aside, excepting in some of the classics, the French universities are behind those of Germany, particularly in the scientific branches.

There rests the consideration of the advantage of learning the French language.

Two generations ago this consideration would have been an important one. Today, with the present French foreign policy of abstentation, France is rapidly taking a back seat in the world. Every day Germany is growing more important. It will be German, not French, that for the American youth will be necessary. France will take a less and less prominent part in the diplomatic international questions of the future. Both Germany and the United States are crowding her out.

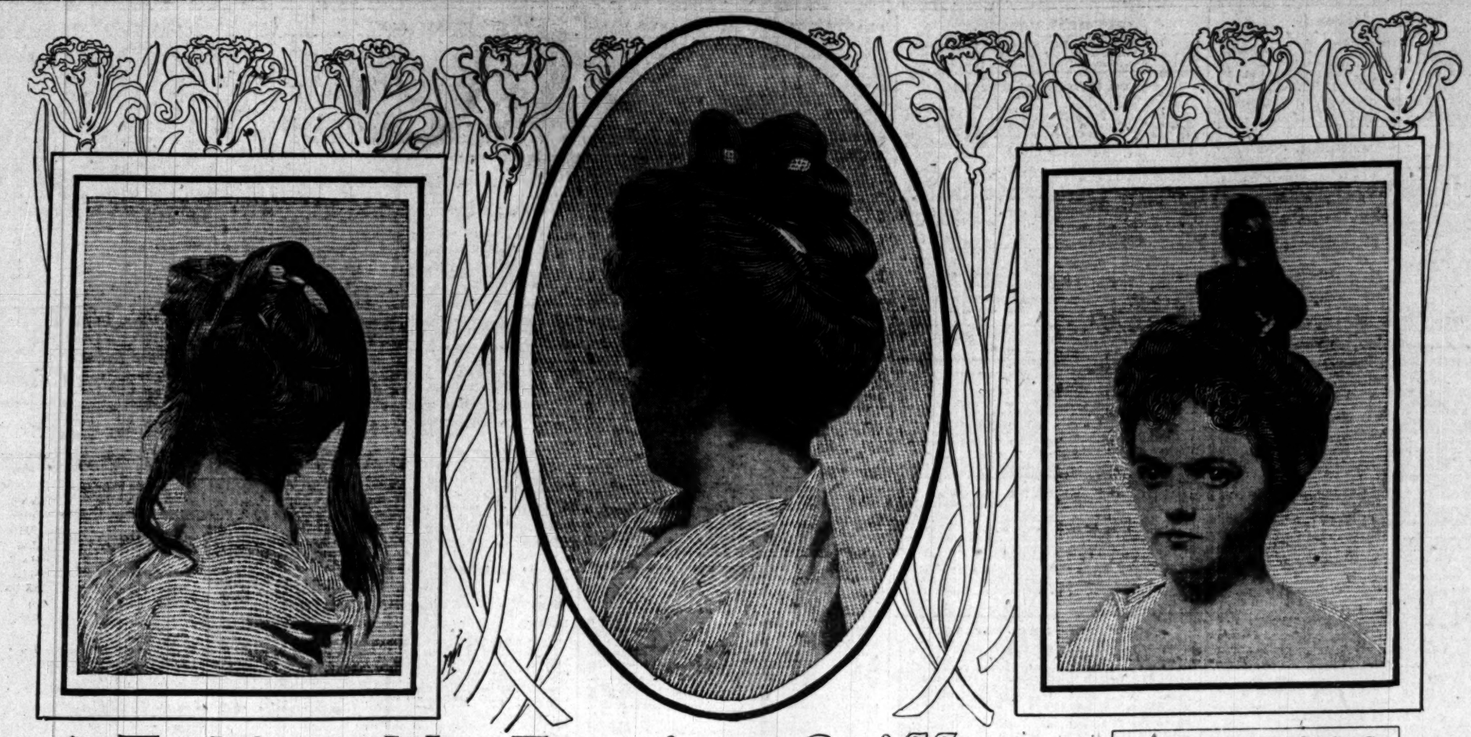
It is quite natural that France should desire so excellent a clientèle for colleges and universities as the American youth would make, but it is also natural that Americans, who are most interested in the matter, should want something vastly superior than anything that exists at present in French colleges or universities to change the tide of American youth towards Germany.

As for the public schools, they are so inferior to any in America, even in the smallest towns, that an Illinois teacher who recently visited them declared the children attending them were to be pitied.

FEW WOMEN IN PENSION FRAUD.

Agent Merriam Says Such Cases Are Rare Here—Wonders at Milwaukee Office's Bad Record.

Colonel Jonathan Merriam, United States Pension Agent, was not able yesterday to explain fully why the names of so many women pensioners had been stricken from the rolls at Milwaukee as a result of the investigations of special examiners. His territory not extending outside of the State of Illinois, he could only surmise as to the nature of the offenses and the number of offenders. Colonel Merriam was certain of one thing, however, and that was that during his administration of the pension office in Chicago there had been not more than six attempts at pension fraud made by women.



A Fashionable Evening Coiffure.

FROM PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN FOR THE TRIBUNE.

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY

A Night's Comradeship.



HE was in a city of two million souls, but he knew none of them. He did not know the name of a street; there was not one light, however feeble, among all the lights of the town that shone for him. Indeed, he was not sure that in all the world a light was lit with thought of him. Perhaps—it might be, remotely and indefinitely—that a certain distant, feeble gleam in a town a thousand miles away was lit with some faint hope of his return. But, after all, it was improbable. He had done nothing to deserve affectionate memory. He had been ungrateful to those who had raised him, selfish and bitter to the girl who might have loved him, scornful of old friends and neighbors, and bent upon his own obstinate, willful way. The result was a step downward—a step which precipitated! Then the punishment—brief but shameful—and now liberty again and no knowledge of what to do with it.

The icy rain that fell, the wind that slapped his face with clammy and insulting hand, the cruel hardness of the paved streets, the impregnable look of the city walls appalled him. In spite of his arrogant putting down of the thought, he could not but remember the village, which he had held in such contempt, but where, once, he would have had a welcome from every man and woman, boy and girl, dog and horse. It was as much lost to him now, that cordiality and friendliness, as if those who had offered it were people of another globe. Except always—but no, he would not trust himself to think of that one possible exception, of that one light which burned, perhaps, for him.

He did not know where to go. He had a horror of going to any place that might be inhabited by such dark spirits as those he had just left in their captivity. He had had enough of darkness. Yet where else could he go? He must be careful with the few dollars that were in his pocket. They were hateful dollars—the dole of the State to its offending child. He had no sooner assured himself of the need for the scrupulous guarding of this treasure than he was seized with a passionate impulse to cast it from him in the gutter. The money he used should come to his hands fresh from toil and liberty! But a saner thought impelled him not only to retain the money, but to place it in a small pocket in his flannel shirt under his vest.

He was growing cold and sleepy. The thoughts that had beaten in his brain—wild, tiger thoughts that fretted and paced and would not lie quiet—had worn him out. The need for rest was upon him imperatively. He looked about him for some corner in which he could creep for a short time, and he saw by his side what at first appeared to be the evil, yawning mouth of the night, but which proved, upon closer examination, to be a large burned building, ice-coated, grimy, desolate. Hardly realizing the poorness of his choice, he turned in here and groped about amid the débris, wondering if he could not find some place out of the wind where he could spend the night.

The place was far from being a complete ruin, as he soon saw, and he stumbled finally against a flight of stairs. They were intact, and he climbed them cautiously and came upon a great wareroom, stripped of all that had once occupied it, but in a state of only partial ruin. At the end of this great room he discovered a small apartment which had evidently been used for an office. The glow from a neighboring arc light showed him that the room was unharmed. He entered and looked about him. An old fireplace with a hideous mottled iron mantel was at one side. Two common chairs remained, and there was a shade at the window. William Rhoda took it upon himself to laugh. Actually, the place seemed homelike, compared with those relentless streets.

He had an idea—a bold one. He crept down among the débris and gathered an armful of half burned wood, and with this he returned to the little room. Then he drew the shade, closed the door, and proceeded to light him a fire. It was incredible—the comfort of it! He warmed himself before it, chuckling with delight.

"It is really gorgeous," said he aloud.

"Ain't it?" responded a voice. Rhoda was on his feet like a cat and facing the door. A man with a gaunt face looked in.

"Room enough fer two?" he inquired. Rhoda's heart was beating at his ears.

"I shall probably be killed," he reflected, and remembered with anger that he had no weapon of any sort, not even a pocket knife. The other man had entered and closed the door behind him, standing with his back to it. He was short and rather stout, and his head sat almost upon his shoulders. His heavy nose and mouth bespoke an obstinate but not particularly ill-natured temperament. His eyes were sunken in his head, but Rhoda could see that they were black and singularly sharp in their expression. The feet of the man protruded from his shoes, and his clothes were in a ragged and filthy state. He took his hat from his head and dashed the moisture from it.

"I guess yer givin' a house warmin', ain't ye?" he asked, smiling in as reassuring a manner as possible. "I've been leggin' it fer eighteen hours, and I'm fit to drop."

Rhoda would never have encountered all of those embarrassments which had made him an outcast if he had not been of a whimsical temperament. Now, suddenly, his fear deserted him. He desired an adventure. It certainly had been devoid of adventure in the place of his residence for the last two years.

He held out his hand.

"Come in," said he. "There are two chairs and fire enough for forty. It is a pity I cannot give you something to eat and drink."

He was smiling, and actually, for a moment, a glow went through him like that which comes from the exercise of hospitality. The other man advanced almost jauntily.

"Well, I call this white!" he said in commendation. "You're a gentleman, I ken see that, if you are down on your luck."

"Don't speak of that, please," said Rhoda lightly. "I was just making up my mind to forget it for a time."

"Eh? Well, that's a good idee. Something to eat and drink, did yeh say? Man, I've got it!"

"No!"

"Here yeh are." He took two slices of dried bread out of his pocket.

"That's the eatin'."

He produced a flask in which there was, perhaps, four mouthfuls of amber liquid. "And that's the drinkin', and there might be more."

"We can toast the bread," suggested Rhoda. His guest drew a formidable knife from his pocket and opened its one terrible blade slowly. Rhoda smiled with infantile grace and seated himself cross-legged before the fire. He was not entirely sure of the purpose of that unsheathing of the weapon, but he determined to make light of it. However, he had apparently no cause for apprehension. His companion stuck a slice of bread on the point of the blade and held it up before the fire.

"It smells good," remarked Rhoda. "I wish to heaven there was a smell of hot coffee going with it."

The other man looked pensively into the fire.

"Yes," he said reflectively, "I wish so, too." He got to the second slice of bread and toasted it to a warm brown. Then they began to eat. It was quite a ceremony. The men talked of going to a climate where there was no winter, and they were truly magnificent. No one listening would have doubted their ability to visit such a place if they had pleased. Afterward they made the fire safe and laid down with their feet toward the glowing ashes and slept.

"Maybe I'll be I when I wake up and maybe I won't," thought Rhoda humorously, as sleep came over him. "But it doesn't matter, really. That knife, however, is an ugly sleeping companion. I dare say I shall know more about it by morning than I do now."

He fell asleep easily for all of that, and he dreamt of walking under palms with the man by his side, and of sailing with him over summer seas. He dreamt of fighting by his side, and of struggling to defend him from some danger; and then, suddenly, he sat up and saw the dawn peeping about the edges of the curtain.

"So the knife isn't in me, after all," he commented, and looked about for his companion. But he was not to be found. The room was unoccupied save by himself. Instinctively he felt for his money. It was safe. And on the floor by his side lay the knife. Rhoda lifted it and stared at it stupidly. Then, by degrees, the significance of it came over him. It was a gift for remembrance, and all that it's owner had to bestow. It was the first evidence of friendship that the man who held it in his trembling hand had received for years. Something that he had thought dead stirred in him. He put the gift in his pocket and arose to his feet. Obscurely it came across him that the hospitality had been worth while, the confidence had been worth while—it had been worth while to dream those dreams of comradeship. He went out of the murky building and down on the street. As he walked along he held his head like a man who has a purpose in his mind. The skulking attitude of the night before was gone.

He walked into a newspaper office and bent over the desk where the advertisements for workers were displayed, and, as he looked at them, writing down a number of addresses, he ranked himself once more in the mighty file of honest men. Dimly, like an evil vision, away into the oblivion of the past, wound that other procession of which he had once been a part—that procession of dark figures with averted gaze, with mischievous hands, with vain thoughts!

Marquise de Fontenoy Letter

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An addition is about to take place to the number of British Peeresses in their own right, which is not without an American end, and, therefore, of American interest. The Scotch Earl of Perth and of Melford, who is likewise Duke of Melford and Count of Lussan, in France, is at the present moment ill, and inasmuch as the fine looking old fellow is near 94 years of age, it is hardly likely that he will recover. It has been stated over and over again in the American newspapers that his honors will be inherited by the daughter of his grandson, Lord Drummond, son of Viscount Forth. Lord Drummond's daughter is today waitress in a Brooklyn restaurant, and she styles herself, I believe, Miss May Drummond. But her pretensions to the honors of her great-grandfather are denied by the old Earl, and I have in my possession a letter from him over his signature, declaring that she has no sort of a claim upon him or upon his dignities.

Lord Drummond, his grandson, came to this country after a runaway marriage with one of his maternal grandmother's domestics, and established himself in New York, where, after acting in turn as elevated railroad conductor and ticket chopper, car driver, etc., he finally died in 1887 as night mail porter of one of the big New York dailies, in a state of complete destitution. His widow has married again. It is claimed by Lord Perth and his family that her marriage with Lord Drummond, who was a number of years her junior, was illegal by reason of the fact that she had at the time already another husband living, and this view is adopted by Burke and other English Peerages, which contain no mention of young Lord Drummond's marriage.

Lord Perth's heir, or rather heiress, will be his younger daughter by his second marriage with the daughter of Lord Decies, Archbishop of Tuam. She bears the name of Lady Marie Drummond, and is an elderly spinster of some 50 years of age, who on her father's death will become in her own right Scotch Countess of Perth and of Melford, and, according to the French patent creating the Dukedom of Melford, a Duchess of Melford in her own right—the only Duchess in her own right in France.

A two-line cable dispatch from Nice announces that Baroness Rhaden has been stricken with blindness, and that she is in an entirely destitute condition. It may possibly be remembered that she was the heroine of a sensational shooting episode at Clermont, in France, about ten years ago, where her husband, Baron von Rhaden, at one time an officer of the Imperial Guard at St. Petersburg, shot a Danish Lieutenant, Count Kastenkiold by name, for having been too demonstrative in his tokens of affection for the Baroness. The shooting was done with every circumstance of deliberation and malignity during a moment when the Baron was angry by drink, and it was admitted in court that no improper relations had ever existed between his victim and the Baroness, while at the same time it was shown that the Baron lived on the earnings of his wife as a high school rider in a circus, beating her occasionally when she refused to work for him.

The trial at Paris was of such an extraordinary character that it may be recalled here. The pleadings turned mainly on the question of nationality, and the prosecuting attorney—that is to say, the State Procurator—plainly showed that French justice was reluctant to take any notice of the incident, and intended to make the penalty for the prisoner as light as possible. He implored the jury to forget that the Baron was a subject of a sovereign dear to France (that is the Czar), which, of course, was simply intended to impress the facts upon their minds. The counsel for the defense was not slow to take the hint, and he turned every point that seemed to bear against his client by a glowing tribute to the Franco-Russian alliance. True, his client drank to excess. But then so did many of his countrymen. They were as brave as they were bibulous, as France might one day learn to her benefit.

These touching and at the same time severely logical arguments were naturally of a character to appeal to a French court and jury, and succeeded in bringing the Baron off with flying colors. He hugged his counsel, dined with his wife, and then returned to the boulevard to become the hero of the hour, and to bask in the afterglow of the Franco-Russian fêtes, the poor murdered Dane being entirely forgotten.

Subsequently the courts were again occupied with the Baroness' name, owing to some unedifying disputes between her husband and her, the latter a once celebrated florist of Breslau, who had ruined himself by stock exchange speculations) as to the division of her earnings, both men being entirely dependent upon the poor woman. They ended by ruining her, and, with her husband in a lunatic asylum and her father dead, she has now become an object of charity.

W.C.T.U. COMMITTEE ADJOURNS

Executive Body Selects Alton, Ill., for State Convention and Names Delegates to Edinburg.

Joliet, Ill., March 16.—[Special.]—The State Executive committee of the W. C. T. U. closed its session in this city this afternoon. It was decided to hold the next State convention at Alton, Ill., in October. The exact date will be announced later. The eleven delegates to which Illinois is entitled at the world's W. C. T. U. convention in Edinburg in July were named and confirmed. They include the State officers. This morning was spent by the members of the committee in a visit to the penitentiary.

India's People.

The population of India is about four times that of the United States, while the latter has about double the area of the former. The bulk of the people are employed in agriculture. Each man rents, generally, but a few acres. There are, of course, occasional large plantations run by a rich man or Rajah, but these are exceptional.

GOSSIP of STAGE and PLAYERS

When Laurence Irving gets back to England he is going to write a book about America and Americans. He said so while he was in Chicago. He also said other things and in consequence of them his hearers wished him speed in the returning to his home shores and haste in the writing down of his impressions. Among their friends they spread the news that a rarely humorous book would be forthcoming. The incident which follows is one of several upon which they based advance judgment. It is vouched for by every one except Mr. Major himself, who maintains silence.

Mr. Irving, at a social gathering one evening, met Charles Major, author of "When Knighthood Was in Flower." When the actor-dramatist learned that the novelist was from Indianapolis he approached him, and after some hesitation begged leave to discuss a serious topic.

"I have been taking notes," he said, "upon American customs and people, and I have been told that in your city you have a peculiar organization. I do not wish to offend, but I would esteem it a favor if you would enlighten me about some points which at present I do not comprehend."

"Go ahead," said the novelist. "What's the name of the club and what has it been up to?"

"It is denominated," continued Mr. Irving, with more ceremony than ever, "the Googoo club, and it is composed, I am informed, of young men of the most aristocratic families, who have banded themselves together under most solemn oath to harass the negroes."

"How do they carry out their oath?" asked the suddenly curious writer of romances.

"The declaration is made to me that they get their arms full of packed snowballs—ice in the middle of them, you know—take their stand on the rear platform of street cars which run through the part of the city where the negroes live, and then pelt these inoffensive beings and try to break the windows of their simple dwellings. I want to ask you if such enormities are permitted in a country supposed to be civilized?"

Mr. Major assured him that "such enormities" were neither permitted nor committed in Indianapolis, expressed polite doubt concerning the existence of the Google club, excused himself, and began a hunt for a Chicago practical joker.

It is probable the horoscope printed below never has come to the eye of its subject, Mrs. Langtry. It appeared in a magazine which devotes its pages to the occult. Some of it is explanatory of facts well known, but a portion deals with the future.

"She is blonde and has a magnificent complexion," is the statement, "because the sun was near the ascendant in sextile to Jupiter, at the hour of her birth. Mercury, near the sun, has lengthened her face and given her remarkable business talent; women who are acquisitive in a high degree are a mixture of Venus, Saturn, and Mercury. Jupiter has given her a taste for horses and for luxury generally, for the ruler of Olympus was essentially a connoisseur of all sensuous pleasures. The moon is the symbol of her daughter and of her taste for yachting. In fact, every detail of her career to the present has its corresponding sign in the horoscope. The unhappy marriage was foreshadowed, likewise the sudden and violent death of her first partner. It is curious that her recent marriage took place near a new moon, which fell exactly on the degree of Mars, the unpropitious. This aspect is an evil omen for the end of her own life. It seems to show some danger by poison, falls from high places, or shipwreck; the end, when it does come, will be sudden and probably abroad.

"She is keen in what she fancies and should be superstitious and interested in the occult. She is generally cheerful, but has moods of deep depression and suspicion. She is liable to serious injury by her friends. She is sociable and even jovial in manner, but it is difficult for her to be really altruistic or generous. She has great obstinacy, and if provoked her anger flames forth visibly. She is rather cold and hard for all that, and is exceedingly conventional in her ideas. Her organic weak point is her throat. Her eyesight should be good and her constitutional power, barring accidents, should carry her to a considerable age. This is what most people would call a fortunate life, but by the astral student it cannot be considered a fortunate horoscope. It is not our desire to wrestle with the veiled angel of the future, but we will observe that the year 1900 looks good, except May, June, and perhaps October and November, and that about October, 1912, will come the most prosperous period of her life."

Some twenty odd years ago, when the Coliseum Music Hall stood on the site of the present Grand Opera-House, two penniless individuals drifted into Chicago. They had come from San Francisco; they were not bound for any place in particular. A few manuscripts of old plays were their sole possessions. Their names were David Belasco and James A. Herne. Among the manuscripts was one of a play, "The Mariner's Compass," timeworn even then. As a last resort, literally so, for food itself was at stake, Herne, who till then had been simply an actor, set to work and contrived another play from the ancient drama. He called it "Hearts of Oak." Belasco prepared the stage directions, and the pair went with the product to John Hamlin, proprietor of the music hall. Unless tradition is much in error Mr. Hamlin at that time was himself in financial straits. At any rate he listened to what Herne and Belasco had to say, heard the play read, and in the end offered to let them produce it in his music hall, and to help them gather a company. Failure was faced again and again, but the difficulties were at last surmounted, and the play was put on. It succeeded. According to Mr. Herne it laid the foundations for Mr. Hamlin's fortune. According to Mr. Hamlin it gave Mr. Herne his start as a playwright and Mr. Belasco a name as a stage director. Later the play was overhauled and much of its resemblance to "The Mariner's Compass" was taken from it.

It may be that Mrs. Fiske will have a New York theater of her own before two seasons have gone by. There is much reason for believing negotiations to that end have been going on for some time and that the outlook is encouraging. The actress needs to be successful. She is barred from New York until she builds a theater or makes terms with the syndicate. The Fifth Avenue Theater, which has sheltered her until the present time, has passed within the fortnight into the possession of Proctor, the vaudeville manager, who will add it to his circuit. There are now three cities whose residents are not permitted the sight of one of the first players of the land. They are New York, Detroit, and Cleveland, where all theaters are under syndicate control. There is a prospect, however, that a convention hall will be made into a temporary theater at Cleveland by Mrs. Fiske herself.

Nat Goodwin also has a New York theater project in mind. He said two weeks ago that he would not play in New York again and pay syndicate percentages, but would keep on the road hereafter. If he had a New York theater of his own, however, he would not be under the necessity of perpetual exile. Mrs. Fiske and the comedian might join forces as builders. Mr. Goodwin has been kept busy lately denying the report that his wife, Maxine Elliott, is to go on a starring tour alone next season. Mrs. Goodwin has added her denial to his, saying she is a full financial partner in all Goodwin enterprises.

Edna May is going back to England in a month, there, she says, to remain. Her contract with Manager Lederer expires during April, and she wants no more American engagements. She goes to London to appear in a new musical comedy, "The Wire Walkers," by Gustave Kerker and Hugh Morton. American audiences, explains Miss May, are too fickle. She says she was not welcomed back with sufficient friendliness, and that there was instant disposition to accuse her of an affectation of British manners. London, truly, was good to the Salvation maiden. It bought 150,000 of her photographs at a shilling apiece, and numerous of its titled sons paid her attentions and gave her gifts. Of the gifts Miss May speaks ingenuously, admitting she wears paste counterparts of many of them.

"The necklace I wear," she states, "is genuine, and I have been told it is worth $15,000. It was given me in London, and, though I thought it was awfully expensive, mommer permitted me to keep it. Then I had some other diamonds given me, a tiara and a sunburst, but every one said it would be dangerous to wear them night after night. So I had some paste affairs made up just like the original. Most London people, even society ladies, wear paste duplicates and have the originals locked up. If all the diamonds I wear were real ones, I should be obliged to keep six detectives on guard constantly."

"Mommer" and a sister remained in London and are waiting anxiously for her return.

According to a Boston paper the New York crusade against "Sapho" was the consequence of a practical joke played on Marcus Mayer, Miss Nethersole's manager, by George W. Lederer. Its statement follows:

"It is well known among the profession that Marcus Mayer, when a little excited, will orate in rather grandiloquent style, gesticulating and pacing up and down the floor. A little time before 'Sapho' was to open he was in George Lederer's office. A newspaper man was present. Lederer saw a chance for a joke, wrote on a slip of paper, 'Ask Mayer if the police are going to stop his show when it comes to New York,' and smuggled it over to the reporter. The latter put the question to Mr. Mayer, who was on his feet in an instant, giving a discourse on the high morality of 'Sapho,' and the idiocy of any authority that would attempt to stop its presentation. The reporter published the interview; letters began to come in denouncing the piece, the city editor scented a sensation, and published the letters. Then the avalanche came."

The plan of a Francis Wilson-De Wolf Hopper light opera alliance for next year has fallen through, but the report continues to be that the former will have a companion star. It is said he is the American whom Jessie Bartlett Davis meant when she said she was considering two offers, one from a manager on this side of the Atlantic and one from a London manager. It is certain Mrs. Davis had a conference with Francis Wilson not long ago—since he played here in Chicago. Mr. Wilson himself has admitted more than that; he has said he has made her an offer and that he believes she will accept it. De Wolf Hopper, meanwhile, has begun the American tour which may recuperate him in some degree from his London losses. He started out in Brooklyn a week ago, presenting "The Mythical Miss," the rechristened "Charlatan."

Julia Marlowe is to be her own manager next year. She and Charles Frohman have agreed to part company, owing, both admit, to differences concerning plays. Miss Marlowe says Mr. Frohman did not want to support her in certain ventures and that she determined to make them by herself. There is little doubt that the proposed production of a dramatization of "When Knighthood Was in Flower" was the cause of the difference in opinion. Miss Marlowe intends to offer the piece to the public next October, soon after she has concluded her Chicago engagement in "Barbara Freitchie," the play with which she will dedicate the new Illinois Theater. Mr. Frohman retains his interest in Clyde Fitch's play. Charles B. Dillingham will be Miss Marlowe's business manager.

Miss Ethel Barrymore is to have a play all her own next year. Clyde Fitch is writing it for her and he has promised to deliver it by the 1st of September. It will be a comedy of old New York life, and will have the advantages which come from quaint costumes.

TO TEACH STREET SONGS.

PLANS MADE FOR MUSIC CULTURE IN JOHN WORTHY SCHOOL.

Boys Will Begin by Singing Vaudeville Ballads and Ragtime and Then Will Be Advanced to Patriotic Airs—Hope of Them Reaching Classical Selections Like "Sweet and Low"—Discharged Employes Reinstated—Teachers to Consider Salaries.

Music culture in the John Worthy School is to begin with street songs. The recommendation of the Music committee of the public schools that an attempt be made to add music instruction to the reformatory process will go to the Board of Education on Wednesday night, and with the formality of concurrence by the School trustees instruction will be begun.

The boys who have been sent to the school will be allowed to sing what they want to sing and what they know how to sing. This policy has been arranged by Mrs. Agnes C. Heath, Supervisor of Music, and in anticipation of what the demand will be Mrs. Heath is studying "I'd Leave My Happy Home for You," "My Hannah Lady," "The Cabman's Drive," "She Was Happy Till She Met You," "If I Only Had a Job," "My Honolulu Queen," and more recent songs from vaudeville. A course in patriotic songs will be added.

Rag time will form the reading blocks used in the music kindergarten. When the musical tastes of the boys can be led away from a desire to sing street songs they will be given a short course in "Marching Through Georgia" and "The Red, White, and Blue," and there are hopes that "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" may be reached before graduation from the second grade of musical instruction in the John Worthy School. If the training proceeds thus far with good results there is expectation of getting a chorus at work on "Sweet and Low," "Fold Your Arms," "Hear the Merry Birds," and some other standard school selections.

The music department of the schools has not carried arrangements further than this. There are no hopes for operatic choruses in the John Worthy School.

"There will be no use of attempting regular public school exercises with these boys," said Mrs. Heath. "They will be permitted to sing what they want to sing. Such boys sometimes surprise a teacher with the songs with which they are familiar. If they have been to public school they will know a number of the school songs. It is thought that patriotic songs will be favored with the other popular songs.

"Music can do a great deal towards helping the boys. While they are singing they will be under a better influence."

Will Reinstate Employes.

The Buildings and Grounds committee of the Board of Education yesterday voted to reinstate forty-eight carpenters and laborers who had been discharged. The action of the committee in displacing the men was opposed by the Board of Civil Service Commissioners, and the committee, to avoid conflict with the commission, gave the men their places again.

Waiting for New Aldermen.

The Board of Education will await until after the municipal elections before acting on the demand of the City Council for an itemized statement of school expenses. The demand of the Council came up before the Buildings and Grounds committee and was laid over. The trustees will refuse to furnish anything except what is given in the records of the board. It is claimed that they are complete.

To Consider Salary Cuts.

A meeting of teachers without regard to society organization will be held this morning in Masonic Temple to consider the salary reductions. At a meeting of the teachers of Assisi School Mrs. M. Bola, Miss Mary F. Clark, and Mrs. Dupree were selected as delegates to today's meeting. The teachers censured the Board of Education in reducing salaries. Several teachers said they had taken out endowment life insurance policies and that they would be unable to keep up the payments on account of the reductions in their salaries.

EVENTS IN CHICAGO SOCIETY.

Miss Anna Morgan Gives a Reception and Entertainment at Her Studio — Personal Mention.

Society events for today:

Reception and musical to the art study class of the Arché club at the residence of Mrs. Sidney O. Blair, 4309 Drexel boulevard.

Miss Roessler, 1542 Oakdale avenue, a musical and card party.

Meeting of the One Hundred and One club at 8 o'clock at Central Music Hall.

South Side Irish-American club, ball at First Regiment Armory.

Mrs. Martha Foote Crow speakes on "The Hero in Literature" at 10:30 at Woman's club.

Mrs. John Cavanagh, 715 West Adams street, afternoon card party for Miss Constance Cavanagh.

Jackson Park club, children's party.

Miss Anna Morgan gave a reception and dramatic entertainment at her studio in the Fine Arts Building last evening. "The Twilight of the Gods" was presented, and Miss Harding read "The Unfinished Story," by Richard Harding Davis.

Mrs. Hobart C. Chatfield-Taylor, Mrs. Joseph Coleman, Mrs. Charles Henrotin, and Mrs. Charles Strobel gave dinners, the guests going afterwards to Miss Morgan's reception.

Among those present were:

Mr. and Mrs. John M. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Bryan Lathrop.
Mr. and Mrs. Watson Blair, Mr. and Mrs. James Gamble Rogers.
Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. Emmons Blaine.
Mrs. Platt Hunt, Mrs. C. B. Farwell.
Mr. Herbert Stone, Mrs. E. Stone.
Mr. Leslie Carter,

Mrs. C. L. Bartlett, 1415 Judson avenue, Evanston, opened her house last evening for a musical and reading for the benefit of the Forward Movement Kindergarten. The program was given by Miss Lucine Finch and Mr. Charles Eugene Banks.

The senior class of the University of Chicago presented the farce, "A Proposal Under Difficulties," in Kent Theater last evening. Miss Buchanan, Miss Ohrenstein, Mr. Snell, and Mr. Manning composed the cast.

Mrs. Herrman M. Hance and Mrs. Fred D. Stevens, 3179 Dover street, Sheridan Park, gave a musical last evening.

The Kenwood club gave a musical last evening. The arrangements were in charge of Mrs. Burton Hanson.

Mr. and Mrs. James Marshall, 297 South Leavitt street, gave a card party last evening for their niece, Miss Estelle Marshall of Pittsburg.

The engagement is announced of Miss Katherine Gordon Breed to Mr. Harrison C. Williams of New York.

Colonel and Mrs. R. S. Thompson announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mary Thompson, to Mr. G. Kenneth Sage.

Mrs. William G. Hibbard, 1701 Prairie avenue, has sent out invitations for Wednesday morning, March 21, at 11 o'clock, to hear papers by Miss Jane Addams and Mr. Ernest Bicknell.

Mr. and Mrs. Lambert Tree, 94 Cass street, who have been abroad for a year, arrive in New York on the Campania today.

Mrs. J. Ogden Armour, 3724 Michigan avenue, has returned from Pasadena, Cal.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sherman Winslow, Buena Park, have returned from abroad.

Gives Bridegroom Dowling a Chance.

Horace G. Dowling, who was arrested on the charge of wife abandonment, will take his bride to his residence in Springfield if she is willing. The young man told this to Justice Prindiville yesterday, and, to give him a chance to keep his promise, the case was continued for ten days. Dowling is a son of Mrs. Ruth Dowling, 1403 North Fourth street, Springfield, Ill., and is said to be the owner of property valued at $18,000. He was a private in the Second United States Artillery, and served in Cuba.

Loses Matchbox Given by Nobility.

The Managing committee of the Tammany hall recently given at Tattersall's is anxious to recover a solid silver match box, which was lost by S. T. A. Loftis, 1021 Indiana avenue, a boy of 10 years old. One side is covered with crests and monograms and the other bears the names of various Russian noblemen who served in wars and were presented it to the owner.

Exclusive wall paper designs at popular prices. Groth & Klapperich, 80 and 82 Randolph st.